

GENERAL GAZETTEER;
OR, COMPENDIOUS
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

**EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS,
HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.**

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

WITH THE

**GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION OF THE
INHABITANTS;**

THE

**EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS of each Country; the
TRADE, MANUFACTURES, and CURIOSITIES of the Cities and Towns; their
LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS and DISTANCES in English Miles from
remarkable Places; and the various Events by which they have been distinguished.**

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By **R. BROOKES, M. D.**

THE THIRTEENTH EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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P R E F A C E.

AS the science of Geography is in a constant state of improvement, either from new discoveries on the globe, or from the new points of view in which objects already known may be considered, a work of this nature must require frequent revision. In proportion as the spirit of enterprise, and perseverance of research, continue to exhibit new discoveries, it is necessary to apply with assiduity to the various sources of information, and to enrich this work by an interesting selection of such objects as may claim attention, not merely from their novelty, but from their importance in a delineation of the world, and the history of the human race.

In the eighth edition, published in 1794, very considerable additions and improvements were made. The division of France into eighty-two departments, instead of its ancient provinces; the transferment of the province of Poland to the dominion of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; the new division of the vast empire of Russia into forty-one governments; the new acquisitions in the geography of the regions of Hindoostan; the description of many cities, towns, lakes, and rivers, in North America; with numerous important additions in other foreign parts; and also in Great Britain, were then introduced, for the first time into any work of this kind. The articles that were not in the preceding edition amounted to considerably above a thousand, and a great number of the others were either newly written or greatly improved.

Since that time it has been the constant practice of the editor, to enrich the subsequent editions by insertions from every respectable publication, whence new geographical and topographical information could be obtained; and to spare no pains to render this established work worthy of the reputation it has acquired. That the public have approved his labours, is evinced by the rapid sale of several large impressions; and so great a demand is also a decisive proof of its superiority to every other attempt of the kind.

PREFACE.

The changeable state of territory in many parts of Europe has caused some perplexity in this account of several places; therefore indulgence is craved for any error that may be discovered. The ancient provinces of the original territory of France are still retained, for the illustration of former histories; and the recent acquisitions of territory, making twenty-eight new departments, are particularized under the article FRANCE; but the different countries that have been annexed are described in general under their former appellations, and also the countries which the government of France has erected into kingdoms, &c. for they are not yet acknowledged as such by several powers, our own government in particular, that their durability must await the settlement of a general peace.

December, 1806.

* *The Maps given with this work are, the World, placed before the Title; Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, East Indies, and West Indies, placed before their respective Descriptions.*

AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

THE science which treats of the construction, figure, disposition, and relation of all the parts of the universe, is called COSMOGRAPHY; that is, a description of the world; and as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, cosmography has two principal parts; namely, ASTRONOMY, which is the science of the celestial bodies; and GEOGRAPHY, which is a description of the Earth. As these two sciences have, in many respects, a necessary connection, we shall take a cursory view of each.

Of the Universe.

ASTRONOMY is a science which has been the study and admiration of the most remote ages. The true system of the universe was known in the earliest times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flourished near 500 years before Christ, was undoubtedly acquainted with the present doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is supposed to have learned during his residence with some more enlightened nations in the east. His disciples not only taught, that the Earth had a diurnal motion on its own axis, and annually revolved, with other planets, round the Sun, but gave such an account of the comets as is agreeable to modern discoveries. The heavens and stars they supposed quiescent; and their apparent diurnal motion from east to west was imputed to the Earth's motion from west to east. Hence this doctrine, for many ages, was called the Pythagorean System. It was followed by Philolaus, Plato, Archimedes, and others, but lost during the prevalence of the Peripatetic philosophy, when the Ptolemaic System (so called from Ptolemy, an Egyptian philosopher, who lived about 138 years after Christ) was universally adopted. This system supposes the Earth at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying all the celestial bodies along with them, in twenty-four hours. Among the ancient philosophers, the principal assertors of this system were Aristotle and Hipparchus. Being consonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily, in the year 1530, the true system was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Western Prussia.

The *Solar*, or *Planetary System*, should, in strict propriety, be distinguished from the *System of the Universe*: for the fixed stars, from their immense distance, and the little relation they seem to bear to our globe, are reputed no part of the former. It is highly probable, indeed, that each fixed star is itself a sun, and the centre of a particular system, surrounded by planets, &c. which, at different distances, and in different periods, revolve round their respective suns, by which they are enlightened, warmed, and cherished. Hence we have a very magnificent idea of the universe, and its immensity; and hence also arises a kind of system of systems.

Of the Solar System.

As by the *universe* is to be understood the whole frame of nature, to the utmost extent of the creation; so by the *solar system* is meant that portion only of the universe which comprehends the Sun, planets, satellites, and comets. Of this system the Sun is the centre; and there are seven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of these planets, in the order of their distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two, because they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the

last four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called superior planets*.

The Sun.

The SUN, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and "great delegated source of light and life," is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,900 miles, his solid bulk a million of times larger than the Earth's; and his distance from the Earth is 95,173,000 miles. This distance is so prodigious, that a cannon-ball, which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun. This luminary was generally considered by the ancients as a globe of pure fire; but from a number of maculæ, or dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface, this opinion appears to have been ill-founded. These spots are supposed to be immense excavations in the body of the Sun. Their motion is from east to west; and as they are observed to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical body, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and six hours.

The Planets.

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun; it being ascertained, from telescopical observations, that only that side of the planets which is turned toward the Sun is ever enlightened; while the opposite side, which the solar rays cannot reach, remains constantly dark. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has such a motion round its axis, as corresponds with the diurnal rotation of the Earth; and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, that they must have such a progressive motion round the Sun as answers to the annual revolution of the earth in its orbit. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded, by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the consideration of each planet in particular.

1. MERCURY, the nearest planet to the Sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty-three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,000 miles: his

* Three other planets have been discovered, whose orbits are between those of Mars and Jupiter, but they are too small to be visible to the naked eye, and require glasses of a high magnifying power to show them distinctly. The first was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, January 1, 1801, who called it Ceres Ferdinandea, in honour of his Sicilian majesty: its diameter is estimated at 160 miles, and its distance from the Sun above 250 millions of miles. The second was discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, March 28, 1802, and has been named Pallas: its diameter is estimated at 110 miles, and its distance from the Sun nearly 270 millions of miles. The third was discovered by M. Harding, at Lilienthal, near Bremen, September 1, 1804, and has been named Juno: its diameter is supposed to be less than that of Pallas, and its distance from the Sun about 280 millions of miles.

INTRODUCTION.

Diameter 3,100; and, in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions, with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen entirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

2. VENUS, which is the brightest, and in appearance the largest, of all the planets, is 68,891,000 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a half. Her diameter is 7,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-four days and eight hours. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called the morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines in the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears, through a telescope, to have the various phases of the Moon.

3. The EARTH is 95,173,000 miles distant from the Sun, and by moving at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles; and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, the Earth every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, in an angle of about twenty-three degrees and a half. The rotation of the Earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun; and night in the parts which are turned from him. The Earth was long considered as a circular plane, extending on all sides to an infinite distance; and the heavens above it, in which the Sun, Moon, and stars appear to move daily from east to west, were imagined to be at no great distance from it, and to have been created solely for the use and ornament of our globe. But this opinion is no longer entertained but by the vulgar and uninformed. It is now received as an incontrovertible truth, that the Earth is of a spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe. This is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, and particularly commodore Anson, who, by steering continually westward, arrived, at length, at the place whence he departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface: for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only. This is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse: for, as the Moon has no light but what she receives

from the Sun, and the Earth, during the eclipse, is interposed between them, the Moon must be obscured, either totally, or in part. And since, in every lunar eclipse which is not total, the obscure part always appears to be bounded by a circular line, the Earth itself must be spherical; it being evident, that nothing but a spherical body can, in all situations, cast a circular shadow. The unevennesses on the surface of the Earth, which are caused by mountains and valleys, do not afford an objection to its being considered as a circular body; for the most lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find that these trifling protuberances occasion no irregularities in the shadow of the Earth during the time of a lunar eclipse. On the contrary, its circumference appears to be even and regular, as if cast by a body perfectly globular. It has been demonstrated, however, that the Earth is not a perfect globe. M. Richer, in a voyage to Cayenne, near the equator, in 1672. found that the pendulum of his clock no longer made its vibrations so frequently as in the latitude of Paris, and that it was absolutely necessary to shorten it by a line and a quarter, a little more than the eleventh part of a Paris inch, in order to make it agree with the times of the stars passing the meridian. A pendulum, like any other falling body, is acted upon by the force of gravity; and, in consequence of Richer's discovery (which has been since confirmed by repeated experiments) it was observed, that since the gravity of bodies is by so much the less powerful as those bodies are further removed from the centre of the Earth, the region of the equator must be absolutely much more elevated than that of France; and that, therefore, the figure of the Earth could not be that of a sphere. Newton and Huygens were the first who perceived the extensive application of which this discovery was capable: and the first of these great philosophers had before found, by mathematical calculations of the action of gravity on a revolving sphere, that the Earth must be flatted toward the poles; which hypothesis was fully confirmed by the mensuration of a degree in Lapland and France, from which it appeared, that the polar diameter of the Earth is to the equatorial as 22, is to 23; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than at those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate spheroid, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. MARS is distant from the Sun 145,014,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon; which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density with that of the Earth.

5. JUPITER, the largest of all the planets, is distant from the Sun 401,990,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in something less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 91,100 miles; and, by a prodigious rapid motion on his axis, he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of this planet affords a vast field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance: for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time

of observation. When their number is most considerable, one or more dark spots are frequently formed between the belts, which increase till the whole is united in one large dusky band. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. It has been conjectured that these belts are seas, and that the variations observed, both in them and the spots, are occasioned by tides, which are differently affected, according to the positions of his moons. These moons, or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but the belts were not discovered till near twenty years after.

6. SATURN is 907,950,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,000 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel determined, in January 1791, that his diurnal rotation is performed in ten hours and sixteen minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the 17th century; and the other two were first observed by Dr. Herschel, in 1788. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is equal to its breadth, which is 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The GEORGIAN, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer, as a planet, till the 13th of March 1781, when it was ascertained to be a planet by Mr. Herschel, at Bath, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to his present majesty. Foreign astronomers, however, in general, call it by the name of the discoverer. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,220 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7,000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can only be seen by the naked eye in a clear night, when the Moon is absent. Six satellites, attending upon it, have since been discovered.

The Secondary Planets.

Beside the primary planets, there are eighteen others, called secondary planets, satellites, or moons, which regard their primaries as the centres of their motions, and revolve round them in the same manner as those primaries do round the Sun; namely, the Moon, which attends our Earth; the four satellites of Jupiter; the seven that belong to Saturn; and the six that attend the Georgian. From the continual change of their phases or appearances, it is evident that these also are opaque bodies, and shine only by the reflection of the light which they receive from the Sun.

The MOON, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion, in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2,160 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the Moon with the naked eye, we discern

a number of spots, which the imagination naturally supposes to be seas, continents, and the like; but on viewing her through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly resembling valleys and mountains; and every other appearance seems to indicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr. Herschel, the superiority of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1767, his observations on three different volcanos in the Moon. Several astronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every spot, as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject; while that half of her which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears, when she comes between the Earth and the Sun; because her dark side is then toward us. When she is gone somewhat forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full-illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day, till her next change (conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before. These different appearances of the Moon, which we call her phases, are sufficient to demonstrate, that she shines not by any light of her own: for, otherwise, as her form is spherical, we should always behold her, like the Sun, with a full orb. There are other phenomena of the Moon, the discussion of which, in this cursory view, would be too intricate to admit of a popular illustration. We shall, therefore, only observe further, that of all the celestial orbs, this planet, next to the Sun, has the most beneficial influence on our globe. How cheerless and uncomfortable would be our nights, but for the constant returns of light, which this our sister orb, our faithful and inseparable companion, dispenses in such agreeable vicissitude! How highly useful are even her eclipses, in our astronomical, geographical, and chronological computations! How salutary is her attractive influence, which swells the tides, perpetuates the regular returns of ebb and flow, and thus tends, not only to preserve the liquid element itself from putrefaction, but the surrounding continents, in course, from infection and disease!

The Comets.

COMETS are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by long fiery tails, which continually issue from the side that is furthest from the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast bodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some part of their circuit through the heavens they approach so near the Sun, as to be almost vitrified by his heat, and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been explained by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

Of the Fixed Stars.

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform their revolutions with an exactness and regularity which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence? But what must be our astonishment, when informed, that this glorious system is only a small part of the universe, and that, if it were utterly annihilated, it would be missed no more, by an eye that could take in the whole creation, than a grain of sand on the seashore. To form some idea, therefore, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation, we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. This arises, probably, from their appearing so extremely small, that the interposition of any very minute substance (of which there are many constantly floating in our atmosphere) deprives us of the sight of them; but as the interposed body instantly changes its place, we again see the star; and this succession being perpetual, occasions the twinkling. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The fixed stars are not placed in one concave surface, so as to be all equally distant from us, but are so dispersed through illimitable space, that there must be as great a distance between any two neighbouring stars, as there is between our Sun and those which are the nearest to him. Were a spectator, therefore, to be placed near any fixed star, he would consider that alone as a real Sun, and the rest as so many luminous points, placed in the firmament at equal distances from him. The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration: their immense distance from us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or that supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dogstar; and the Earth, in its revolution round the Sun, is 195,000,000 miles nearer to this star in one part of its orbit, than in the opposite one; and yet its magnitude appears not to be in the least affected by it. The distance of this star from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly in seven millions of years.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot receive from him so strong a light as they seem to possess, nor even a degree of brightness sufficient to make them visible to us; for his rays would be so dissipated before they could reach such remote objects, that they could never be transmitted to our eyes, so as to render those objects visible by reflection. The stars, therefore, shine by their own native lustre, and, in this respect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe; although many of these stars are so far from benefiting us, that they cannot be seen without a telescope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid of that instrument, can never reach. We have already intimated, that there is an inconceivable number of suns, systems, and worlds, dispersed through infinite space; inasmuch, that our solar system, compared with the whole, appears but as an atom, and is almost lost in the immensity of the creation. The Georgian planet, nevertheless, revolves at the distance of above 1,800,000,000 miles from the Sun, and some of the comets make excursions of many millions of miles beyond this; and yet, at that astonishing distance, they are incomparably nearer to the Sun than to any other fixed star; as is evident from their keeping clear of the attraction of the stars, and returning periodically by virtue of that of the Sun. It cannot be imagined, therefore, that the omnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wisdom, and never acts in vain, should have created so many glorious suns, fitted for so many important purposes, and placed at such distances from each other, without suitable objects sufficiently near them to be benefited by their influence. On the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude, that they were created for the same purposes with our Sun; to bestow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets revolving round them. And from analogy we may infer, that all these innumerable systems are with equal wisdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of still higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different scales of existence, of a perpetual progression in knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

ON the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is truly represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles and a half English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 25,020 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it; 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines; 3. The Horizon; 4. The Ecliptic; 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the southern half. It is divided into 360 degrees, or 180 degrees east, and the same west, from the first meridian, which on English globes passes through London; and its principal use is to show the longitude of any place east or west, from such first meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes.

The MERIDIAN is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the Sun and the stars appear above the horizon. As there is an infinite number of

zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite; for the Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon, every step we take toward the east or west; but if we pass in a right line northward or southward, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been customary for geographers to establish a First Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary: Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most western of the Canaries; but the common method, at present, is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the First Meridian; and, accordingly, the longitudes of this Dictionary are reckoned east or west from the Meridian of London. The use of the brass Meridian of a globe, is to show when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and also to find the latitude of places, north or south, from the equator.

The ECLIPTIC is a great circle that cuts the equator obliquely, and represents that path in the heavens, which the Sun seems to describe by the Earth's annual course round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called signs, and each of those into 30 more, called degrees, corresponding to the 12 months, and the days of the month.

The HORIZON is a great circle that divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this circle it is then day, and when it is sunk 18 degrees beneath it, night then commences. This circle is of wood, and the brass meridian is inclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere: it is also immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the 12 signs of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

The TROPICS are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is when they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The Sun describes these Tropics about the 20th day of June, and the 21st day of December. When he touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reason, those points are called the winter and the summer Tropics, or the southern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

The POLAR CIRCLES are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic, or the north and the south, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of this book, represents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up, and squeezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian; and the curve lines running across, at every 10 degrees, show the latitude, north or south, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and south poles, and the curve lines uniting them are the other meridians on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of London. The equator or equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances on each side toward the north and south.

Of the Zones.

The **ZONES** are five broad spaces encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are so called from their lying between the two extremes of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are both 43 degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

Of the Climates.

A **CLIMATE** is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long, we need only subtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done for any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly, of them. Thus Ireland is to the west of England, Poland is to the east of Germany, and Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the Terms used in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the Earth. By the Earth is meant the terraqueous globe, composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county; as, for instance, Dorsetshire. *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

The Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, by geographical charts or maps, which may be reduced to two kinds; namely,

general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, bisected by the meridian passing through the equinoxes; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe; such as Europe, Asia, or Africa; and even kingdoms; as Sweden, Spain, or Great Britain. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such which exhibit only a part, as Naples in Italy, Galicia in Spain, and Staffordshire in England.

But nothing can give a better or more general idea of the Earth than a globe, because it is of the same shape and figure; yet as it is impossible to make one large enough to show every part of the land and sea distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself; some of which have relation to the land, and others to the water.

A *Continent* is a large part of land that comprehends several countries not separated by any sea: thus Europe is a continent.

An *Island*, or *Isle*, is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula*, or *Chersonesus*, is a quantity of land which is joined to a continent only by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed with water; as the peninsula of the Crimea.

An *Isthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined to the land; as the isthmus of Darien.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land, which projects into the sea, and is commonly called a *Cape*, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a *Point*. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters surrounding a considerable part of the continent; such as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense, as the Irish Sea; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to consist of land and sea.

A *Channel* is a narrow sea, confined between an island and a continent, or between two islands; as the English Channel, and St. George's Channel.

A *Gulf* is a part of the sea surrounded by land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the Gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Florida; and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which, properly speaking, are gulfs, as well as the Gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is said to differ from a gulf only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true: for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than some gulfs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged that bays in general are much smaller.

A *Creek* is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

A *Road* is a place upon any coast where there is a good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Strait of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a collection of standing water surrounded by land, having no visible communication with the sea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several others.

Description of a Map.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom as the south, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the west. In old maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a flower de luce is generally placed on some part of it, pointing toward the north, by which the other points are easily known.

On the top of the map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which show the number of degrees of eastern or western longitude of every place that is directly under those figures. At the bottom of most maps are placed the same figures as those at the top; but in maps of the best sort, instead of them are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is situate one degree east from another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of us, as Naples, will appear to have the Sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place situate fifteen degrees west of us, as the island of Madeira, will appear to have the Sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that show the number of degrees, either north or south latitude, which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are sometimes omitted, when a map is too full to admit them.

Kingdoms or *provinces* are divided from each other by a row of single points, and they are often stained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like small houses, with a little circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, those of *cities* in a Roman character, and those of *provinces* in large capitals. The *sea* is generally left as an empty space on the map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are sometimes made in maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands* or *shelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of these sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding the depths. *Currents of water* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes, imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coasts toward which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single crooked waying line, and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black. *Bridges* are distinguished by a double line across the rivers.

GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR, COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A A R

AA, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and joins the Dommel, near Bois le Duc.

AA, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Zwoll, and enters the Vecht, opposite Haffelt.

AA, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and flows into the Emba.

AA, a river of France, which rises in the department of Somme, becomes navigable near St. Omer, and passes on to Gravelines, where it enters the German ocean.

AA, a river of Courland, which rises in Samojitia, and flows into the gulf of Riga.

AA, a river in Switzerland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses Unterwalden, and flows into the Waldstätter See. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

AACHUS, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster; on the river **AA**, 12 miles NW of Coesfeld.

AACHIN CHARAIN, a village six miles from Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived. It is frequented by pilgrims; and near it there is a large convent, with a fine mosaic pavement, and a splendid altar that is said to stand on the spot where John the Baptist was born.

AACHEN, a town of Suabia, said to be so named from the great quantities of *aach*, or eels, formerly caught here. It is situate on the Kocher, 40 miles NW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 45 N.

AAR, a river of Switzerland, which issues from a lake, near Mount Saalberg, in the canton of Bern, and running through the lakes of Brentz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure, whence it flows to Arburg

A B B

and Bruck, below which it is joined by the Reutis and Limmat, and then enters the Rhine, below Zurzach.

AARBERG. See **ARBERG**; and for other words beginning with **AA**, look under single **A**.

ABACH, a town of Bavaria, with a citadel, several Roman antiquities, and some fine springs of mineral water. It is seated on the Danube, seven miles SW of Ratibon.

ABAKANSKOI, a fortified town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, seated on the Jangska. Lon. 94 5 E, lat. 53 5 N.

ABALAK, a town of Siberia, two miles SE of Tobolsk, famous for an image of the virgin, constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry it every year in procession to Tobolsk.

ABANO, a village of Italy, five miles SW of Padua, famous for warm baths.

ABARANER, a town of Armenia, 20 miles N of Nakhvan.

ABASKAJA, a town of Siberia, on the river Ilichim. The church is surrounded by a rampart and palisades, and garrisoned by dragoons. Lon. 69 5 E, lat. 50 10 N.

ABBEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the river Somme, where it divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. Here are manufactures of woollen-cloth, sail-cloth, coarse linen, and soap. It is 22 miles NW of Amiens, and 60 S of Calais. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ABBEY BOYLE. See **BOYLE**.

ABBEY HOLM. See **HOLM**.

ABBEY MILTON. See **MILTON**.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, or **PAGETS-BROMLEY**, a town in Staffordshire,

with a market on Tuesday, six miles E of Stafford, and 129 NW of London.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. Here was a famous Benedictine abbey, many traces of which remain, and some of the offices are yet entire. A mile W of the town is Strangeways-castle, where there is a famous swannery. Abbotbury is seated near the sea, seven miles WSW of Dorchester, and 127 W by S of London.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles SW of St. Alban. It is famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspere, who under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Englishman that ever became pope: his arrogance was such, that he obliged emperor Frederic I to kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode; and yet he suffered his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury.

ABB'S (St.) HEAD, a promontory on the E coast of Scotland, 10 miles NNW of Berwick. The remains of a church are still visible on its heights. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 54 N.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, seated on a spacious bay of the Baltic, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55 6 N.

ABENSPERG, a town and castle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles SW of Ratibon.

ABERAVON, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, at the mouth of the Avon, five miles S of Neath. Here are copper and tin works; and near it, at the foot of a steep mountain covered with oaks, are the ruins of Margam abbey.

ABERBROTHOCK, or **ARBROATH**, a seaport and borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, at the mouth of the Brothock. The harbour is small, but commodious, and defended by a long pier, and a neat battery. Here are considerable manufactures of canvass and linen, and the magnificent ruins of an abbey. It is 58 miles NNE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 56 31 N.

ABERCORN, a town of Scotland, in W Lothian, near the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow.

ABERCORN, a town of the state of Georgia, on the river Savannah, 20 miles NW of Savannah.

ABERDEEN, New, a city of Scotland, capital of Aberdeenshire, situate on an eminence, at the mouth of the

Dee. The college, called Marischal College, is an ancient edifice, and a very respectable seminary. Beside two papist churches, and the college kirk, there is an elegant episcopal chapel, and several meeting-houses. The other public buildings are, a townhouse, Gordon's hospital, a lunatic hospital, and an infirmary. The harbour is defended by a strong stone pier, and two batteries. Beside the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to the Baltic, the Levant, and the W Indies. The manufactures are stockings, thread, cottons, &c. and great quantities of salmon and pork are pickled here. The city is governed by a lord provost, and in 1801 the number of the inhabitants was 17,597. It is 120 miles NNE of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 57 6 N.

ABERDEEN, OLD, or **ABERDON**, a borough of Scotland, one mile N of New Aberdeen, on the S bank of the mouth of the Don. It was anciently a bishop's see, and the remains of the cathedral now form the parish church. The King's College is a large stately fabric, and the townhouse is a neat modern structure. In 1801, the number of its inhabitants was 9911.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 90 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German ocean, S by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth, and W by those of Inverness and Banff. The NE part, extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan, and the Wangle, consisting of vast woodland mountains, is called Mar Forest, in which the river Dee takes its rise. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains many well cultivated fields. It has quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone; and veins of manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon.

ABERDUR, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with manufactures of checks and iron utensils, seated on the Forth, 20 miles NW of Edinburgh.

ABERFORD, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. The principal trade is the manufacture of pins. It is 16 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London.

ABERFRAW, a village of Wales, in Anglesey, six miles NW of Newburgh. It was formerly a place of great account, the princes of N Wales having

then a palace, here. It has a trade in flannels, manufactured in the neighbourhood; and the mountains near it abound in coal, iron ore, and limestone. Several iron-works have been lately erected.

ABERGAVENNY, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are the ruins of a castle, a large Gothic church which formerly belonged to a priory, and a free-school founded by Henry VIII. In the adjacent mountains are some great iron-works. It is seated on the Gvenny, at its confluence with the Usk, 16 miles w of Monmouth, and 143 w by N of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 51 50 N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and the see of a bishop. The church is supposed to have been the cathedral, and near it is an antique tower 74 feet high and 48 in circumference. It has a manufacture of linen, and is seated near the river Earn, six miles SE of Perth.

ABERYSTWITHE, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, on the brink of the sea, near the mouth of the Ystwith in Cardigan bay. The market is on Monday; and, in the bathing season, the town is a fashionable watering place. Here are the remains of a castle, on a craggy eminence, once the residence of the great Cadwallader; and, in the neighbourhood, the silver and lead mines whence the celebrated sir Hugh Middleton acquired his large fortune. It is 34 miles NE of Cardigan, and 204 WNW of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 52 22 N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red sea, which bounds it on the E, Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W, Nubia on the N, and the coast of Ajan on the S. It is sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Suaquam is the capital.

ABIAGRASSO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a canal, 12 miles SW of Milan.

ABINGDON, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The assizes, and other county meetings, are often held here. It has a handsome townhall, two churches, and a spacious corn-market. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It is seated on the Thames, seven miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 51 40 N.

ABINGDON, a town of Maryland, in Harford county. Here is Cokesbury

college, instituted by the methodists in 1785. It is situate at the head of the tide waters on Bush river, 20 miles NE of Baltimore.

ABINGDON, a town of Virginia, capital of Washington county, 260 miles WSW of Richmond. Lon: 81 55 W, lat. 36 40 N.

ABKHAS, one of the seven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each subject to a bathaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom resides at Sotchukkalé and the other at Soghumkalé. The Abkhas speak an original language, which appears to have a remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have, at present, very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of christianity. Their capital is Anacopir.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians. Lon. from 72 to 83 E, lat. 51 to 54 N.

ABLOE, a town of Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper and the Black sea. Lon. 33 15 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABO, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Finland Proper, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It contains several brick houses; but the generality are of wood painted red. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, and iron, but the principal trade is in timber. Here is a university, founded in 1640, by queen Christiana; and a royal botanic garden, established by the late king. It is situate on the point where the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland unite, 170 miles NNE of Stockholm. Lon. 22 28 E, lat. 60 27 N.

ABOUKIR, an island and bay on the coast of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, rendered famous by the total defeat and destruction of the French fleet, by admiral Nelson, on the 1st of August, 1798. The Italians call the island Bicchieri, and the French Beguires. It is 20 miles ENE of Alexandria. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 31 22 N.

ABOUTIC, or **ABUTICH**, a town of Upper Egypt, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which the best opium is made. It is seated near the Nile, in lat. 26 50 N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in

EFFICADURA, on the river Tajo. It has four churches, beside convents, and is 80 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 13 N.

ABRUG BANVA, or **ABROBANIA**, a town of Transylvania, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the river Onipay, 35 miles above Alba Julia. Lon. 23 24 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, N and W by Ancona, Umbria, and Campagna di Roma, and S by Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, one called *Uteriore*, which has Aquila for its capital; and the other *Citeriore*, of which Civita di Chieti is the capital. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

ABS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche. It was formerly the capital of Vivarez, and the see of a bishop; but now little beside ruins remain of its ancient grandeur.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Naxos, on the straits of Gallipoli. Here all ships from the Archipelago are searched. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

ABYO, or **ABUYO**, one of the Philippine islands, between Mindanao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 0 N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, 900 miles long and 800 broad; bounded on the N by Nubia, E by the Red sea and Dancalia, W by Gorham, and S by Gingia and Alaba. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow the se scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, so as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside many species of eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddayn, which is very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and storks cover the plains in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls;

but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tifalsal or fly, which is so fatal to cattle, and even to the camel, that, in some particular countries, great emigrations are obliged to take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent all their stock of cattle from being destroyed. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church; and the language is Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country, near the village of Geesh, in lon. 36 55 E, lat. 10 59 N. Gondar is the metropolis.

ACADIA, See **NOVA SCOTIA**.

ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea. The king is absolute, and one of the most powerful on that coast: his subjects are brave and warlike, but rapacious and cruel.

ACANNY, an inland country of Guinea, affording the best gold, in great plenty. There is a town of the same name. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

ACAPULCO, a city of New Spain, seated on a bay of the Pacific ocean. The harbour is very commodious, and defended by a strong castle. Every year a rich ship is sent to Manila; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with the most valuable commodities of the E Indies. Here is an hospital, maintained by the merchants, and deductions from the pay of the soldiers. Lon. 101 10 W, lat. 17 22 S.

ACARAI, a town of Paraguay, built by the jesuits in 1624. Lon. 51 5 W, lat. 26 0 S.

ACASABASTIAN, a town of New Spain, in the province of Vera Paz, situate on a river of the same name, 25 miles from its mouth in the gulf of Dulce, and 70 ENL of Guatimala. Lon. 91 20 W, lat. 14 58 N.

ACBARABAD. See **AGRA**.

ACERENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Basilicata, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Branduno, at the foot of the Apennines, 97 miles E by S of Naples. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 40 44 N.

ACERNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 miles NE of Salerno.

ACERRA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on the Agno, 17 miles NE of Naples.

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ACH, a town of Suabia, in the land-gravate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles NE of Schaffhausen.

ACHAM, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Boutan, E by China, S by Birmanah, and W by Hindoostan. It is very little known to the Europeans.

ACHEEN, a kingdom in the NW part of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. It is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. Its chief products are fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Achense are taller, stouter, and darker complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

ACHEN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra, seated near the mouth of a river, on the NW point of the island, or Acheen Head, in a wide valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, which empties itself by several channels, is very shallow at the bar. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. A large manufacture of a thick kind of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short trowlers worn by the Malays and Achense, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. The Achense are bold and expert navigators. Crimes are punished here with remarkable rigour; but the rod of justice, it is supposed, falls only on the poor. Petty theft is punished by suspending the offender from a tree, with a gun, or other heavy weight, tied to his feet; or cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Many of these mutilated people are to be seen daily in the streets. An adulterer loses the protection of his friends, and is delivered up to the relations of the husband, who convey him to a large plain, and form themselves into a circle, in the midst of which the culprit is placed: a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his relations, and if he can force his way through, and escape, he

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is not liable to further prosecution; but he is most commonly cut to pieces in an instant; and his relations bury him without performing any funeral rites. Highway-robbers and house-breakers are drowned; and their bodies are exposed, a few days, on a stake: but if a priest be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. Yet, after all, the Achense are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Acheen is 1000 miles SE of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 5 22 N.

ACHONRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and a bishop's see united to Killala. It is seated on the Shannon, 16 miles WSW of Sligo.

ACHMETSCHE, a town of the Crimea. See SYMPHEROPOL.

ACHLEITEN, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 12 miles ESE of Ens.

ACHSTETEN, a town of Suabia, six miles NW of Augsburg.

ACHYR, a strong town and castle of Ukraine, on the river Uorklo, 127 miles E of Kiow. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 32 N.

ACKEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, situate on the Elbe, five miles from Dessau.

ACOMA, or **ST. ESTEVAN DE ACOMA**, a town of New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of a province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

ACQS, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Its vicinity is noted for hot springs. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ACQUA, a town of Tuscany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Orvieto, seated on a mountain near the river Paglia. It has its name from a waterfall, which rushes from the top of the mountain; and is 10 miles W of Orvieto.

ACQUARIA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, noted for its medicinal waters, 12 miles S of Modena.

ACQUAVIVA, a town of Naples in Terra di Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 10 N.

AGRA, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, where the English, Dutch, and Danes have forts, and each fort its village. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 5 25 N.

ACRE, or **ST. JOHN D'ACRE**, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais, and a bishop's see. In the time of the crusades, it underwent several sieges; and, in 1799, aided by the British under sir W. S. Smith, it withstood a severe siege by the French, under general Bonaparte, who raised the siege

after failing in a twelfth assault, made over the putrid bodies of his soldiers. It is 28 miles S of Tyre, and 37 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 32 32 N.

ACRON, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. The Dutch have a fort here called Patience; and under it is the village. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 5 10 N.

ACROTIRI, a town in the island of Santorini. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ACTON, EAST, a village in Middlesex, six miles W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

ACTON-BURNEL, a village in Shropshire, eight miles from Shrewsbury. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward 1, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is still standing. A great part of the castle remains; the walls exceedingly strong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiously carved; and must, from its present appearance, have been a magnificent structure.

ADANA, a town of Natolia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Choquen, 25 miles NE of Tarsus. Lon. 36 12 E, lat. 37 26 N.

ADAYES. See MEXICANO.

ADDA, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, runs through the Valteline and the lake of Como, by Lecco, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

ADEL, a kingdom of Africa, on the S coast of the strait of Babelmandel. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mahometans. The capital is Aucagurel.

ADEN, once a rich but now abandoned seaport of Arabia Felix, 60 miles E of Mocha. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 12 10 N.

ADERBEITZAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Armenia, W by Ghilan, S by Irac-Agemi, and W by Kurdistan. Tauris is the capital.

ADIGE, a river which rises in the country of the Grisons, enters Tyrol, and runs by Trent, and Verona, into the gulf of Venice.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, to the NW of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767: some of them appear of considerable extent; and the centre one is supposed to be in lon. 146 44 E, lat. 2 28 S.

ADON, a town of Hungary, in the province of Stuhl-Weissenburg, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 47 33 N.

ADONI, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, seated on one of the branches of the Tungebadra, 175 miles SW of Hydrabad. Lon. 77 0 E, lat. 15 37 N.

ADORF, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 15 miles NNW of Egra.

ADOUR, a river of France, which rises in the department of Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, enters the bay of Biscay, below Bayonne.

ADRA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, 47 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 36 42 N.

ADRAMITI, a town of Natolia, on the E coast of a gulf of its name, 33 miles N of Smyrna. Lon. 26 19 E, lat. 39 34 N.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, in Polentino di Rovigo, which gives name to the Adriatic sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is seated on the Taro, 25 miles SSW of Venice. Lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 8 N.

ADRIANO, a mountain of Spain, in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castile. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

ADRIANOPLE, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of an archbishop. It is eight miles in circumference, situate in a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles WNW of Constantinople. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 41 45 N.

ADRIATIC SEA. See VENICE, GULF OF.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific ocean, so called from the ship in which captain Furneaux sailed. Captain Cook found the people to be mild and cheerful; yet almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Tierra del Fuego. Lon. 147 29 W, lat. 43 21 S.

ÆGADES, or ÆGATES, three small islands on the W side of Sicily, between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretima.

AERSHOT, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Demur, ten miles E of Mechlin.

AFGHANISTAN, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust hardy race of men, and being generally addicted to a state of predatory



warfare, their manners partake of a barbarous insolence: they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life; and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mahometans. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of long and narrow trowsers; a woollen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the midleg; and a high turned up cap, of broad cloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. The principal cities of Afghanistan are Candahar and Cabul, the former of which was the capital; but the late and present sultans have kept their court at Cabul. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultan Hussyn prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kouli Khan. After Nadir had deposed his sovereign, Shah Thamas, he laid siege to and took Candahar; but afterward received a considerable body of the Afghans into his army, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his assassination, in 1747, the general of the Afghan troops, though furiously attacked by the whole Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan territories by the title of Ahmed Shah. He was succeeded in 1773 by his son Timur Shah, and he by Zemaun Shah, the present sultan.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean sea, w by the Atlantic ocean, s by the Southern ocean, and e by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Indian ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 125 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coast in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world; there are also some ani-

mals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its snout; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these, there are crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Zahara; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger, of which last, the Senegal and the Gambia are only branches. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone, or the Mountains of the Lions. The inhabitants consist of pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first, which possess the greatest part of the country, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are generally black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary. The people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, but retain many pagan and Jewish rites. In the N of Africa are some Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Caffina, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sofola, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1788, an association of gentlemen was formed for the purpose of having the interior regions of Africa explored, and they have already collected much geographical information.

AFRICA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 35 36 N.

AFRIQUE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Avenir, six miles S by N of Vabres.

AGADES, the capital of a province, in Cassina. It sends annually a caravan of 1000 camels to certain salt lakes in the desert, at a place called Dombou; which salt is distributed among the other provinces of the empire. It is 280 miles NW of Cassina. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 24 20 N.

AGALLIGA, or GALLEGA, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. Lon. 34 8 E, lat. 10 12 N.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of the district of Maine, about eight miles from York harbour. It affords pasture up to

its summit, and is a seamark for the entry of Piscataqua river. Lon. 70 39 W, lat. 43 16 N.

AGAN, one of the Ladrone islands, where Magellan was killed.

AGATHA, ST. a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 20 miles NE of Naples.

AGATHONISI, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, about a league S of the isle of Samos.

AGATTON, a town on the coast of Guinea, near the mouth of the Formosa, 80 miles S of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7 20 N.

AGDE, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, seated on the river Hérault, not far from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 45 19 N.

AGEN, a town of France, capital of the department of Lot and Garonne, and a bishop's see. Prunes form here a considerable object of commerce; and it has manufactures of canblets, serges, and sailcloth. It is seated in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 108 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 42 12 N.

AGENABAT, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles NE of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 46 32 N.

AGGA, or **AGGONA**, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

AGGERHUYS, a fortress of Norway, in a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles SW of Fredericshall. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 30 N. See CHRISTIANIA.

AGHADOE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see united to Ardfer. It is situate near the lake of Killarney, 15 miles SSE of Ardfer.

AGHRIM, a village of Ireland, 11 miles ENE of Galway, memorable for the decisive victory gained, in 1691, by the army of king William, over that of James II.

AGHRIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow.

AGIMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper; bounded on the NW by Moultan, NE by Delhi and Agra, SE by Malwa, and SW by Guzarat and Sindy. It is an extensive district; the SE part mountainous, with fertile valleys and

plains intervening, but the NW part is little known.

AGIMERE, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It stands at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 150 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 26 35 N.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, seven miles N of Hesdin. Near this place Henry V, king of England, obtained a signal victory over the French, in 1415.

AGLIA, a town of Piedmont, seven miles S of Ivrea.

AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on a declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S of Morocco.

AGMONDSHAM. See **AMERSHAM**.

AGNAVO, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains; and on its margin is situate the famous Grotta del Cane. See **CANI**, **GROTTA DEL**.

AGON, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 61 20 N.

AGOSTA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 37 20 N.

AGRA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1666, emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here. His palace was prodigiously large; the palaces of the omrahs and others were very numerous; and there were above 60 spacious caravanseras, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and two magnificent mausoleums. It has since rapidly declined. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803, it was taken by the British. It stands on the S bank of the river Jumna, 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 27 16 N.

AGRAM, or **ZAGRAB**, a strong town of Croatia, capital of the county of Zagrab, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 25 miles NE of Carlstadt. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 46 20 N.

AGRIJA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, eight miles SW of Tarazona.

AGRIA, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is

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Adated on the Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 20 10 E, 48 10 N.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone islands, 43 miles in compass. Lon. 146 0° E, lat. 19 45 N.

AGROPOLI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on the E side of the gulf of Salerno, 21 miles SSE of Salerno.

AGUILA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river Aguila.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 24 miles W of Estella.

AHUS, a strong town of Sweden, in Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Christianstadt. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 56 15 N.

AIACCIO, a fine seaport of Corsica, capital of the department of Liamone, and a bishop's see. It stands on the W side of the island, on a point of land that juts into the gulf, 160 miles SE of Toulon. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 56 N.

AJAN, or **AJEN**, a country on the E coast of Africa, extending from Magadoxo to Cape Guardafui 1500 leagues. It is divided into several states or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel and Magadoxo. All the eastern coast of Ajan is sandy and barren, but to the north it is more fertile. The kings of Ajan are frequently at war with the emperor of Abyssinia, and sell the prisoners which they take. Ivory, gold, and horses of an excellent breed, are the articles of trade.

AIAZZO, a seaport of Natolia, in Caramania, seated on the Mediterranean, 50 miles S of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo, where flood the city of Ilus, and where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 35 10 E, lat. 37 5 N.

AICH, a strong town of Bavaria, with a castle. It was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1634, and in 1704 by the English. It is seated on the Par, 18 miles S of Neuburg.

AICHSTAT, a town of Franconia, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name, now subject to the elector of Bavaria. In the church is a piece of curious workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is of massy gold, enriched with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones. It is seated on the Altmühl, 40 miles S of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

AIDAL, the principal seaport of Nubia, seated on a mountain, on the coast of the Red Sea. It has a trade in ebony and aromatic plants. Lon. 35 57 E, lat. 22 12 N.

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AIGEN, a town of Austria, on the confines of Bohemia, 24 miles NW of Steyre.

AIGLE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood. It is seated near the Rhone, six miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva.

AIGLE, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 47 miles SW of Rouen.

AIGNAN, SE. a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, seated on the side of a hill on the river Cher, 60 miles SSW of Bourges.

AIGUE MORTE, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It is very strong, on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 43 34 N.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome. Here is a fountain, whose cold water has the appearance of boiling. It is 18 miles N of Clermont.

AIGUIBLLO, a town of France, in the department of Drome, six miles SE of Montelimar.

AIGUIBLLO, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 15 miles E of Chambery.

AIJAH, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

AILESBERY, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It shares the assizes with Buckingham; and is the centre of the business of the fertile vale of Ailebury. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood have the art of rearing early ducklings, which is carried to such an extent, that 3000. have been received at Ailebury, for the supply of the London market, in six weeks. It is 16 miles SE of Buckingham, and 41 NW of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 51 49 N.

AILELY, a town of France, in the department of Somme, nine miles SSE of Amiens.

AILEA, an insulated rock, S of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal series, 900 feet high, accessible only on the SE. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen; and near the latter is a spring of fresh water.

AIML, or **AYNO**, a town of Savoy,

on the river Isère, 18 miles ENE of Montiers.

AIN, a department of France, including the late province of Bresse. It takes its name from a river which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, and enters the Rhone, above Lyons. Bourg is the capital.

AINEREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, three miles SW of Dun.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Ara, 30 miles N of Balbastro.

AIRANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 30 miles SE of Como.

AIRDRIE, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with an iron foundery, and a considerable trade in the distillation of malt spirits. It is situate on a rising ground, between two rivulets, 10 miles E of Glasgow.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the side of a mountain, on the river Adour, 65 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

AIRE, a strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa, and is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 50 42 N.

AIRE, a river in Yorkshirc, which issues from a lake on Malham moor, near Settle, flows by Skipton, Keighley, Leeds, and Snaith, and having received the Calder and Don in its course, enters the Ouse, below Howden.

AISNE, a department of France, including the late territories of Soissonnois and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river, which runs by Soissons, and enters the Oise, above Compiègne. Laon is the capital.

AIX, a city of France, capital of the department of Mouths of the Rhone, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the capital of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc, 75 miles E of Montpeller. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

AIX, a town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is eight miles N of Chamberry.

AIX, a small island of France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent. It is 12 miles NW of Rochfort. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 5 N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a city of France, capital of the department of Roer, and

a bishop's see; lately an imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. Charlemagne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence: he is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year; and near it are considerable mines of iron, sulphur, and coal. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles NE of Liege. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 48 N.

AZENAY, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 29 miles S of Nantes.

AKISSAT, a town of Natolia, the ancient Thyatira, built in a fine plain above 17 miles E, which produces corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 miles SE of Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 48 N.

ALADULIA, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between Amasia and the Mediterranean, toward Mount Taurus. The country is rough, stony, and mountainous.

ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Gard, lately an episcopal see. It has a citadel, and is seated on the Gardon, at the foot of the Evennes, 22 miles NW of Nîmes. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 44 8 N.

ALAMAN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, nine miles NE of Nion.

ALAND, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia. The principal island, which gives names to the rest, is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It is included in the government of Swedish Finland, and Kastelholm is the chief place, 95 miles ENE of Stockholm. Lon. 20 28 E, lat. 60 4 N.

ALATAMAHA, a river of the United States, called also St. George's river. It rises in the Allegany mountains, and taking a SE direction through Georgia, enters the Atlantic by several mouths, about 60 miles SW of the river Savannah.

ALATRI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 40 miles SE of Rome.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, on the river Suru, 40 miles E of Kasan.

ALAUTA, a river of European Turkey, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transylvania, runs through Wallachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on the Tanaro, 20 miles SE of Turin.

ALBA JULIA. See **WEISSENBURG**.

ALBAN, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 miles ESE of Alby.

ALBANELLA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citiorie, 20 miles SE of Salerno.

ALBANIA, a province of European Turkey, on the gulf of Venice; bounded on the S by Livadia, E by Thessalia and Macedonia, and N by Bosnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine. It was formerly an independent kingdom. Durazzo is the capital.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in Campagna di Roma. The environs produce the best wine in all this country, and many noblemen have gardens here, where they spend the summer. It is 15 miles SSE of Rome.

ALBANO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated in a fertile country, on the river Basiento, 15 miles E by S of Potenza.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Albania, seated on the Drino, 43 miles E of Alessio. Lon. 20 12 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALBAN, ST. a borough in Hertfordshire, so called from the first martyr in England, who was buried on a hill in the neighbourhood. It rose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, many vestiges of which are yet to be seen. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday; and it is governed by a mayor. Here is the monument of Ossa, and of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, whose leaden coffin was discovered in a vault in 1703, the body preserved almost entire by a pickle. Not a vestige, beside the church, remains of the abbey, except the gateway. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban. In the centre of the town stood one of the magnificent crosses, erected by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor; and a building erected in its stead, in 1703, still retains the name of the Cross. St. Alban is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI; and for a victory which Queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. It

is seated on the Coln, 21 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 45 N.

ALBANY, a city of New York, capital of a county of the same name. In 1799 it contained 6011 inhabitants, collected from almost all parts of the northern world. Adventurers are led here by the advantages of its situation, which renders it the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes. A mile N of the city are extensive works, aided by water machinery, for the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, chocolate, mustard, starch, &c. Albany is seated on the W side of Hudson river, 150 miles N of New York. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 42 36 N.

ALBANY, a river of N America, which has a communication with an extensive chain of small lakes, from the S end of Winnipeg lake, and runs E into James' bay. At its mouth is a fort of the same name, belonging to the English. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 52 10 N.

ALBARAZIN, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 40 30 N.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

ALBECK, a town and castle of Suabia, on the river Alb, five miles N by E of Ulm.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. Its ferges are in high esteem. It is seated on the side of a hill, 70 miles NNW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 50 N.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an inlet of the Atlantic, in N Carolina, 60 miles long, and from 8 to 12 broad. It is 30 miles N of Pamlico sound; and the tract of country between them is called Disfmal Swamp.

ALBENGUA, a strong seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is surrounded with olive trees, and seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 4 N.

ALBION, NEW, a country on the NW coast of America, extending from lat. 33 to 45 N, bounded on the S by California, and on the N by New Georgia. It received its name from sir Francis Drake in 1578, whose harbour is in lon. 121 50 W, and lat. 38 23 N. The land is full of mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow, while the valleys between them, and the grounds on the seacoast, abound with trees. Captain

Cook landed on a part of this coast in 1778, and found the natives more tenacious of their property than any of the savage nations he had hitherto met with: they would not part with wood, water, grass, nor the most trifling article without a compensation, and were sometimes very unreasonable in their demands. At first they seemed to prefer iron to every other article of commerce, but at last they preferred brass.

ALBISOLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It was bombarded in 1745 by the English. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALBONA, a town of Italy, in Istria, near the gulf of Carnaro, 16 miles E by S of Rovigno.

ALBRET, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a strong castle. It has a considerable trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles SW of Alcantara. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 50 N.

ALBORG, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of its name. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and manufactures of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N of Wiborgh. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 56 50 N.

ALBY, a town of France, capital of the department of Tarn; formerly an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The inhabitants were called Albigenſes: they were the first that disputed the authority of the pope, and were condemned by a council here in 1176. The environs produce all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and wood. It is 42 miles NE of Toulouse, and 335 S of Paris. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 43 56 N.

ALCALA DE GUADAJIRA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadaira, five miles SE of Seville.

ALCALA DE HENAREZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, and a castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated on the Henarez, 25 miles ENE of Madrid. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 40 26 N.

ALCALA REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a monastery, near the river Salado, six miles S of Seville.

ALCAMA, a town of Sicily, in Val

di Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifacio, 25 miles SW of Palermo.

ALCANTARA, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a bridge over the Tajo, built by emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 miles N by W of Seville. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 39 20 N.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of Mancha, with a strong castle, and a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is situate near the source of the Guadalquivir, 80 miles ESE of Calatrava. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 28 N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fortress on a high hill. It stands in a fruitful country, on the river Guadama, 100 miles NW of Carthagenal. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 38 15 N.

ALCAZAR DE SAL, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. Fine white salt is made here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 38 18 N.

ALCAZAR LEQUEZ, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the straits of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 0 N.

ALCESTER, or **ALNCSTER**, a town in Warwickshire. It has a manufacture of needles, and is situate at the confluence of the Ayn and Arrow, eight miles NW of Stratford.

ALCMAER, or **ALKMAAR**, a strong city of the United Provinces, capital of N Holland, or, according to the new division, of the department of Texel. The environs produce the best butter and cheese in Holland, and the finest tulips. This city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1573, after they had taken Harlem. On this occasion the women excelled the men in acts of heroism; and the Spaniards, after an investment of three months, were obliged to raise the siege with disgrace. Alcmaer opened its gates to the British troops on October 3, 1799, after the second battle near Bergen; but a treaty was soon afterward concluded here for their evacuating the country. It is situate among groves of tall trees, near Schermeer, one of the largest lakes in N Holland, 18 miles N by E of Harlem. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 52 38 N.

ALCONCHOI, a castle of Spain, on the frontiers of Estremadura, seated on the Alcaraque, which runs into the

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Guadiana, 20 miles s by w of Badajoz. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 38 12 N.

ALCOUTIM, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, seated on the Guadiana, 16 miles from its entrance into the gulf of Cadiz, and 22 NNE of Tavira. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 37 20 N.

ALCUDIA, a town of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, between two large harbours. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill and the sea. A river runs on the sw; and the harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It is 40 miles E of Bury, and 94 NE of London. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 52 16 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in W Yorkshire, which has now no market. It is seated on the Ouse, 15 miles NE of York, and 205 N by W of London.

ALDEA GALLEGA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, 10 miles SE of Lisbon.

ALDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 20 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

ALDERBURY, a village in Wiltshire, on a hill near the Avon, two miles from Salisbury. It has a manufacture of fustians, and received considerable damage by a fire in 1777, when 200 houses were destroyed.

ALDERHOLM, an island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Norland. A considerable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

ALDERNEY, an island in the English channel, eight miles in circumference, separated from France by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is fertile in corn and pasture; and has a town of the same name. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 49 45 N.

ALGRE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 15 miles SE of Brionde.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, between the river Tajo and the province of Algarve. Its oranges are of an excellent quality, and rice is produced in this district. Evora is the capital.

ALENÇON, a town of France, capital of the department of Orne. Near it are stone quarries, in which are found a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is

seated on the Sarthe, 20 miles N of Mans, and 87 SW of Paris.

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop and a church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs are seven miles in compass. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It stands on eight hills, in the middle of a fruitful plain, and is of an oval figure. The castle is on the highest hill, in the centre of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. As usual in the East, they consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street, an arcade running round it, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. Here are many stately mosques and caravanseras, fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens. The water in all the wells in the city is brackish; but good water is brought from some springs about five miles off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by empress Helena. The christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camblets, and leather. Several European nations have factories here, and the merchants live in greater splendour and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire; which is owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. Coaches or carriages are not used here, but persons of quality ride on horseback, with a number of servants before them, according to their rank. Eighteen miles SE of Aleppo is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural basin, that retains the rain descending from the rocks, together with the water rising from a few springs, and cause the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the surface prevents this water from being of any great depth; so that it is soon evaporated by the sun, when it leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick; and, in April, people are employed to gather this salt, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a small brook, 70 miles S of Alexandretta, and 170 N by E of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 35 45 N.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in

Terra d'Otranto, 15 miles sw of Otranto.

ALESSIO, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Drino, 50 miles E by S of Scutari. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 42 10 N.

ALET, a town of France, in the department of Aude, lately an episcopal see. It is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it stands, and on the river Aude, 15 miles s by w of Carcassone.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. See ARCHIPLAGO, NORTHERN.

ALEXANDRETTA, or **SCANDeroon**, a town of Syria, at the extremity of the Mediterranean sea, and the port of Aleppo. It is now, properly speaking, nothing but a village, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houses. The road is subject to many great inconveniences; but the extreme unwholesomeness of the air is the worst. On this account, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles w of Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

ALEXANDRIA, or **ALESSANDRIA**, a town in that part of the Milanese, adjoining Montferrat, which has been lately united to France, and is now the capital of the department of Marengo. Here is a strong castle; but the place has been often taken in the various wars in Italy. It has a considerable trade, particularly in cotton and silk, and is seated on the Tanaro, 40 miles E of Turin, and 50 ssw of Milan. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 53 N.

ALEXANDRIA, or **SCANDERIA**, a town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour, particularly an obelisk full of hieroglyphics, called Cleopatra's Needle; and Pompey's pillar, which is one entire piece of granite, 70 feet high, and 25 in circumference. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now a castle called Pharillon, used to direct vessels into the harbour. From the harbour is a canal to the w branch of the Nile, at Rhamanie. This city was first built by Alexander the great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap

of ruins: part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; and the gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the E Indies being deposited there, before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. It is subject to the grand signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. Alexandria was taken by the French invaders, under Bonaparte, in 1798. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 125 miles NW of Cairo. Lon. 29 49 E, lat. 31 12 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a city of Virginia, on the s bank of the Potomac. The situation is elevated and pleasant, but the water so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to send nearly a mile for what is drinkable. Nine miles below the town, on the Virginia bank of Potomac, where it is nearly two miles wide, is Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of the late general Washington. Alexandria is five miles sw of the city of Washington. Lon. 77 18 W, lat. 38 50 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of the state of Ohio, on the river Ohio, at the influx of the Scioto, 60 miles s of Chillicothe.

ALFACS, an island of Spain, near the mouth of the Ebro, on the coast of Catalonia. It has a town of the same name, 20 miles SE of Tortosa.

ALFARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the s side of the Ebro, nine miles NW of Tudela.

ALFAYATES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, defended by a wall and castle. It is situate on an eminence, on the confines of Spain, 150 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 40 9 N.

ALFEIZERAO, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seaside, 75 miles NNE of Lisbon. Lon. 9 10 W, lat. 39 30 N.

ALFELD, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, seated on the Leine, 15 miles ssw of Hildesheim.

ALFIDENA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 40 miles ssw of Civita di Chieti.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small brook, six miles from the sea, and 20 N of Boston.

ALFRETON, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a small hill, 13 miles N of Derby, and 141 NNW of London.

ALGAGLIOLA, a small fortified sea-

port, on the NW coast of Corsica. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has been restored. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 42 30 N.

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal, 67 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the W and S by the sea, E by the river Guadiana, and N by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, oranges, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine. Tavira is the capital.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles NW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 14 N.

ALGHER, or **ALGERI**, a seaport on the W coast of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, six miles S of Sassari. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 40 40 N.

ALGIERS, one of the states of Barbary, comprehending the ancient Numidia and part of Mauritania. It is 600 miles from E to W, and 170 in breadth; bounded on the E by Tunis, N by the Mediterranean, S by Mount Atlas, and W by Morocco. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places; and several of the chains of mountains contain lead and copper. In the interior of the country commence the dreary deserts. The principal rivers are the Shellif, Mazaffran, Malva, and Zaine. The land toward the N is fertile in corn, and the valleys are full of fruit. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are very large, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into the territory of the city of Algiers, and the provinces of Mascara, Titeri, and Constantine. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior, and governed by a sovereign, called the dey, who, however, can do nothing of consequence without the council of the janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it;

and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the bey or viceroys of the provinces have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called Lingua Franca, which is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

ALGIERS, a strong city of Barbary, capital of the whole country of Algiers. It is built on the side of a mountain, in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another, of a resplendent whiteness, make a fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are flat, and the inhabitants walk upon them in the evening to take the air; they are also covered with earth, and form a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. There are five gates, but no public places or squares of considerable extent. The larger mosques are seven; but there is nothing remarkable in their architecture; and the dey's palace is far from being spacious and extensive. The harbour is small, shallow, and insecure, and its entrance is incommoded with numerous rocks. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to be 80,000, in which are included several thousand Jewish families. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers has for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The emperor, Charles V, lost a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against it in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by

the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great bravery. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary, in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is situate opposite Minorca, 380 miles w of Tunis. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 36 49 N.

ALHAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, near which are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by craggy mountains, 25 miles sw of Granada.

ALHAMBRA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near a river of its name, seven miles N of Teruel.

ALICANT, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, famous for excellent wine and fruits. It has a great trade, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls here. The castle, on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; but it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles s of Valencia. Lon. 0 0 lat. 38 16 N.

ALICATA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fortress on a small cape, at the mouth of the Salso, 22 miles SE of Gergenti. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 37 14 N.

ALICUDA, the most western of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10 miles w of Felicuda, and, like that island, contains no spring of fresh water.

ALIFI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of the Apennines, 25 miles NW of Benevento.

ALKANSAS, or ARKANSAS, a large river of Louisiana. The middle part of its course is extremely crooked, and it enters the Mississippi in lat. 33 28 N.

ALMAAR. See ALMAER.

ALLAHABAD, a province of Hindoostan Proper, 160 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Oude, E by Bahar, S by Orissa and Berar, and W by Malwa and Agra. The Nerbuddah, which rises on the SE borders of the province, flows from E to W near its S side; and the Ganges crosses it from W to E near its N side.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, with a magnificent citadel. It was founded by emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms; but its fortifications will hardly resist the bat-

tering of a field piece. It is seated at the confluence of the Jumna with the Ganges, 470 miles WNW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 25 45 N.

ALLCHURCH, a village in Worcester-shire, formerly a borough, five miles E by N of Bromsgrove. It has an almshouse, founded in 1580, and the Roman Ickneld street passes through it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments.

ALLEGANY, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a long range of mountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the seacoast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Adjoining from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N Carolina, is the Blue ridge, or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 miles from the sea, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this and the North Mountain spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Alleghany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge, called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36, is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The general name for these mountains seems not yet to have been determined. Mr. Evans, an American geographer, calls them the Endless Mountains; others have called them the *Appalachian*, from a tribe of Indians, who live on a river proceeding from this ridge, called the Appalachikola; but the most common name is the Allegany Mountains, so called from the principal ridge. These mountains are not confusedly scattered and broken, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed S, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs; others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarcely one acre in ten of this range is

capable of culture: but this is not the case in all parts; for numerous tracts of rich arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, and some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

ALLEGANY, a river of the United States, which rises in the Allegany mountains in lat. 42°. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light batteaus. At Pittsburgh it joins the Monongahela, and then assumes the name of Ohio. See OHIO.

ALLEGRAZZA, one of the Canary islands, lying to the N of Graciosa, and to the E of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

ALLENBURG, a town of Prussia, on the river Alle, 25 miles ESE of Königsberg.

ALLENDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, famous for its salt-works, and three bridges over the Weira. It is 15 miles E of Cassel.

ALLENSTEIN, or **OLSCHNECH**, a town of Prussia, 55 miles S of Königsberg.

ALLERIA, a decayed town of Corsica, lately a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed, in 1736. Lon. 8° 50' E, lat. 42° 5' N.

ALEX, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 10 miles S of Valence.

ALLIER, a department of France, including the province of Bourbonnois. It is so called from a river, which flows by Moulins, and enters the Loire, below Nevers.

ALLOA, a seaport of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, near the mouth of the Forth. Here is a customhouse, and an excellent dry dock; and its harbour is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glasshouse and some other manufactures. Near the town is a tower 90 feet in height, with walls 11 feet in thickness. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5214. It is 30 miles WNW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 40' W, lat. 56° 6' N.

ALLONBY, a fishing town in Westmorland, much resorted to for bathing. It stands on a flat shore of the Irish sea, eight miles NNW of Cockermouth, and 22 WSW of Carlisle.

ALL-SAINTS BAY, a government of Brazil, so called from a bay of that name, which is seven miles over, and interspersed with a number of pleasant islands. It is reckoned one of the richest and most fertile provinces in Brazil, produ-

ing great quantities of cotton and sugar. St. Salvador is the capital.

ALMACARRON, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalupe, 20 miles SW of Cartagena. Lon. 0° 56' W, lat. 37° 28' N.

ALMANZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is 50 miles SW of Valencia. Lon. 0° 56' W, lat. 38° 54' N.

ALMEIDA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tago, nearly opposite Lisbon.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Trás-os-Montes, situate on a high mountain, on the river Coa, and near the borders of Spain, 18 miles NE of Guarda. Lon. 6° 15' W, lat. 40° 35' N.

ALMENDROLEJO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 12 miles S of Merida.

ALMERIA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see, seated at the mouth of the Almería, 62 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2° 0' W, lat. 36° 51' N.

ALMISSA, a town of Dalmatia, at the mouth of the Cetina, famous for its piracies. It is 10 miles E of Spalatro.

ALMONDBURY, a village in W Yorkshire, seated on the Calder, two miles SSE of Huddersfield. It was the Campodonum of the Romans, afterward a seat of the Saxon kings, and had once a castle and a cathedral.

ALMONSBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N of Bristol, where Almond, father of king Egbert, is said to have been buried. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn.

ALMORA, a town of the country of Sirinagur, 105 miles E by S of Sirinagur. Lon. 79° 56' E, lat. 30° 40' N.

ALMUNECAR, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 50 miles SSE of Alhama. Lon. 3° 45' W, lat. 36° 30' N.

ALNWICK, the capital of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is populous and well built, with three gates, which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by a stately Gothic castle, now the seat of the duke of Northumberland. It is seated on the river Alne, 30 miles N of Newcastle, and 305 N by W of London. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 55° 25' N.

ALOST, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles NW of Brussels.

ALPNACH, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on the lake Alp-nach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzstadt.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France toward the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice; and terminate at the gulf of Camero, which is part of the gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12,000 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Switzerland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name. The capital is Embrun.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. The capital is Digne.

ALPS, MARITIME, a new department of France, including the county of Nice. The capital is Nice.

ALPUXARES, high mountains of Spain, in Granada, near the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the Moriscoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of linseys. To the SW of the town is a piece of water, covering about 200 acres, which forms a head to the river Itchin. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 57 WSW of London.

ALSACE, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, S by Switzerland and Franche Comte, W by Lorraine, and N by the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a fertile country, producing plenty of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified

with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are lofty pine trees. The language is German, it having been part of the empire. It is now included in the departments of Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALSEN, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Sleswick and Funen, 100 miles W of Copenhagen. The chief town is Sonderborg.

ALSFELD, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a castle; seated on the Schwalen, 12 miles W of Marburg.

ALSHEDA, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

ALSIERA, a town of Naples, in the Molise, on the river Tiferno, 23 miles N of Molise.

ALSLEBEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, nine miles SSW of Bernburg.

ALSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on the rivulet Rane, eight miles W of Querfurt.

ALSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, near the source of the Morau, 35 miles NNW of Olmutz.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. Here is an iron foundery, and a shot manufacture; and in its vicinity are numerous lead-mines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Tyne, 20 miles E by S of Carlisle, and 281 N by W of London.

ALTAMONT, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 15 miles NW of Bagniano.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, at the foot of the Appennines, 10 miles NE of Gravina.

ALTEA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It was taken in 1705, for the archduke Charles; but lost, after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles SE of Valencia, and 110 S by E of Madrid. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 34 N.

ALTENAU, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, eight miles S of Goslar.

ALTENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its tin mine, 20 miles S of Dresden.

ALTENBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has a castle on a rock, and is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S of Leipzig. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, 18 miles S of Weissenburg. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 46 4 N.

AETENBURG, **OWAR**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the river Leitha, at its entrance into the Danube. Here are two churches and a college; and its ancient castle, very much decayed, is principally used for a corn magazine. It is 15 miles S of Presburg.

ALTENDORN, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Bigge, 48 miles E by N of Cologne.

ALTENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, chief of the county of Sayn, with a castle, 15 miles NNE of Coblenz.

ALTMASON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 36 N.

ALTIRICH, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on an eminence, near the river Ille, 45 miles SSW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles NW of Dungannon.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of corded stuffs, figured baragons, ribbed druggets, serges, &c. and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 48 WSW of London.

ALTONA, a seaport of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 53 36 N.

ALTORF, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a university, 16 miles SE of Nuremberg.

ALTORF, a town of Suabia, 20 miles NE of Constance.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, on the lake of Lucern, near the mouth of the river Rusa. Here are two stone pillars, 130 paces from each other, at which distance Tell is said to have shot the apple from his son's head. This deliverer of his country lived at Burgli, near this place, and his cottage is changed into a chapel, where mass is solemnly said. Altorf is 20 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 46 42 N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Warrington, and 180 NW of London.

ALVA DE TORMES, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a castle, seated on the Tormes, 14 miles SE of Salamanca.

ALVARADO, a river of New Spain,

which rises in the mountains of the Zapotecas, makes a circuit through the province of Mazatlan, and enters the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles SE of Vera Cruz.

ALVESTON, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N by E of Bristol. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up.

ALZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situate on the Selve, 17 miles SSW of Mentz.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, surrounded by the Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia.

AMADAN, or **HAMADAN**, a town of Persia, 200 miles NE of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

AMADIA, a town of Curdistan, belonging to the Turks, seated on a high mountain, 40 miles SE of Gezira. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

AMAK, an island of Denmark, on which part of Copenhagen, called Christian-Shafen, is built. It is eight miles long and four broad, and separated from Zealand by a narrow channel, over which are two bridges that communicate with Copenhagen. It is laid out in gardens and pastures, and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, with a good harbour on the lake Wenner. It has a great trade in timber, deals, and tar; and is 175 miles SW of Upsal. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 6 N.

ALMALAGAN, or **ISLAND OF CONCEPTION**, one of the Ladrone islands, about six leagues in circumference. Lon. 145 38 E, lat. 18 0 N.

AMALFI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, was a native of this town. It is seated on the NW side of the gulf of Salerno, 13 miles SW of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 48 N.

AMAND, **ST.** a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S of Bourges.

AMAND, **ST.** a town of France, in the department of Nord. It had lately a celebrated abbey, and is seated on the Scarpe, seven miles N of Valenciennes.

AMANTEA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of Rossaria, 20 miles SW of Cosenza. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

AMAPALLA, a seaport of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on an island at the entrance of a gulf of the same name. Lon. 88 40 W, lat. 12 30 N.

AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, on the river Tamaga, 30 miles SSE of Oporto.

AMASSIA, a town of Nubolia, the birthplace of Strabo, the geographer. It is the capital of a province of its name, which produces the best wines and fruits in Nubolia. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1794. It is seated near the Cafalmack, 36 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 01, lat. 40 31 N.

AMATIQUE, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Vera Paz. The inhabitants are chiefly logwood cutters. It is situate on a gulf of its name, in the bay of Honduras, at the mouth of the Guanacos. Lon. 89 0 W, lat. 15 23 N.

AMATO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on a river of the same name, seven miles SE of Nicasiro.

AMAZON, or **MARAGNON**, a river of S America, and the greatest river in the world. Its source is in Peru, not far from the Pacific ocean, and running E enters the Atlantic ocean directly under the equinoctial line. Its course is 3300 miles, and its mouth is 150 miles broad. It receives, in its progress, near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 1500 miles, some of them not inferior to the Danube, or the Nile; and 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 fathoms deep. In the rainy season it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent country.

AMAZONIA, a country of S America, 2400 miles long and 960 broad; bounded on the N by Terra Firma and Guiana, E by the Atlantic ocean and Brasil, S by Paraguay, and W by Peru. It was discovered in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maragnon. But this was probably a fiction, for M. Rondonne could perceive no such women. The air in this country is cooler than might be expected, considering its situation in the torrid zone; this is owing partly to the heavy rains, which cause the inundations of the rivers for one half of the year, and partly to the cloudiness of the atmosphere, by which the sun is obscured the greater part of the day. The fair season is

about the time of the solstices, and the rainy season about the equinoxes. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year. The woods abound with tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fish, but are infested by alligators and water-serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by a coronet of beautiful feathers, a belt of tigers' teeth or claws, and a wooden sword. The natives are of a good stature and copper colour, with handsome features and long black hair. They spin and weave cotton cloth; and their arms in general are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane or fishskin. Their houses are built of wood and clay, and thatched with reeds. The Spaniards have made many attempts to settle in this country; but difficulties and disasters have hitherto rendered their designs abortive. On that part of the coast between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese, indeed, have some small settlements.

AMBERG, a fortified town, capital of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a strong castle. The magnificent church of St. Martin contains many beautiful paintings and curiosities; and the mint is esteemed one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It is seated on the river Illa, 40 miles E of Nuremberg. Lon. 12 0 F, lat. 49 27 N.

AMBERIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 25 miles NE of Lyons.

AMBERT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are numerous papermakers in its vicinity, and it has a trade in coarse laces, camlets, serrets, &c. It is seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Ore, 21 miles E of Moutre.

AMBLESTONE, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the Rotha, near the head of Windermere-water, 11 miles NW of Kendal, and 271 NNW of London.

AMBLETUSE, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, defended by a battery. At this port Cesar embarked his cavalry when he passed over into England; and here James II. landed on his departure from England, in 1688. It is seated on the English channel, eight miles N of Boulogne. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 50 49 N.



AMBOISE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. The staircase of the castle is without steps, and may be ascended to the very top. Here Lewis XI instituted the order of St. Michel; and here, in 1570, was formed the famous conspiracy against the Guises, known by the name of Amboise. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Mayne, 12 miles E of Tours, and 128 E by W of Paris.

AMBOURNAZ, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 20 miles NW of Belley, and 57 W of Lyons.

AMBOYNA, an island in the Indian ocean, the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. It is 56 miles in length from N to S, and divided, on the W side, by a large bay into two parts, one of which, about 38 miles long and eight broad, is called Hétou, and the other, about 16 miles long and five broad, is called Leytimor. The principal animals are deer and wild hogs. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured and put to death many of them. The natives wear large withers, and their dress is only a light piece of skin wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Christians among them. This island was taken by the English, in 1796, and ceded by the treaty at Amiens, to the Dutch. The chief town is of the same name, neatly built, and stands near the SW extremity. Lon. 121 20 E, lat. 2 20 S.

AMBSHURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is built on the place where a number of Britons were treacherously murdered, and near that celebrated monument of antiquity, Stonehenge. It is six miles N of Salisbury, and 78 W of London.

AMERIGUS, St. an island on the coast of Chili, 15 miles W from St. Felix island. The crew of captain Roberts, in 1792, killed and cured here 12,000 cal skins, in seven weeks. Lon. 80 33 N, lat. 26 13 S.

AMIRYM, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 158 22 E, at. 16 10 N.

AMRABARA, a city in Hindostan, the capital of a province. It is one of the best fortified cities in India, but was taken by general Cornwallis, in 1781. The British government has since

it was restored in 1783. The Gentoo have hospitals here for birds and fish animals. It is seated in a level country, on the banks of a navigable river that enters the gulf of Cambay, 321 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 27 E, lat. 23 18 N.

AMRABARA, a city and fort of the Deccan of Hindostan, once the capital of the soubah of its name, which is now better known by that of Lowinstabad. This city was the residence of emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. In 1803, it was taken by the British under general Wellesley. It is 181 miles N of Poonah, from Bombay. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 20 N.

AMELIA, an island on the coast of E Florida, 13 miles long and two broad, and very fertile. It has an excellent harbour; and at its W end is the entrance into St. Mary's river.

AMELIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a mountain, between the Tiber and Nera, 44 miles SW of Spoleto, and 45 N of Rome.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries, it being formerly supposed to join to the northeast part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer, to America, and drawn up an amusing history of his voyage, published it, and it was read with admiration. In his narrative, he had insinuated, that the glory of having first discovered the continent of the new world belonged to him. This was in part believed; the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer; and the unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts, differ, in some respects, from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees and plants, that grow nowhere else before they were transmitted to other places. All the men, except the Esquimaux near Greenland, seem to have the same origin; for they speak in every particular, from the same stock. In the E of North America, there is a great number of small islands, and one of a very singular appearance.

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have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the torrid, but also the temperate and part of the frigid zones. The cold of America is much greater than in the countries of Europe, under the same latitude. A continent so extensive must naturally be various in its soil and productions. In the most northern and most southern parts, the countries are cold, sterile, and desert; while in the centre are found the richest metals, minerals, precious stones, and abundance of the most valuable and useful commodities. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized of the aborigines seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in the greatest plenty. This vast continent is divided into North and South America, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, such as those that form the immense chain called the Andes; and the most stupendous rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoko, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, &c. Beside the aborigines, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess some of the finest provinces, that formerly belonged to Great Britain, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. In N America, Great Britain possesses Labrador or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and Spain has East and West Florida, Mexico, or New Spain, New Mexico, and California. In S America, Spain possesses Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay; the Portuguese have Brasil; the French, Cayenne, and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana.

AMERSFORT, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and goods from Germany are shipped here for Amster-

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dam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Embs, 10 miles ENE of Utrecht.

AMERSHAM, or **AGMONDESHAM**, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, 26 miles SE of Buckingham, and 29 NW of London.

AMESBURY, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, situate on the Merrimac, at the mouth of Powow river, four miles NW of Newbury Port.

AMHERST, a town of New Hampshire, capital of Hillsborough county. The Aurean academy was founded here in 1790. It is situate on a N branch of the Souhegan, 53 miles NW of Boston, and 60 WSW of Portsmouth, Lon. 71 33 W, lat. 42 54 N.

AMHERST, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, eight miles NNE of Northampton, and 91 W of Boston.

AMID, a town of Natolia, 40 miles E of Amasia. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

AMIEN, a city of France, and an episcopality, capital of the department of Somme. The cathedral is a stately structure; beside which there are 10 parish churches, one in the suburbs, and an academy of belles lettres. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterward unite. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. A treaty of peace was concluded here, March 27, 1802, between Spain, Holland, France, and England. It is 20 miles SE of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 49 54 N.

AMMERCOT, a fort of Hindoostan, in a very extensive sandy desert, between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moultan, and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of emperor Humaioun, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Achar. It is 190 miles NE of Tatta. Lon. 69 58 E, lat. 26 1 N.

AMMERPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Napal, 110 miles NE of Patna. Lon. 86 28 E, lat. 27 10 N.

AMOL, a town of Usbec Tartary, seated on the Gihon, 60 miles W of Bokhara. Lon. 64 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

AMONEBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. It was taken by the French in 1782. It is seated on the Othem, eight miles ENE of Marburg.

AMORGO, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The

best cultivated parts belong to a monastery. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

AMOUR, a river which rises in Siberia, runs E through Chinese Tartary, and enters the bay of Corea.

AMOY, an island on the SE coast of China. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impositions of the inhabitants. Its port, on the W side, is said to be one of the most convenient and safe harbours in these parts, and capable of receiving 1000 ships. Lon. 118 45 E, lat. 24 30 N.

AMBLEPUIS, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, celebrated for its wines. It is 16 miles E of Roanne.

AMPOSTA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Ebro, seven miles S of Tortosa.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It was the residence of Catharine of Arragon, queen of Henry VIII, during the time that her unjust divorce was in agitation. This event is commemorated by a poetical inscription on a column where the old castle stood. It is six miles S of Bedford, and 45 NW of London.

AMPURIAS, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Fluvia, 60 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 42 5 N.

AMRAS, a castle of Germany, in Tyrol, remarkable for a rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. It is two miles SE of Inspruck.

AMSTERDAM, a rich and populous city of S Holland, capital of the United Provinces, and of the department of Amsfel. Next to London, it is deemed the most commercial city in the world, and is supposed to contain 212,000 inhabitants. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amsfel. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries; but institutions for the advancement of knowledge are very few. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,659. The

streets are broad and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side; but there are no spacious public places or squares. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in Oct. 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder; and it received the French troops in Jan. 1795, without any resistance. It is seated at the confluence of the Amsfel and Wye, 70 miles NW of Cleve, and 80 N by E of Antwerp. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 23 N.

AMSTERDAM, and **ST. PAUL**, two islands in the Indian ocean, lying in the same longitude, at 40 miles distance. Their names are reversed by navigators, but most of them call the northern one St. Paul, and the southern Amsterdam. The latter is high land, and upward of four miles long and two broad. It has evident marks of volcanic eruption in every part, and almost wholly covered with a deep fertile soil, but is destitute of trees. On the E side is a great crater, into which the sea has made a narrow and shallow entrance: its shelving sides are 700 feet in perpendicular height, in which, and in the causeway dividing it from the sea, are several hot springs of fresh water. St. Paul, or the northern island, presents no very high land, or any rise in a conic form. It is covered with shrubs and low trees, but has no convenient landing-place. In January 1793, the inhabitants on Amsterdam island were five men, left there by a vessel from the Isle of France, to provide seal-skins for the Canton market. Lon. 77 14 E, lat. 38 42 S.

AMSTERDAM, NEW, one of the Friendly islands. See **TONGATABOO**.

AMWELL, a village in Hertfordshire, near Ware, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water.

ANADIR, a river of Siberia, which has its source out of a lake in the province of Tchukotski, and runs into the gulf of Anadir, in the sea of Kamtschatka.

ANAGNI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 34 miles E of Rome.

ANACOFIE, the capital of the nation of the Abkaha, on the river Makai, near its entrance into the Black sea.

ANANTAPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 140 miles NNE of Seringapatam.

ANATTON, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 170 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

ANCARANQ, a town of Italy, in the

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marquifate of Ancona, five miles N of Ascoli, and 22 NE of Rome.

ANCASTER, a village in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It stands on a Roman highway, and at the foot of a hill which abounds with antiquities.

ANCENIS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Loire, 20 miles E of Nantes.

ANCLAM, a fortified town of Swedish Pomerania, on the river Peene, 20 miles SE of Gripsholm.

ANCOBER, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, having a river of the same name flowing through it. On the western bank is a populous village.

ANCONA, a marquifate of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 70 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the NW by Urbino, NE by the gulf of Venice, S by N. Sora, and SW by Spoleto. The soil is fertile, particularly in hemp and flax, and there is plenty of wax and honey.

ANCONA, a city of Italy, capital of the marquifate of Ancona, and a bishop's fee, with a citadel on a hill. The cathedral stands upon another hill, and the houses extend down the side of the eminence toward the gulf of Venice. Clement XII made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbour safe: it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length. Near this stands the triumphal arch of Trajan, which, next to the Maldon Quai at Nîmes, is the most entire monument of Roman magnificence existing. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city, where they have a synagogue; and they have the principal share of its extensive commerce. Ancona was taken in 1796 by the French, who surrendered it to the Austrians in 1799. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 43 38 N.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, 250 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the S by Granada, W by Algarva and the Atlantic, N by Estremadura and Mancha, and E by Murcia. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDALUSIA, NEW. See **PARIA**.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the E side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are an inoffensive people, though in a state of barbarism; and live chiefly on fish, fruits, and herbs. In 1793 the English made a settlement

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on the N end of the Great Andaman, the most northern island, which is called Port Cornwallis. It has a commodious harbour to shelter ships during the NE monsoon; and it is used as a place of reception for convicts, sentenced for transportation from Bengal. Lon. 93 0 E, lat. 13 30 N.

ANDAYE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, famous for its brandy. It is situate at the mouth of the Bidassoa, opposite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles SW of Bayonne. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25 N.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, divided by a paved road into two small towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is on the rivulet Gamons, and has a fountain named St. Clotilda, to which pilgrims resort on the festival of that saint. Little Andely is on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are of a high esteem. Andely is the birthplace of Nicholas Poussin, the Raphael of France. It is 20 miles SE of Rouen, and 60 NW of Paris.

ANDERNACH, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblenz.

ANDERO, ST. a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, where some men of war are built. It is 60 miles W of Bilbao. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 43 25 N.

ANDES, or **CARDILLERAS**, a chain of mountains in S America, running from N to S along the coast of the Pacific ocean. They exceed in length any chain of mountains in the other parts of the globe; extending from the isthmus of Darien to the straits of Magellan, dividing the whole southern part of America, and running a length of 4300 miles. They are much superior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated further above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees; and they rise, in different places, more than one third above the Pike of Teneriff, once thought to be the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. The Andes may be literally said to hide their heads in the clouds: the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. From experiments made with a barometer, on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its summit was elevated 12,522 yards above the surface of the sea; and the sum-

mit of Chimborazo, the most elevated point of this chain, is said to be 6760 yards. In these mountains are many volcanos.

ANDLAU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, situate on a mountain, 18 miles ssw of Strasburg.

ANDOVER, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of shalloons, and a considerable trade in malt. A navigable canal passes hence to Southampton-water. It is situate near the river Ande, 10 miles N by W of Winchester, and 6½ W by S of London. Lon. 1° 20' W, lat. 51° 14' N.

ANDOVER, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county. Here is an excellent academy, called Phillips Academy; and a manufacture of paper and gunpowder. It is situate on the Shawheen, 20 miles wsw of Newbury Port, and 22 nnw of Boston.

ANDRAGIRI, the capital of a kingdom on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The chief produce is pepper. It is seated on a river, commodious for trade, 200 miles N by W of Bencoolen. Lon. 102° 0' E, lat. 0° 58' S.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, with the greatest alum work in the kingdom. It is three miles S of Christianstadt.

ANDREASBERG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunsvick, with good silver mines, 28 miles NE of Gottingen.

ANDREW, ST. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and a bishop's see; seated on the river Lavant, 20 miles ENE of Clagenfurt.

ANDREW, ST. a city of Scotland, in Fifeshire, formerly the see of an archbishop, and still the seat of the oldest Scotch university. The university, which was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consists of two colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvador, and the priory, have been noble structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The chief manufactures are canvass and brown liuens; but it is a place of little trade, nor is the harbour in good condition. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, 30 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 45' W, lat. 56° 18' N.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples, in Bari, four miles S of Barletta.

ANDROS, an island in the Archipelago, 14 miles long and eight broad. It has fertile plains, which are well watered; and it wants only a good harbour. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields produce oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. It lies near the S end of Negropont. Lon. 25° 30' E, lat. 38° 0' N.

ANDUJAR, or **ANDUJAR**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated on the Guadalquivir, 35 miles E of Cordova. Lon. 3° 34' W, lat. 37° 55' N.

ANEGADA, one of the English Virginia islands. Lon. 64° 7' W, lat. 18° 45' N.

ANGELO, ST. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 14 miles SW of Urbino.

ANGELO, ST. a town of Naples, in Principata Ulteriore, six miles NNW of Conza.

ANGELOS, a city of New Spain. See **PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS**.

ANGERBURG, a town of Prussia, on the N side of a lake to which it gives name, 70 miles SE of Konigsberg. Lon. 22° 5' E, lat. 54° 8' N.

ANGERMANIA, or **ANGERMANNLAND**, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 150 miles long and from 25 to 80 broad, the widest part being to the E on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody, and in it are considerable iron-works. The chief town is Hernofand.

ANGERMUNDE, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, seated on the lake Munde, 48 miles NNE of Berlin.

ANGERS, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne and Loir, and an episcopal see. It is seated near the confluence of the Loir with the Sarthe, and is divided by the Mayenne into two parts; the western, extending into the plain, and the eastern, which rises on the side of a hill. Its environs present a view of numerous country houses, upward of a hundred windmills, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant structure: the neatness of the waincot of the choir, the width of the nave, and the principal gate, surrounded by three steeples, are particularly admired. In this cathedral is the tomb of René, king of Sicily, and several bishops, in white marble; and here is shown an urn, which is pretended to have been used at the wedding of Cana. Before the late

dissolution of convents, monks of every order were to be seen at Angers; and out of four abbeys that belonged to the Benedictines, three were particularly beautiful. Here is a considerable manufacture of handkerchiefs and sailcloth. The produce of the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce: this slate is so common, that the most paltry hovel in the suburbs is covered with it; on which account Angers has been called the Black City. The castle, flanked by 18 great round towers, is remarkable only for its advantageous situation on a rock, and the width of its ditches. It is 50 miles E of Nantes, and 175 SW of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $47^{\circ} 30' N$.

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a county of its name; seated on the E side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan. Lon. $8^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 42' N$.

ANGLEN, or ANGELEN, a small country of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. Many authors suppose that from the people of this small country the English originated; being called in to assist the Britons against the invaders from Norway, they in process of time became masters of the country, and gave it the name of England.

ANGLESEY, an island, and the most northern county of Wales, 24 miles long and 14 broad. It sends two members to parliament, and is divided into six hundreds, containing two market-towns, and 74 parishes. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait called the Menai. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state, when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Rude mounds and heaps of stones, said to be druidical remains, are still to be seen: but a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in cattle. This island produces vast quantities of copper and sulphur (see PARYS); and in the NW part is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with asbestos. Beaumaris is the chief town.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, E by Malemba, S by Benguela, and W by the Atlantic. It produces maize, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits.

The inhabitants are very lazy, generally idolaters, and take as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several settlements on the coast; but the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves. Loanda is the capital.

ANGORA, the ancient Ancyra, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. The castle has a triple inclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. Here are bred the finest goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which is worked into the finest stuffs, particularly camlets. It is 212 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. $32^{\circ} 5' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 30' N$.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, capital of the department of Charente, and the see of a bishop. It is seated on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; and there are some paper manufactures in its environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges. Lon. $8^{\circ} 45' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 39' N$.

ANGOUMOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, E by Limosin and Marche, S by Perigord, and W by Saintonge. It is now included in the department of Charente.

ANGRA, a seaport, capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. The town is well built, and populous; and here are royal magazines for all sorts of naval stores. It stands on a bay between two mountains on the S side of the island. Lon. $27^{\circ} 12' W$, lat. $38^{\circ} 39' N$.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Pignerol.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, a long and narrow island, winding somewhat in the manner of a snake. It is woody, but perfectly level, and the most northerly of the English Leeward islands, in the W Indies, 60 miles NW of St. Christopher. Lon. $62^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $18^{\circ} 15' N$.

ANGUILLARA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles NW of Rome.

ANGUSSHIRE, or FORFARSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 45 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, NE by Kincardineshire, E by the German ocean, S by the frith of Tay, and W by Perthshire. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures. Marl is found in most of

the lakes, freestone abounds in many parts, and there are several limestone quarries. The principal rivers are the North and South Elbe; and the county-town is Forfar.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 42 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the s by Mansfield, w by Halberstadt, e by the electorate of Saxony, and n by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and Mulda. The house of Anhalt is divided into three branches, which take their titles from the places of residence, namely Dessau, Bernburg, and Cothen. Zerbst is the largest town.

ANHOLT, an island of Denmark, lying in the Categate, eight miles E of the coast of Jutland, and 10 N of Zealand. It is dangerous to seamen, for which reason there is a lighthouse. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 56 38 N.

ANIANE, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, 13 miles WNW of Montpellier.

ANJENGO, a small town and factory of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the E India Company. The merchandize consists chiefly in pepper and calicos. Lon. 77 1 E, lat. 8 50 N.

ANIMALLY, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 18 miles S of Coimbatore.

ANJOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, W by Bretagne, S by Poitou, and E by Touraine. It formerly belonged to the sovereigns of England. It now forms the department of Mayenne and Loire.

ANKAM, a river in Lincolnshire, noted for its fine eels. It flows into the Humber, and is navigable for sloops as far as Glandford-bridge.

ANN, ST. a town of New Brunswick, and the present seat of government, situate on the river St. John, 80 miles above the city of St. John.

ANNA, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the W bank of the Euphrates, and the pleasantest place in these parts, there being plenty of fruits, cotton, and corn. It is 130 miles W of Bagdad, and 120 SSW of Moussol. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 33 35 N.

ANNABERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, noted for mines and the manufacture of lace. It is 17 miles S of Chemnitz.

ANNAGH, an island on the W coast of Ireland, five miles in circumference, between the isle of Achil and the coast of the county of Mayo. Lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 58 N.

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered

by Tasman in 1643, and visited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains, inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially toward the sea, are covered with trees and bushes. It is situate about 187 E lon. and 20 S lat.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which rises in the Moffat hills, and taking a southerly direction, through a fertile dale to which it gives name, flows into Solway frith, below the town of Annan.

ANNAN, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, three miles from its mouth, which forms a good harbour for vessels of 250 tons burden. Here was a fine castle, built by one of the Bruces, the ruins of which still remain. It is 16 miles ESE of Dumfries, and 80 S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 55 2 N.

ANNANO, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S of Casal.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, in Ann Arundel county. Although of little note in the commercial world, it is one of the wealthiest cities of its size in the United States. The houses are generally large and elegant. The state-house, the noblest building of the kind in the union, stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction. Here also is St. John's college, instituted in 1784, which, with Washington college at Chester, constitute one university, named the University of Maryland. Annapolis is situate on Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of the Severn, 30 miles E by N of Washington, and 35 S of Baltimore. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 39 0 N.

ANNAPOLIS, a fortified town of Nova Scotia, situate on the S side of the river and bay of Annapolis, in the bay of Fundy, with one of the finest harbours in the world. It is the chief town of a county of its name, and 80 miles W by N of Halifax. Lon. 64 55 W, lat. 44 50 N.

ANNECY, a town of Savoy, seated on a lake of its name, whence issues the canal of Thioux, which runs through the town and then enters the river Sier. It was lately the see of a bishop, who also assumed the title of bishop and prince of Geneva. Annecy is the largest town in Savoy, next to Chambéry, and

is 16 miles s of Geneva. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 45 53 N.

ANNORONA, an island on the coast of Guinea, so called because it was discovered on New-year's-day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits. The governor is a Portuguese. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers Montgolfier, papermakers, discovered, in 1782, the use of rarefied air in floating balloons. It is seated at the confluence of the Canches and Deumes, 12 miles sw of Vienne.

ANNOT, or **ANOT**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, six miles w of Entreveaux.

ANSAUVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Oise, five miles sw of Breteuil.

ANSE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, 12 miles n of Lyon.

ANSBACH, or **ONOLZBACH**, a principality of Germany, in the s part of the circle of Franconia. It has iron mines, and several medicinal springs; and the soil produces considerable quantities of corn, and feeds great numbers of cattle. It was formerly a margravate, and in 1791 the reigning prince resigned the government of his dominions to the king of Prussia.

ANSBACH, a city of Franconia, capital of the principality of Ansbach, with a castle, and an excellent academy. It has many handsome buildings; and the principal manufacture is lace. The palace, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on the Retzat, 25 miles sw of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 49 19 N.

ANSTRUTHER, **EASTER** and **WESTER**, two boroughs of Scotland, on the se coast of Fifehire. They adjoin each other; and the Easter, which is much the largest, is little more than a fishing village, nine miles sw of St. Andrew.

ANTÉQUIERA, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. Here are still to be seen the mines whence the Romans drew vast quantities of the precious metals. It is

16 miles n of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 w, lat. 37 1 N.

ANTRQUIERA, a town of New Spain. See **GUAXACA**.

ANTHAKIA. See **ANTIOCH**.

ANTIBES, a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it is seated on the Mediterranean, 11 miles sw of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 35 N.

ANTICOSTE, a barren island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 64 16 w, lat. from 49 to 52 N.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Leeward islands, in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth, and 60 s by s of St. Christopher. It is destitute of water, and the inhabitants are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually produces 16,000 hogsheads. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1791. The capital is St. John.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee islands.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCA, or **ANTIOCH**, an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty, by the French, in 1793, but evacuated soon after.

ANTIOCH, now **ANTHAKIA**, a celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. It is now almost come to nothing, but the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Asfi, 15 miles e of the Mediterranean, and 40 sw of Aleppo. Lon. 36 45 E, lat. 35 17 N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and a bishop's see, opposite the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 36 42 N.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Oleiros, an island of the Archipelago, two miles w of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet, in some parts, is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature: it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent chrystalline substance, very naturally resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

ANTIVARI, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, and a Greek archbishop's see; situate on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NW of Dolcigno. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 42 16 N.

ANTOINE, St. a town of France, in the department of Here. Here is a monastery, the church of which is magnificent. It is five miles NE of St. Marcellan.

ANTONIO, St. one of the Cape de Verd islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 0 W, lat. 17 0 N.

ANTONIO DE CAPO, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of Pernambuco, where the Portuguese make a great quantity of sugar. It is situate near Cape St. Augustin, 30 miles SSW of Olinda. Lon. 35 22 W, lat. 8 34 S.

ANTONIO DE SENECA, St. a town of New Mexico, on the W side of Rio del Norte, 150 miles S by E of Santa Fe. Lon. 107 45 W, lat. 34 15 N.

ANTONIO DE SUCHITEPE, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Guatemala, situate on a river, near its entrance into the Pacific ocean, 70 miles W by N of Guatemala. Lon. 93 28 W, lat. 14 44 N.

ANTRIM, a fertile county of Ireland, 56 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E and N by the sea, W by Londonderry, and S by Down. It contains two great natural curiosities: Lough Neagh, a large lake, the waters of which are of a petrifying quality; and the Giant's Causeway, consisting of lofty pillars of basalt, all of angular shapes, from three sides to eight, and extending three miles along the seashore. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively in this county. It contains 74 parishes; and sends five members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Bann and Lagan. The assizes are held at Carrickfergus.

ANTRIM, a town of the county of Antrim. It is now a poor place, but still partakes of the linen manufacture. It stands on a small stream, which a little below the town enters the NE end of Lough Neagh, 13 miles W of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ANTRUM, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, in the Vallais, by which there is a passage from the Vallais into the valley of Atrona, in the Milanese.

ANTWERP, a city of Brabant, lately a bishop's see, and now the capital of

the department of Two Nethes: It was formerly the greatest place for trade in Europe; but the civil wars, caused by the tyranny of Philip II, diminished that commerce, which was effectually annihilated in 1648; when, by the treaty of Munster between Spain and the United Provinces, the navigation of the Scheldt was shut. See **SCHELDTR**. The river is 400 yards wide, and large vessels may come up to the quay. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contains an assemblage of paintings by the greatest masters of the Flemish school, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsys. There are many fine paintings in the other churches, and in private collections. The exchange, once so thronged, and from which sir Thomas Gretham took the model of that for London, now serves for the accommodation of an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The townhouse, in the great market-place, is a noble structure. In the principal street is a crucifix of bronze, 33 feet high, on a marble pedestal. This was made from a demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alva, which he himself had set up in the citadel. The citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been taken more easily since, by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, by the French in 1746 and 1792, by the Austrians in 1793, and by the French again in 1794. It is 22 miles N of Brussels, and 65 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 13 N.

ANVILLE, or MILLER'S TOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphine county, situate at the head of Tulpehocken creek, and on the canal between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, 18 miles ENE of Harrisburgh, and 65 WNW of Philadelphia.

ANWEILLER, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. It is seated on the Queich, eight miles W by N of Landau.

ANZERMA, a town of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, where there are mines of gold. It is seated on the river Coca, 140 miles NNE of Popayan. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 4 58 N.

ANZIKO. See **MACOCO**.

AORNUS. See **BJORE**.

AOSTA, or AOSTA, a city of Piedmont, lately the capital of a duchy of its name, and a bishop's see. It con-

tains several monuments of the Romans, and stands at the foot of the Pennine and Greek Alps, on the river Doria, 45 miles *NNW* of Turin. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 45 41 N.

AOUSIE, a town of France, in the department of Drome, situate on the river Drome, 15 miles *SE* of Valence.

APAMEA, or **AFAMEA**, a town of Syria, on the river Afsi, 35 miles *S* of Antioch. Lon. 36 56 E, lat. 34 32 N.

APANOMIA, a town of the island of Santorini, in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour, in the form of a half-moon, which is so deep that ships cannot anchor. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 36 18 N.

APPE, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicollo, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 32 E, lat. 16 46 S.

APENRADE, a seaport of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic, 27 miles *NNW* of Sleswick. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 55 8 N.

APHIOM KARRAHISSART, a town of Natolia, which produces much opium, called aphium by the Turks. Lon. 31 48 E, lat. 38 35 N.

APICE, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seven miles *ESE* of Benevento.

APOLDA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles *N* of Jena, and 40 *SW* of Leipzig.

APPALACHIAN. See **ALLEGANY**.

APPALACHICOLA, river of N America, between *E* and *W* Florida, formed by the junction of the Chatahouchee and Flint, which flow united, about 80 miles, into the gulf of Mexico, at Cape Blaize.

APPENINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which water Italy.

APPENZEL, a canton in the *NE* part of Switzerland, bordering on Tyrol. It is divided into twelve communities: six, called the interior, are Roman catholics; and six exterior, are protestants.

APPENZEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of its name. It is large and populous, and situate on the river Setter, 40 miles *E* of Zurich. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 47 21 N.

APPLEBY, a borough and the county-town of Westmorland, with a market on Monday. It has gone greatly to decay, and been twice destroyed by the Scots, that it now consists of only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper end or *S* part is the castle, and at the lower end is the church. The town

is governed by a mayor, and almost encircled by the river Eden. It is 14 miles *SE* of Penrith, and 266 *NNW* of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 54 35 N.

APPLEDORE, a village in Devonshire, situate at the influx of the Torridge into Barnstable bay, five miles *N* by *E* of Biddeford. Here the Danes landed, under Hubba, in the time of Alfred.

APT, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. Its commerce consists in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery. It contains many fine Roman antiquities, and is seated on the Calaron, 20 miles *N* of Aix.

APULIA, the *E* side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. See **PUGLIA**.

APURIMAC, a rapid river of Peru, which rises 10 miles above Arequipa, and flows *N* about 430 miles; receiving the Paucartambo from the *E*, and the Xauxa from the *W*. It then takes the name of Ucayal, and continuing its course 470 miles further, enters the river Amazon, in lon. 72 46 W.

AQUA NEGRA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chicia, 12 miles *W* of Mantua.

AQUI, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, with a citadel, and baths of mineral water; seated on the Bormida, 15 miles *S* of Alexandria.

AQUILA, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulteriore, and a bishop's see, with a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed. It is seated on the Pofcara, 28 miles *W* of Civita di Chieti, and 106 *N* by *W* of Naples. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 42 33 N.

AQUILEIA, a town of Italy, in Friuli. It was formerly a large city, but demolished by the Huns in the year 452. Its ancient patriarch was next in power to the pope, but in the 15th century his possessions and power were much reduced. In 1750 the patriarchate was entirely abolished, and the archbishopsrics of Gorz and Udine established in its stead. Aquileia, now a small place, is seated near the gulf of Venice, 15 miles *NE* of Venice.

AQUINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ruined by emperor Conrade. It is the birthplace of Juvenal, and 30 miles *NW* of Capua.

ARABAT, a town and fort of the Crimea, and province of Taurida, on the borders of the sea of Asoph, 20 miles *N* by *E* of Caffa.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, extend-

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ing 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth; bounded on the w by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar, E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and s by the Indian ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and toward the N is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand; but there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called on account of its fertility with regard to the rest. It produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter prodigious quantities are exported. The Arabs in the desert live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert, from Buffara to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

ARACAN, or **RECCAN**, a fertile country of Asia, bounded on the NW by Chittagong, NE and E by Birmah, and SW by the gulf of Bengal. There are only two seasons: the rainy season, which continues from April to October; and the fair season, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called summer. The inhabitants are idolaters. The women are tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. They are a dastardly race of people, and have only courage to attack defenceless merchants and boatmen. There are such numbers of elephants, buffalos, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are salt, elephants teeth, bees wax, and rice; but its trade was never very considerable. Aracan was

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long an independent nation, governed by a king; but it was subdued by the Birmans in 1783, and is now a province of that empire.

ARACAN, the capital of the country of the same name, with an extensive fort. The river Aracan runs through the city, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The inhabitants are about 100,000. It was taken by the Birmans in 1783. It is 260 miles SSE of Iffamabad, and 230 WSW of Ava. Lon. 93 10 E, lat. 20 38 N.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, 200 miles E of the Caspian sea. It is 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth.

ARANDE DE DOUERO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Douero, 42 miles E of Valladolid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 41 40 N.

ARANJUEZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, noted for a royal palace, originally begun by Philip II. It is seated on the Tagus, 30 miles SSE of Madrid. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 40 0 N.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, said to be the same mentioned in Gen. viii. 4.

ARASSI, a maritime town of the territory of Genoa, five miles SW of Albenguay. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 2 N.

ARASVA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, on a river of the same name, 72 miles NW of Cassovia. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 49 30 N.

ARAU, a town of Switzerland, capital of the district of Argau. A treaty between the protestant and catholic cantons was concluded here in 1712. It is seated on the river Aar, 27 miles W of Zurich. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

ARAUCO, a fortress and town of Chili, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name, 100 miles S by W of Concepcion. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 37 30 S.

ARAXES, or **ARAS**, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and running SE across Armenia, joins the Kur, near its entrance into the Caspian sea.

ARBA, a town of the territory of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles distant. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 45 5 N.

ARBELA, a town of Curdistan, where Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles SE of Mouful. Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

ARBERG, a town of Switzerland, in

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the canton of Bern, on an island formed by two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles NW of Bern.

ARBOIS, a town of France, in the department of Jura, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles SW of Besançon.

ARBOGA, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, seated on the Ulvifon, by which river, and a canal, it has a communication with the lakes Hiellmar and Maelar. It is 25 miles ENE of Orebro.

ARBON, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, 12 miles SE of Constance.

ARBROATH. See **ABERBROTHWICK**.

ARBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a citadel on a rock, seated on the Aar, 12 miles E of Soleure.

ARBURY, a village in Cambridge-shire, one mile N of Cambridge. Here are remains of a camp, and many coins have been found.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea, near the gulf of its name, and in the province of Belvedere. It is 22 miles N of Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis; and its water is distributed into various parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia, capital of a government of its name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. The trade is yet considerable, though greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg. In 1793, a fire destroyed a great part of the city and suburbs; but they are now rebuilt with neatness. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White sea, and 400 NE of Petersburg. Lon. 39 0 E, lat. 64 34 N.

ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable part of the Mediterranean sea, having Romania on the N, Natolia on the E, the Isle of Candia on the S, Macedonia, Lividia, and the Morea on the W. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing the islands of Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scirus, Metelan, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorini, Andros, Tina, Naxia, Milo, Delos, Argintiera, &c.

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ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN, a part of the Pacific ocean, having the peninsula of Kamtschatka on the W, and the coast of America on the E. It includes a number of islands, among which are four principal groups. The first, called Salignan, contains five islands; the second, called Khoas, includes eight islands; and both these groups together are styled the Aleutian Islands. The third group is called the Andreanofski Ostrova, and comprises 16 islands. The fourth group is the Liffie Ostrova, or the Fox Islands, 16 in number. They all belong to Russia, and are valuable chiefly for the skins of animals found there, particularly the sea otter. See **FOX ISLANDS**.

ARCIS, a town of France, in the department of Aubc, seated on the river Aubc, 15 miles N of Troyes.

ARCO, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Scarca, 15 miles WSW of Tient.

ARCOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, on the river Guadaleto, 28 miles NE of Cadiz.

ARCOT, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the Carnatic. Its citadel is esteemed a place of some strength; and the defence which it made under captain Clive, in 1751, established the military fame of that officer. It is seated on the Palar, 73 miles WSW of Madras, and 217 E by N of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 28 E, lat. 12 51 N.

ARDACH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which gives name to a bishopric. There is no cathedral, or episcopal place of residence; and the see is annexed, to the archbishopric of Tuam. It is seven miles SE of Longford.

ARDEBIL, a town of Persia, the residence and burial-place of many kings; particularly of Shiek Sefsi, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E of Tauris. Lon. 48 20 E, lat. 38 35 N.

ARDECHE, a department of France, including the late territory of Vivarez. It takes its name from a river. Viviers is the capital.

ARDEE, or ATHERDEE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. Here is a large mound, apparently artificial: some suppose it to have been a burial-place of the Irish kings; others, that it was a place where the people

assembled to deliberate on public affairs. It is 14 miles NW of Drogheda.

ARDENBURG, a town of Flanders, 10 miles NE of Bruges.

ARDENNES, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne; so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse. The principal town is Sedan.

ARDFERT, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see united to Limerick. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now a poor place, seated on a river which runs into Tralee bay, seven miles NNW of Tralee. Lon. 9 40 W, lat. 52 16 N.

ARDRAH, a small kingdom of Guinea, at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants are very courageous, and their king was absolute, till the king of Dahomy reduced the country, and burnt the towns. This country is fertile in maize, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and it produces a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

ARDRES, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. On an open plain between the town and Guisnes was the celebrated interview between Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England, in 1520. It is 10 miles SSE of Calais.

AREBO, or **AREBON**, a town of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, at the mouth of the Formoso. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

ARECA, an island in the gulf of Persia, three miles SW of Ormus. The Dutch attempted to establish a factory, and built a fort here, but were expelled by the Persians.

AREKEA, a seaport of the country of Abex, on the Red sea, 55 miles from Suvaquam.

ARENSBERG, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. It is seated on the Ahr, 28 miles S of Cologne.

ARENSBURG, the capital of the duchy of Westphalia, and of a county of its name. It is seated on a hill, by the river Roer, 22 miles SSE of Ham, and 63 NE of Cologne. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 51 23 N.

ARENSBURG, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, capital of the isle of Oesel, and a bishop's see. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

ARENSHARD, a tract in Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, containing

the greatest part of the famous rampart built by king Gotric; in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the eruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about nine miles in length.

ARENSWALDE, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, situate on the lake Slauin, 17 miles SE of New Stargard.

AREQUIPA, an episcopal town of Peru, founded by Pizarro in 1539. Near it is a volcano; and it has been four times laid in ruins by earthquakes. It is well built; and stands in a fertile country, on the river Apurimac, 290 miles S by E of Lima. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 6 40 S.

AREZZO, a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the musical notes, ut, re, &c. was born here; also the celebrated Francis Petrarch. It stands on a hill, at the conflux of the Chianna and Arno, 15 miles W of Citta di Castello.

ARGENCES, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, on the river Meance, 10 miles E of Caen.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in the department of Orne, which has a considerable trade in lace. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, 12 miles SW of Seerz, and 110 W of Paris.

ARGENTENII, a town of France, on the river Seine, five miles NW of Paris. It has a fine vineyard; and in the environs are quarries of the plaster of Paris.

ARGENTIERA, a barren island of the Archipelago, so called from the silver mines in it. There is but one village in the island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E, 36 50 N.

ARGENTIERE, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, five miles SW of Aubenas, and 17 W of Viviers.

ARGENTON, a town of France, in the department of Indre, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 17 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

ARGOS, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, 25 miles S of Corinth. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

ARGOSTOL, a seaport of the island of Cefalonia, opposite Albania. It is the best harbour in all the island, and the provveditor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

ARGUEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 18 miles NE of Rouen.

ARGUIN, an island and fort on the coast of Zahara, 3 miles SE of Cape Blanco. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in 1638, afterward the French took it from the Dutch. Lon. 17° 5' W, lat. 20° 30' N.

ARGUN, a river of Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

ARGUN, a town of Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it, and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103° 56' E, lat. 42° 30' N.

ARGYLESIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Inverness-shire, E by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and S and W by the Atlantic ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is 110 miles long from the mull of Cantyre to its NE extremity; its breadth is very unequal; about 40 miles where greatest. To the NW is a peninsula, nearly detached from the rest of the county; it contains the districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunait, and Ardgowar. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowal are likewise very large. The chief islands, attached to this county, are Mull, Ilay, Jura, Tiree, and Rum. The soil of Argyleshire, in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture. Some parts are covered with heath, and others exhibit rugged and bare rocks. The lakes abound with fishes; and there are rich mines of copper, iron, and lead. The chief town is Inverary.

ARHUSEN, or **AARHUS**, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name. It is surrounded by forests full of game, and seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Guda, 25 miles S of Wiburg. Lon. 9° 50' E, lat. 56° 5' N.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 15 miles E by N of Benevento.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the Po, 22 miles NE of Ferrara.

ARICA, a seaport of Peru, in the province of Los Charcos. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade. It is 550

miles SE of Lima. Lon. 71° 6' W, lat. 18° 27' S.

ARIFANZO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles NE of Naples.

ARINTHOT, a town of France, in the department of Jura, eight miles S of Orgelet.

ARISO, a town on the W coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. Lon. 80° 25' E, lat. 8° 42' N.

ARISCH, El, a town and fort of Egypt, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. The French became masters of it in 1799; but it was retaken by the Turks and English at the end of the year. In January 1800, the Turks and French signed a convention here, by which the troops of the latter were to evacuate Egypt; but the English admiral refused to ratify the capitulation. El Arisch stands on the confines of Arabia and Palestine, 36 miles SW of Gaza, and 120 NE of Suez.

ARKANSAS. See **ALKANSAS**.

ARKLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with a haven for small craft. It stands near the mouth of the Ovo, 13 miles S of Wicklow.

ARLES, a city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, lately an archiepiscopal see. The country around produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable. It is seated on the Rhone, 20 miles SE of Nismes. Lon. 4° 43' E, lat. 43° 41' N.

ARLESHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Terrible, lately of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basel, three miles S of Basel.

ARLON, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxembourg, seated on a mountain, 15 miles NW of Luxembourg.

ARLEUX, a town of France, in the department of Nord, eight miles NW of Cambray.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, 32 miles long and 19 broad; bounded on the E by Down, W by Tyrone and Monaghan, N by Lough Neagh, and S by Louth. It contains 20 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. Some good marble is found in this county; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. It has no river of consequence but the Blackwater, which separates it from Tyrone.

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of its name, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all

Ireland. It has one of the best linen markets in Ulster, and many bleaching grounds in its vicinity. It is 45 miles SE of Londonderry, and 62 N by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 54 27 N.

ARMAGNAC, a late province of France, in Guienne, 55 miles long and 40 broad. It is fertile in corn and wine, and has a trade in brandy and wool. This province, with Gascony, now forms the department of Gers.

ARMENIA, a large country of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, S by Diarbeker and Curdistan, E by Schirvan, and N by Georgia. It is a fine country, being watered by several large rivers. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Erzerum is the capital.

ARMENTIERS, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lis, eight miles WNW of Lille.

ARMIERS, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Sambre, 20 miles S of Mons.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ARMUYDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having flopt up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is three miles E of Middleburg.

ARNA, a seaport of Andros, an island of the Archipelago.

ARNAY LE DUC, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 miles NW of Baune.

ARNBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark, with a ruined castle on a hill, on the river Elbe, three miles from Werben.

ARNEDO, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbour, in the Pacific ocean, 25 miles N of Callao. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 11 40 S.

ARNHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 24 miles E of New Stettin.

ARNHEIM, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Gelderland, and is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 54 E, lat. 52 2 N.

- ARNO, a river of Tuscany, which issues in the Appennines, and passing by

Florence and Pisa, enters the gulf of Genoa, a little below the latter town.

ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles from Kreuzenach.

ARNSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, 11 miles S of Erfurt.

ARNSTEIN, a town of Franconia, in the electorate of Wurtzburg, with a castle, seated on the Weren, nine miles SW of Schweinfurt.

AROLSEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, near the river Aar, 29 miles SSE of Paderborn.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a ruined castle, on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caro, 16 miles SE of Portalegre.

AROL, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Occa, 200 miles S of Moscow. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 51 58 N.

ARPINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Aquino.

ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarck. It is 10 miles S of Padua.

ARQUARA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 25 miles N of Genoa.

ARQUES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with an ancient castle. It is famous for the victory gained by Henry IV, over the duke of Mayenne, general of the league, in 1589. It stands on a river of its name, four miles SE of Dieppe.

ARRACIEFE, a seaport of Brasil, in the captainship of Pernambuco. It is built on a narrow passage, with a castle to defend the entrance, and esteemed the strongest place in all Brasil. Lon. 36 10 W, lat. 8 20 S.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, W by Navarre and the Two Castles, S by Valencia, and E by Valencia and Catalonia. The country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers, but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, to the S of the isle of Bute. It is 23 miles long and 12 broad, and constitutes the greatest part of the county of Bute. Ridges of rugged mountains extend across the

island, but their sides are fertile. The climate is healthful, and invalids resort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress. Among the rocks are found iron-ore, spar, and great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. The principal place is Lamlash.

ARRAS, a fortified town of France, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, and an episcopal see. It is divided into two towns, one named the city, which is the most ancient; and the other the town, which is modern. The great square is full of fine buildings, surrounded with piazzas. Here are 11 parish churches; and in that of St. Vedast is a pulpit of brass in the form of a tree, supported by two bears of the same metal. It is seated on the river Scarpe, 22 miles WNW of Cambray. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 50 17 N.

ARRIÈGE, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, enters the Garonne, near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands. Foix is the capital.

ARROE, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the islands of Funen and Alien. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

ARROJO DE ST. SERVÁN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, eight miles S of Merida, and 25 1 of Badajoz.

ARTA, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the Athras, 70 miles NNW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

ARTAKI, a town of Natolia, on the S coast of the sea of Marmora, 76 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ARTAKUI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 48 miles NW of Gallipoli.

ARTERN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 29 miles NNE of Erfurt.

ARTOIS, a late province of the French Netherlands; bounded on the N and E by Flanders, and S and W by Hainault, Cambresis, and Picardy. It is now included in the department of Pas de Calais.

ARUBA, an island of S America, near Terra Firma, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 12 30 N.

ARVE, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and watering Salenche, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has many cataracts, one of which, near Salenche, is said to be above 1100 feet.

ARUNDEL, a borough in Suffex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Arun, and has a venerable Gothic church, formerly collegiate. Its castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass: the possession of this castle confers an earldom on the proprietor. It is eight miles SE of Chichester, and 63 SSW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

ARWANGEN, a castle and village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar, five miles below Wangen.

ARZILLA, seaport of the kingdom of Fez, 50 miles SSW of Tangier. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

ARZINA, a river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as 72 N lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by stress of weather, and their crews frozen to death.

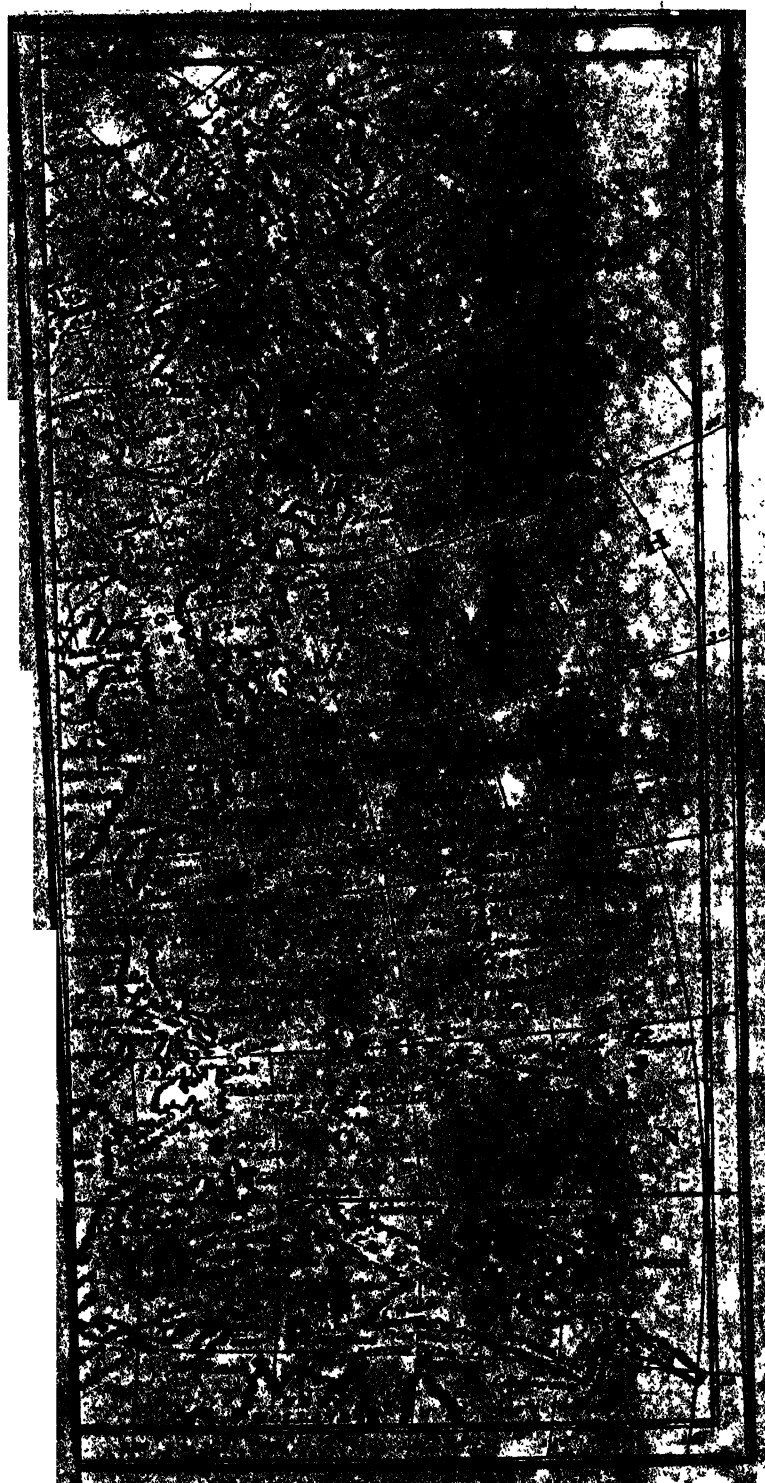
ASAPH, ST. a city of Wales, in Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 209 NW of London. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 53 12 N.

ASCENSION, a barren island, in the Atlantic ocean, 600 miles NW of St. Helena. It has a safe harbour, at which the E India ships often touch, to procure turtles, which are here plentiful and large. Lon. 14 18 W, lat. 7 40 S.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. Here is a palace, in which George II took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. It is situate near the conflux of the Aschaff with the Maine, 45 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 49 58 N.

ASCOLI, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with two citadels; seated on a mountain by the river Tronto, 80 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

ASCOLI DI SATRIANO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a



mountain. 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

ASER, or ASERGUR, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Candesh, 20 miles NE of Burhanpour.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for excellent cheese, and seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Utoxeter, and 139 NNW of London.

ASHBURTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It is one of the four stan-nary towns, and has a considerable manufacture of serges. It is seated among hills (remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles SW of Exeter, and 193 W by S of London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, some ruins of which are standing. A canal from this town communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 miles S of Derby, and 115 NNW of London.

ASHDEN, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Walden. Here are several pyramical rising grounds, said to have been made in memory of a battle fought between Canute and Edmund Ironside.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, and a large church; which was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the river Ash or Esh, 24 miles SE of Maidstone and 57 of London.

ASHTON, a village in Lancashire, four miles S of Wigan. It is a place of increasing traffic, employing many hands both in the cotton trade and hardware manufacture.

ASHTON UNDER LINE, a village in Lancashire, seated near the Tame, seven miles E of Manchester. It has a large church, a manufacture of cotton, an iron foundry, extensive collieries, and a canal from Manchester, which is here joined by the Huddersfield and Peak-forest canals.

ASHWELL, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles N of Baldock. It was formerly a borough; and near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed by a deep ditch.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by the Indian ocean, and W by the Red sea, the Mediterranean, the Black

sea, the Don, and the Ob. It extends 6,050 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 5,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions respecting the human race; as the creation of man, the establishment of the Hebrew nation and religion, the promulgation of christianity, &c. In early times, this vast extent of territory was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were little known to Alexander, or the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, great part of Asia submitted to the Romans; and afterward, in the middle ages, the Saracens founded in Asia, Africa, and Europe, a more extensive empire than that of the Roman when in its height of power. The Saracen greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane, and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle regions of Asia, which they still enjoy. The principal countries in this continent are Siberia, Tartary, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Birmah, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbeck, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Kurdistan. The various particulars of government, religion, soil, climate, and productions, may be found under the names of the respective countries.

ASINARA, an island in the Mediterranean, on the NW coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

ASKEYTON, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon, 20 miles WSW of Limerick.

ASKRIC, a town in N Yorkshure, with a market on Thursday, six miles S by E of York, and 24 J N of London.

ASNE. See **ESNE**.

ASNIERAS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles NW of Bellac.

ASOLA, a town of Italy, in Brescia-no, 20 miles SE of Brescia.

ASOLO, a town of Italy, in Trevisa-no, situate on the Musone, 17 miles NW of Treviso.

ASOPH, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the

sea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from SW to NE. It was worshipped as a deity by the Massagetae, a people of Scythia.

ASOPH, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the E and W of the town of Asoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and after that period, several new towns were built by Catharine II; one of which, Catharinenslaf, is now the capital.

ASOPH, the late capital of the district of the same name, seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken by the Turks and Russians. It is no longer of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the great; the river being now so choked with land as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel. Lon. 38 32 E, lat. 46 58 N.

ASPEREN, a town of S Holland, famous for a long siege which it held out against the Geldrans in 1517. It is seated on the Langhe, 13 miles S of Utrecht.

ASPEROSA, a town of European Turkey, on the coast of the Archipelago, 23 miles SE of Nicopoli. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 40 58 N.

ASSAM, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, N by Tibet, and SE and S by Meckley. The river, Burrampooter flows through its whole length. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a tribe called Nanacs, an evil-disposed race, who go naked, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindoostan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms, but what these fire-arms were is not distinctly known. Ghergong is the capital.

ASSANCAIE, a town of Armenia, which has hot baths much frequented. It is seated on the river Ares, 22 miles E of Erzerum.

ASSANCHIE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, seated on the Tigris, 40 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 40 20 E, lat. 55 17 N.

ASSEERGUR, a strong hill fort of Hindoostan, in Candesh, denominated the key of the Deccan. In the war with the Mahrattas, in 1813, it surrendered to the British. It is 20 miles NE of Burhanpour.

ASSENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, at the conflux of the Wetter with the Nidda, 11 miles NE of Frankfort.

ASSENS, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles SW of Odensee. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

ASSISI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a high mountain. Here is a magnificent church, composed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles S of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ASSOS, a seaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles SE of Troas. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39 32 N.

ASSUMPTION, an episcopal city of Paraguay, in La Plata, remarkable for its healthy situation, and the number of its inhabitants. It stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

ASSYRIA, a country of Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces now called Diarbeck, Kurdistan, and Irac.

ASERAT, a town of Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S of Nakhivan.

ASTI, a town of Piedmont, capital of the department of Tanaro, with a citadel. It is seated on the Tanaro, 22 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 44 50 N.

ASTORGA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, and seated on a pleasant plain, 23 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 42 22 N.

ASTRABAD, a town of Persia, capital of a province of its name; situate on the Caspian sea, 200 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 37 0 N.

ASTRACAN, an episcopal city of Russia, capital of a province of the same name. It has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. It seldom

rains here: but the river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astracan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian sea, are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. This city is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. It is seated on an island formed by the mouths of the river, 50 miles w of the Caspian sea. Lon. 47 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, 120 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by Biscay, S by Old Castile and Leon, W by Galicia, and N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturias d'Oviedo and Asturias de Santillana; so named from their chief towns. This province is full of mountains and forests; its wine and horses are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion. It belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

ATACAMA, a seaport and province of Peru. The province has a great desert of the same name, and separates Peru from Chili. The town is remarkable for the fish called Tollo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. It is 210 miles S by E of Arica. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 21 20 S.

ATALAUA, or ATALAYA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on an eminence, with a fort, five miles S of Tomar.

ATENA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citiorre, near the river Negro, 22 miles S of Policastro.

ATH, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. It has been often taken, and is seated on the Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons.

ATHLINV, an island in Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers; on which account he called it Athelingay, or the Isle of Nobles; and hence he made frequent sallies upon the Danes.

ATHENS, or SEPTINES, a once celebrated city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are christians of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. It is the see of an archbishop, and defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. There

are magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situate on the gulf of Engia, 100 miles NE of Lacedemon, and 320 S by W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 38 5 N.

ATHERSTON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hats, ribands, and shal-loons. Richard III held a council of his nobles here, the night before the battle of Bosworth. It is seated on the Anker, 10 miles N of Coventry, and 104 NW of London.

ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, in the county of W Meath, seated on the Shannon, 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 22 N.

ATHOS, or MONTE-SANTO, a high mountain of Macedonia, in a peninsula, to the S of the gulf of Contessa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries. Here they cultivate olives and vines; and are carpenters, masons, &c. leading an austere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 miles E of Salonichi. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

ATHY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, at which the assizes are held alternately with Naas. It is seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S of Kildare.

ATLANTIC, or ATLANTIC OCEAN, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the W continents of Africa and Europe, and the E continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa to Brasil in S America, is 2300 miles. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Atlantic Ocean; and on the other, the South Atlantic Ocean.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit.

ATOOI, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. It is 30 miles long, and contains a great portion of gently rising land. The natives are cannibals; at least, captain Cook thought that he had sufficient proof of their eating the flesh of their enemies. Lon. 159 40 W, lat. 21 57 S.

ATRI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 SE of Teramo.

ATLEBURY, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NE of Thetford and 93 of London.

ATLOCK, a city and fortress of Hin-

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doostan, on the E bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 miles WNW of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

ATTACK, a river which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N of Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus, above Attock.

AVA, a kingdom of Asia, more properly called **BIKMAH**.

AVA, a large city, formerly the metropolis of the Birman empire. It is divided into an upper and lower city, both of which are fortified; the lower is the most extensive, about four miles in circumference, protected by a lofty wall, now mouldering to decay. The materials of the houses, consisting chiefly of wood, were removed about the year 1783 to the new city; and its numerous temples, on which the Birmans never lay sacrilegious hands, are dilapidating by time. Clumps of bamboos, a few plantain trees, and tall thorns, occupy most of the area of this lately flourishing capital. It is situate on the S side of the Irrawaddy, four miles SW of Ummarapoota, the present capital.

AYALON, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, which has a great trade in grain, wine, and cattle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is surrounded by hills, covered with vineyards, 20 miles SE of Auxerre.

AUBE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which, passing by Bar sur Aube and Arcis, joins the Seine, above Nogent. Troyes is the capital.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chestnuts, and walnuts. The silkworm and mulberry-tree succeed well here; and it has a manufacture of cloths of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. It is seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, 15 miles NW of Viviers.

AUBENTON, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 14 miles E of Vervins.

AUBIERES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, three miles SE of Clermont.

AUBIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a castle; seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre, 22 miles N by W of Bourges.

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AUBIN, a town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, famous for a battle between viscount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans (afterward Lewis XII) in 1488, when the latter was made prisoner. It is 10 miles E of Rennes.

AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of its name, 10 miles W of Lausanne.

AUBURN, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough, and 81 W of London.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, in the department of Creuse. It has a manufacture of tapestry, and is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles NE of Limoges.

AUGAGUREL, the capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain, on the river Ilwasha. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 9 10 N.

AUCH, a city of France, capital of the department of Gers; lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. The cathedral is one of the finest in France. Here are manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. It is seated on the summit and side of a hill, on the river Gers, 37 miles W of Toulouse. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 43 39 N.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It has a beautiful castle, and a chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Wear, eight miles S by W of Durham, and 251 NNW of London.

AUDE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan, Limeux, and Carcassone, enters the Mediterranean, near Narbonne. Carcassone is the capital.

AUDIERNE, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the bay of Biscay, 18 miles W of Quimper.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 miles S of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 40 N.

AVEIRON, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which rises near Severac le Chateau, and, flowing by Rodez and Villefranche, joins the Garonne, below Montauban. The capital is Rodez.

AVELLA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, four miles NE of Nola.

AVELLINO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and again in 1805. It is 15 miles E of Naples.

AVEN, a river of Scotland, in Banffshire, which issues from a small lake at the foot of Cairngorm mountain, and after a rapid course of 20 miles, enters the Spey on the confines of Murrayshire.

AVENAY, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 15 miles WNW of Chalons sur Marne.

AVENCHE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Helvetia, but now greatly decayed, grain and tobacco being grown on the ground on which part of the ancient city stood. It is situate at the S end of the lake Morat, 15 miles W of Bern.

AVERNO, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 600 yards in diameter, and of astonishing depth. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad, that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it now has no such poisonous quality, for birds swim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumæan sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AUERBACH, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, 14 miles S of Zwickau.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is seated in a fine plain, eight miles N of Naples.

AVERYSBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, situate on Cape Fear river, 25 miles N of Fayetteville, and 30 SW of Raleigh.

AVES, or the islands of Birds, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them, though they have not a tree. They are 70 miles E of Curacao, and 100 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

AVESNES, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E of Cambray.

AVESTADT, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, noted for its copper-works, 35 miles NNW of Westeros.

AUFNAY, a pleasant little island in the lake of Zurich, below Rapperschwyli. It belongs to the convent of our Lady of the Hermits.

AUGILA, a territory of Zahara, between Siwah and Fezzan. Many of the

inhabitants engage in the caravan trade. The capital is of the same name, 220 miles W of Siwah, and 520 E by N of Mourzouk. Lon. 22 46 E, lat. 29 33 N.

AUGSBURG, a city of Suabia, lately an imperial city, and a bishop's see, but now subject to the elector of Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, has a variety of manufactures, and is one of the principal trading towns in Germany. The cathedral, townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to emperor Charles V, in 1550, hence called the confession of Augsburg. It was taken by the French in 1703, and again in 1796. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 48 17 N.

AUGUSTA, a town of the state of Georgia, in Richmond county, lately the capital of the state. It has the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries; and is seated in a fine plain, on the SW bank of the Savannah, 52 miles NNE of Louisville, and 127 NNW of Savannah. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 33 20 N.

AUGUSTE, or **AUSRA**, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, belonging to Venice. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. the chief town of E Florida, situate at the foot of a hill, on the E coast, which is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than twelve feet water. It was ceded by the Spaniards to the English in 1763, but restored to them by the peace of 1783. Lon. 81 30 W, lat. 30 10 N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a cape on the coast of Brasil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S.

AUGUSTOW, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Naric, 44 miles N of Bielsk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 25 N.

AUGUSTUS, FORT, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernessshire, at the influx of the Oich into the S extremity of Loch Ness, 34 miles SSW of Inverness.

AUGUSTUSBURG. See **SCHELLENBERG**.

AVIANO, a town of the territory of Venice, in Friuli, 28 miles W of Udina.

AVIGLIANO, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin.

AVIGNON, a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, and a bishop's see. It was lately dependent on the pope, and an archbishop's see. It has a university, several handsome churches, and a synagogue; and is seated

on the Rhone, 20 miles ENE of Nîmes. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 43 57 N.

AVILA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a university, and a manufacture of fine cloth. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by mountains covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 40 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 40 40 N.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in Asturias, situate on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N of Oviedo. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 43 27 N.

AVIS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 46 N.

AVISO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, six miles E of Sora.

AULCSTER, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. Roman coins, bricks, &c. are often dug up in and near it, and the Icknield-street passes through it. It is seven miles W of Stratford, and 102 NW of London.

AULENDORF, a town of Suabia, situate on the river Schus, eight miles N of Ravensburg.

AULNAV, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 14 miles SW of Caen.

AUMALE. See **ALREMARLE**.

AUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 15 miles NW of Mende.

AUNIS, lately a small territory of France, in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

AVON, a river which rises in Wiltshire, flows by Salisbury, coats the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English channel at Christchurch bay.

AVON, a river which rises in Leicestershire, and running by Warwick and Evesham, enters the Severn at Tewkesbury.

AVON, LOWER, a river which rises in Wiltshire, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there; it then continues its course to Bristol, and flows into the Bristol channel.

AURACH, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet *Ermst*, 15 miles E of Tubingen.

AVRANCHES, a town of France, in the department of Manche, seated on a mountain, washed by the sea, one mile and a half from the English channel, and 30 E of St. Malo.

AURAY, a seaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihan, in the department of that name, eight miles W of Vannes. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 47 40 N.

AURICH, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 12 miles NE of Emden.

AURILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Cantal. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is seated on the Jordanne, 30 miles SW of St. Flour.

AURIOLE, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 12 miles SE of Aix, and 12 NNE of Marseilles.

AURORA, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It is 56 miles long and six broad. Lon. 168 24 E, lat. 15 8 S.

AURUNGABAD, a considerable city of Hindoostan, capital of Dowlatabad. It is but a modern city; owing its rise, from a small town, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

AUSPITZ, a town of Moravia, 20 miles SSE of Brunn.

AUSSIG, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 11 miles NNW of Leutmeritz.

AUSTERLITZ, or **SLAWKOW**, a town of Moravia, 12 miles E of Brunn. Near this place, on Dec. 2, 1805, a decisive victory was obtained by the French over the Austrians, which led to the treaty of Presburg.

AUSTRIA, a circle of the German empire, bounded on the E by Hungary, S by Italy and Croatia, W by Switzerland, and N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia. It contains the archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, the county of Tyrol, and the principalities of Brixen and Trent.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy of Germany, in the circle of the same name, containing 637,000 square acres. The river Eus divides it into Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil: corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the saffron better than that of the E Indies. The principal rivers are the Danube, Ens, Inn, Drave, and Save.

AUTUN, a city of France, and an episcopal see, in the department of Saone and Loire. It contains a great number of Roman antiquities, and

those in better preservation than in any other city of France; particularly the temples of Janus and Cybele. Here are manufactures of tapestry, carpets, coverlets, and delft ware. In St. Martin's church is the tomb of the cruel Bruneau, the monster of the sixth century, who was accused of having poisoned her son Childebert, and having procured the death of ten kings: by the order of her grandson Clovis II, she was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miserably perished. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Autun is seated on the Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and 162 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

AUVERGNE, a late province of France, 100 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by the Bourbonnois, E by Forez and Velay, S by Rouergue and the Cevennes, and W by Limosin, Quercy, and La Marche. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

AUVILLARD, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 13 miles SE of Agen.

AUXERE, a city of France, capital of the department of Yonne, and lately an episcopal see. It contains many fountains and squares, and the episcopal palace is deemed one of the most beautiful in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Yonne, 75 miles WNW of Dijon, and 90 SSE of Paris. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 47 38 N.

AUXON, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 13 miles S of Troyes.

AUXONNE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle, an arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and a school for the artillery. It is seated on the Saone, 17 miles E of Dijon.

AWATSKA BAY, a harbour of Kamtschatka, said to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of considerable burden. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

AWE, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and in some parts above two broad. It contains four little islands, tufted with trees, on one of which is the ruin of an ancient castle; and on a peninsula of the lake is the noble ruin of Kilchurn castle. At the N extremity rises the mountain Cruachan, elevated 3390 feet above the surface of the lake; and near its top is

the spring which forms this beautiful expanse of water. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, runs into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

AWERI, or OVERO, a kingdom of Africa, dependant on Benin, with a town of the same name, on the river Formosa. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 6 10 N.

AWLEN, a town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 10 miles WSW of Oeting.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday; seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, 10 miles NW of Wells, and 132 W of London.

AXEL, a town of the Netherlands, seated in a morass, ten miles N of Ghent.

AXIM, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, containing two or three villages on the seashore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing, and in tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 4 42 N.

AXMINSTER, a town in Devonshire, on the river Ax, with a market on Saturday. King Athelstan established a minster here to the memory of the princes slain in his army, when he defeated the Danes in this neighbourhood. Here is a manufacture of leather gloves, &c. and a famous one of carpets. It is 18 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London.

AXUM, a village, supposed to have been once the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, but, like the cities of ancient times, consist altogether of public buildings. In one square Mr. Bruce found forty obelisks, each formed of a single piece of granite, with sculptures, but no hieroglyphics. It is 125 miles W of the Red sea. Lon. 36 4 E, lat. 14 6 N.

AYAMONTE, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 miles NW of Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

AYLESBURY. See AYLESBURY.

AYLEHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles N of Norwich, and 121 NE of London.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, six miles N of Berwick, and once fortified to curb the garrison of that town.

AYR, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Ayrshire, receives the Greenock and Garpel in its course across the county, and enters the frith of Clyde, at the town of Ayr.

AYR, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situate on a sandy plain, on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge. Its chief trade is in coal, and the fishery for salmon, and all kinds of white fish; it has also an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. Two lighthouses are erected to conduct vessels into the harbour, which is often incommode with sand. In the new town, on the N side of the river, are many good houses, and the ruins of a Dominican monastery. A mile N from this, is a house called King's Chapel, founded for lepers by Robert Bruce; the leprosy being a disease so common in those days, as to be the subject of several parliamentary statutes. Ayr is the birthplace of the poet Robert Burns. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1492. It is 75 miles SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 55 31 N.

AYRSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W by the Irish channel and the frith of Clyde, N by Renfrewshire, E by the counties of Lanerk, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, and S by Wigtonshire. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW and SW, and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is 50 miles; its greatest breadth is 26. The SW angle, though mountainous, is rich in pasture; but the greater part of the NW is a fine level country. It is intersected by the Ayr, Irvine, Girvan, Stinchar, and several other rivers, which abound with salmon. It has inexhaustible seams of coal, also freestone, limestone, iron, lead, and copper; and a great quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore, from which abundance of kelp is made.

AYTON, a village in N Yorkshire, five miles SW of Scarborough. It is seated on the Derwent, and has a considerable forge for iron ware.

AZAMOR, a seaport of Morocco, formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese, in 1513. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 32 50 N.

AZAREDO, a seaport of Brazil, in the bay of Spirito Santo, celebrated for sugar. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 20 18 S.

AZEM. See ASSAM.

AZOP. See ASOPH.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a

group of islands in the Atlantic, between 25 and 30 W lon. and 37 and 40 N lat. 900 miles W of Portugal. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were discovered in 1439, by John Nanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who, in a voyage to Lisbon, was driven to these islands by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, and took possession of them. They have been ever since subject to the Portuguese, who called them the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. The two westernmost were named Flores and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores. All of them are fertile, but are subject to earthquakes. The governor general resides at Angra, in Terceira.

B.

BABELMANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red sea with the Indian ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 12 40 N.

BABINHAUSEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, five miles N of Tubingen.

BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or **BABOLITZA**, a town of Sclavonia, near the river Drave, between Posega and Zygeth.

BABUYANES, a cluster of six or seven small islands in the N Pacific ocean, 10 leagues N of the isle of Luconia. The chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains.

BACA, or **BAZA**, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles NE of Guadix.

BACANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near a river of the same name, 20 miles NW of Rome.

BACH, or **BATCH**, a town of Lower Hungary, formerly the see of a bishop. It is seated on the Danube, 52 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 45 33 N.

BACHARACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, famous for its wines. It is seated on the Rhine, 21 miles S by E of Coblenza.

BACHESERAI, a town of Russia, in

the province of Taurida. It was lately the residence of the Tartar chans of the Crimea, and the palace is a curious species of painted Chinese structure. Near this place, on a high rock, is an old fort called the Jews Citadel, so named as having been from time immemorial inhabited by about 200 families of Jews, who are here called Black Jews, to distinguish them from the rest of their brethren, by whom they are devoutly hated. Bacheferai is seated in a deep valley, on the rivulet Katza, 18 miles ssw of Sympheropol.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the E Indies, which produces cloves. Lon. 125 3 E, lat. 0 25 S.

BADAJOS, a town of Spain, capital of Estremadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by don John of Asturias, in 1661. Badajoz is a frontier town toward Portugal, but the fortifications are inconsiderable. It is 15 miles SE of Elvas, and 175 miles S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 38 32 N.

BADBURY, a village in Dorsetshire, situate on a considerable eminence, four miles NW of Winborn. It was a summer station of the Romans, and many of their coins, urns, &c. have been found. Here is also a Saxon camp, which consists of three oblong ramparts.

BADELONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Barcelona.

BADEN, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, E by the duchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Furstenberg, S by Bruggau, and W by the Rhine. It is remarkable for the fertility of its soil, and its excellent civil and political regulations. The margravate is divided into Upper and Lower Baden, frequently called Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach, from the chief towns.

BADEN, a town of Suabia, capital of Upper Baden, with a castle, on the top of a hill, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its hot baths, and is seated on the Oelbach, near the Rhine, 40 miles W of Stutgard. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 48 48 N.

BADEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name. Near it are some warm baths, mentioned by the ancients under the names of *Aqua* and *Therma Helvetica*. In

1714; a treaty was concluded here between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 miles NW of Zurich. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 26 N.

BADEN, a town of Austria, famous for its numerous hot baths; seated on the Suechat, 15 miles ssw of Vienna.

BADENWEILER, a town of Suabia, in Bruggau, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles ssw of Friburg.

BADGEWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles NE of Gloucester, noted for a spring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, nearly the same in quality as those of Cheltenham.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, 20 miles E of Revel.

BAEZA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, seated in the Guadalquivir, 15 miles NE of Jaen.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a large bay in N America, discovered in 1662 by Mr. Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find a NW passage that way to the South sea.

BAFFO, a town of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32 30 E, lat. 34 50 N.

BAGDAD, a populous city, capital of Irac Arabia. It has a castle, and a great trade, being annually visited by the Smyrna, Aleppo, and western caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has been often taken by the Turks and Persians, the last time by the Turks in 1638. It still continues to be a place of considerable resort for all the commodities of Natolia, Syria, Persia, and India; but it has lost much of its ancient splendor, and is not so opulent as when in the possession of the Persians. It is seated on the Tigris, 250 miles N by W of Bassora. Lon. 43 51 E, lat. 33 20 S.

BAGLANA, or BOCKLANA, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Candesh, SW by Vishapour, and SE by Dowlatabad. It extends from the Surat river to Poonah, and is inclosed by a ridge of mountains, called the Gauts.

BAGNARA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Here are several high waterfalls; and among the rocks are the ruins of the former town, in which 3017 persons perished by an earthquake in 1783. It is situate near the straits of Messina, 15 miles NNE of Reggio. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 13 N.

BAOMAREA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, five miles s of Orvieto.

BAGNERES, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, famous for its hot mineral waters. It is seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Adour, 10 miles SE of Tarbes.

BAGNIALAC, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 30 miles NE of Spalatro.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, near the river Cefé, eight miles SW of Pont St. Epipt.

BAHAMA, or LUCAYA ISLANDS, situate to the S of Carolina. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and are said to be 500 in number, some of them mere rocks, but 12 of them large and fertile. Few of them are inhabited, and they are subject to the English. The islands which give name to the whole are Bahama and Lucaya, both of them in the N part of the group, the former 20 and the other 70 leagues E from the coast of Florida. The passage between the island of Bahama and the continent is called the Channel of Bahama, or Gulf of Florida. One of these islands was the first land descried by Columbus, in 1492, on which he landed, and called it San Salvador. They were not known to the English till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and afterward, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. These islands produce a great quantity of dying woods, and some lignum vitæ and mahogany. The only article cultivated for exportation is cotton, and the quantity exported in 1792 was 5047 bales, weighing 1,162,822 pounds.

BAHAR, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, N by Nepal, E by Bengal, and S by Orissa. It is subject to the English India Company; and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province. Patna is the capital.

BAHRAITCH, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 52 miles NNW of Fyzabad, and 55 NNE of Lucknow. Lon. 64 11 E, lat. 27 30 N.

BAHREIN, a town of Arabia, situate on an island in the gulf of Persia, which gives name not only to the island on which it is built, but also to a cluster of them, called the illes of Bihrein. It belonged once to the Portuguese; but is now in the possession of an Arabian sheik. The duties on dates and pearls

are said to amount to a lack of rupees; or about 10,000l. sterling. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 10 N.

BAHRENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Höya, on the river Sahligen, 20 miles W of Nienburg.

BAHUS, a province of Sweden, on the NW coast of Gothland, having Norway on the N. It is 115 miles long, and from 15 to 30 broad, much intersected by rivers and lakes. The land is fertile, and the principal articles exported are fish, wood, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides.

BAHUS, a strong town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name. It is situate on a rock, in an island of the river Gotha, 10 miles N of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 58 20 N.

BAJA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, formerly famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces, of which some ruins remain. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples.

BAJA, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NW of Esseck.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary islands. Lon. 14 22 W, lat. 26 12 N.

BAIKAL, a great lake of Siberia, in the province of Irkutsk, 420 miles long and 80 broad. There are a great many seals in it of a blackish colour, and sturgeons of a large size; also numerous islands, most of them very small, and the largest is Olchon, in the northern part. It receives several rivers, of which the Selenga and Upper Angara are the largest, and its only outlet is the Lower Angara, which flows into the Yenisei.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the department of Nord, nine miles SW of Ypres.

BAIN, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 23 miles SW of Vitré, and 13 S of Rennes.

BAIN GONGA, or BAIN RIVER, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs S through Berar, and, after a course of near 400 miles, joins the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

BAKEWELL, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a large cotton mill; and near it, at the village of Ashford, are marble works, where the black and gray marbles found in the vicinity are sawn and polished. It is seated on the Wye, 20 miles NNW of Derby and 151 of London.

BAKU, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian sea, on the W coast

of which it is situate. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles s of Astracan. Lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

BALA, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles long and six broad, and abounds with a fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake. The town has a great trade in knit woollen stockings. It is 50 miles sse of Holyhead, and 195 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BALACHNA, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, seated near the Volga, 40 miles wnw of Niznei Novogorod.

BALAGAT, or BALLAGAUT, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, consisting of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It is subject to the Poonah Mah-rattas, and extends not only through their territories, but through the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

BALACLAVA, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, with a landlocked basin, the entrance to which is more like the mouth of a cave than a harbour. A chain is laid across this entrance, to prevent contraband trade; and the further part of the harbour is become so unwholesome by stagnated water, that the town is now reduced to about 400 houses. It is 18 miles sse of Sebastopol.

BALAGUER, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 11 E, lat. 41 35 N.

BALAMBUAM. See PALAMBOAN.

BALANBANGAN, a small island in the Indian ocean, between Borneo and Mindanao.

BALARUC, a town of France, in the department of Herault, famous for its baths. It is 12 miles from Montpellier.

BALSASORE, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and a place of considerable trade. It is situate on the Gongahar, 20 miles from its mouth in the bay of Bengal, and 124 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 46 E, lat. 21 26 N.

BALNASTRO, an episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero,

42 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 42 8 N.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, near the NE extremity of the fertile valley of Bocat. On the E side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 22 N.

BALCH, a town of Usbec Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles s of Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 37 20 N.

BALDIVIA, a seaport of Chili, built by the Spanish general Bakkivia, about 1551, after he had conquered Chili. In 1559 the Chilese drove the Spaniards from this settlement, burned the town, put the inhabitants to the sword, poured melted gold down the governor's throat while alive, and afterward used his skull for a cup to drink out of. Here are many gold mines, and the Spaniards have now fortified the place strongly. It stands between the Callacalles and Portero, where they enter the Pacific ocean, 230 miles s of Concepcion. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 39 38 S.

BALDOCK, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among hills, in a chalky soil, nine miles WSW of Royston, and 37 NW of London.

BALI, an island of the E Indies, forming the N side of the strait of Java, through which the India ships sometimes return from China. It is populous, and abounds in rice, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are black, addicted to war, and pagans. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 7 10 S.

BALK, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a fertile province of the same name. It has a considerable trade in silk, and is the chief seat of the commerce between Bokharia and Hindoostan. The khan's castle is a magnificent structure, built wholly of marble, dug out of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated toward the borders of Persia, on the river Dewash, which flows into the Amu, 220 miles SE of Bokhara. Lon. 65 16 E, lat. 36 42 N.

BALLAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 12 miles WSW of Sligo.

BALLANTRAE, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Stinchar, 24 miles SSW of Ayr.

BALLIBOY, a town of Ireland, in King's county, 18 miles SW of Philipstown.

BALLIMONEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seven miles ESE of Coleraine, and 28 NNW of Antrim.

BALLIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, 50 miles W by N of Dublin.

BALLINROBE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 18 miles S by E of Castlebar.

BALLOGISTAN, LITTLE, a country of Hindoostan, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 miles long and from 30 to 40 broad. Within the last century it was seized by the Balloges, or Balloches, whose country adjoins to the W bank of the Indus, opposite Moultan. They are represented as a very savage and cruel race. Their territory is full of ravines, and of course difficult of access. Westward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

BALLOTOWN, a town of New York, in Saratoga county, famous for its medicinal springs, and the superior accommodation found near them for valetudinarians. It is 36 miles N of Albany.

BALLYCASTLE, a town of Ireland, on the N coast of the county of Antrim, near the mouth of the Glenshesk, 35 miles N by W of Antrim.

BALLYCONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of Cavan.

BALLYMAHON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 52 miles W of Dublin.

BALLYMENA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 42 miles NW of Belfast.

BALLYNAHINCH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. Near this place the rebels were defeated by general Nugent, in 1728, and the greater part of the town was burnt. It is 26 miles NE of Newry.

BALLYNAKILL, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's county, 18 miles NW of Kilkenny.

BALLYSHANNON, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Erne, 110 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 54 33 N.

BALMERINO, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which has a considerable trade in corn and salmon. The ruins of its once magnificent abbey are much admired. It is seated on the frith of Tay, opposite Dundee, 10 miles NW of St. Andrew.

BALTIC, a sea, or properly a large bay of the ocean, between Denmark and Sweden to the W, and Germany, Poland,

and Russia, to the E. It contains the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic. The Baltic has no ebb and flow, but a current always sets through the Sound into the Categate, by which it communicates with the ocean. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a headland which runs into the sea, nine miles NE of Cape Clear. Lon. 9 14 W, lat. 51 24 N.

BALTIMORE, the largest town of Maryland, capital of a county of the same name, in which are numerous iron works. It is divided into the Town and Fell's point, by a creek, over which are two bridges. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for ships of burden; but small vessels only go up to the town. The harbour is one of the finest in America, with a narrow entrance defended by a fort. There are nine edifices for public worship; and the number of inhabitants is upward of 15,000. It is seated on the Patapsce, near its entrance into Chelapeak bay, 35 miles N of Annapolis. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 39 20 N.

BALTINGLASS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. It has extensive manufactures of linen and woollen, and is seated on the Slaney, 29 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 52 46 N.

BAMBA, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a rich province of the same name. It carries on a considerable traffic in slaves. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 6 35 S.

BAMBARA, a kingdom of Negroland, which lies to the SW of that of Tombuctoo. The cultivation of corn is here carried on to a great extent; and the inhabitants are hospitable to strangers. Sego is the capital.

BAMBERG, a town of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a university. It was taken in 1758 and 1762 by the Prussians, and in 1794 by the French. It is seated on the Rednitz, near its confluence with the Main, 35 miles N of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz.

BAMBOROUGH, a village in Northumberland, on the seacoast, 14 miles N of Alnwick. It was once a borough, and gave name to a tract called Bamboroughshire. It has a castle, on a rock, inaccessible on all sides, except the S, said to have been built by king Ida,

about 570. This castle, and the manor, was purchased after the rebellion of 1715, by lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who left it for many benevolent purposes, particularly that of ministering instant relief to seamen and vessels that happen to be cast on this dangerous coast.

BAMBOUK, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal. It is said to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts sandy and barren. The most remarkable animals are a species of white apes, which they will not allow to be sent out of the country; white foxes; and the girafa, an animal made like a camel, and of extraordinary swiftness. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron.

BAMIAN, a city of Usbec Tartary, in the province of Balk. It consists of a great number of apartments and recesses cut out of a mountain; some of which, from their ornamental work and extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have been temples.

BAMOS, a town on the N borders of the kingdom of Birmanah, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 170 miles NNE of Ummerapoora.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 70 W by N of London.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, a chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of ferges. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by hills, 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London.

BANAGHER, a borough of Ireland, in King's county, seated on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone.

BANBURY, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is noted for its cakes and cheese, and is seated on the Charwell, 75 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

BANCA, an island on the E coast of Sumatra; celebrated for its tin mines, the annual profit of which, to the Dutch, is estimated at 150,000 pounds. It has a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 105 41 E, lat. 2 22 S.

BANGALIS, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

BANCOCK, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a fort. The houses are

made of cane, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almost naked, and, having no furniture in their houses, sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N of the sea, and 40 S of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg islands, in the Indian ocean. They comprehend the isles of Lantor, Pooloroon, Rosinging, Pooloway, Gonapi, Nero, &c. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows on these islands only; and they have been subject to the Dutch ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length, and are subject to earthquakes. Banda was taken by the English in March 1796. It is 75 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 128 5 E, lat. 4 50 S.

BANDER CONGO, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 80 miles W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

BANDON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situate on a river of the same name, 12 miles SW of Cork.

BANDORA, the capital of Salfette, an island separated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72 20 E, lat. 19 0 N.

BANFF, a borough and seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Banffshire. The harbour is defended by a pier and a battery. Here are manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings; and great quantities of salmon are exported. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, 28 miles NNW of Aberdeen. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 57 36 N.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the ocean, SE by Aberdeenshire, and W by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast 22, but the mean breadth is not more than 16. The S part is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, which form a part of its E and W boundaries.

BANGALORE, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is a place of great importance, being, from its situation, the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot. It was taken by the English in 1791; but restored in 1792. It is 74 miles NE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

BANGOR, a city of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday.

B A N

day. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is 36 miles w of St. Asaph, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name.

BANJER, a considerable river in the island of Borneo, at the mouth of which the Dutch have their principal factory.

BANJERMASSING, a kingdom in the s part of the island of Borneo, the capital of which is Martapura. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold, iron, diamonds, canes, birds-nests, wax, and dragons-blood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Banjer. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

BANKS' ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, on the E side of New Zealand, about 100 miles in circumference. Lon. 174 0 E, lat. 43 30 S.

BANKS' ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of N America, about 60 miles long, and five broad. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 53 30 N.

BANN, a considerable river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains in the county of Down, flows NW into Armagh, thence through Lough Neagh, from which it breaks at the NW point, and then forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea with impetuous force four miles below Colerain. The salmon caught in this river is highly esteemed, and the fishery is the greatest in the kingdom.

BANNBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Bann, 14 miles N by E of Newry.

BANNOCKBURN, a village of Scotland, two miles S of Stirling. It is noted for a battle between Edward I and Robert Bruce, in 1314, in which the former was defeated. Here also James III, in 1487, was defeated by his subjects, wounded, and soon after murdered by a priest taking his confession.

BANNOW, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 11 miles ESE of Waterford. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 52 12 N.

BANSTEAD, a village in Surry, 13 miles SSW of London. It is noted for its downs, which are covered with short herbage, excellent for the feeding of sheep. They form a tract of 30 miles,

B A R

extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham.

BANTAM, a town on the NW coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with two forts. It is divided into two parts by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The produce of the country is pepper, of which vast quantities are exported by the Dutch, who have deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor place, its harbour being choked up, that it is inaccessible to vessels of burden. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated near the bottom of an extensive bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 40 miles WSW of Cork. Lon. 10 25 W, lat. 51 36 N.

BANWEI, a village in Somersetshire, three miles NNW of Axbridge. Here was a monastery, founded by one of the Saxon princes, which was destroyed in the Danish wars. On the site of it an episcopal palace was erected, considerable remains of which are still to be seen near the church.

BAPAUME, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles SE of Arras.

BAR, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles NW of Bracklau. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 49 14 N.

BAR, or **BARROIS**, a late duchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

BAR LE DUC, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse, with a castle. Its wine is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the rivulet Orney, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

BAR SUR AUBE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville.

BAR SUR SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 40 miles SW of Bar sur Aube.

BARA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uist. It is eight miles long and four broad, and has a mountainous appearance, but the soil in many parts is fertile. On the NE side is a good harbour. Lon. 7 35 W, lat. 57 2 N.

BARACOA, a town on the NE coast of Cuba, with a good harbour for small vessels, 90 miles ENE of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 74 30 W, lat. 20 30 N.

BARANCO DE MELAMPO, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. It is seated on the river Magdalena, 75 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 11 40 N.

BARANWAHR, a town of Lower Hungary, taken from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on the rivulet Crosso, near the Danube, 90 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 50 W, lat. 45 55 N.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward islands, in the W Indies, 25 miles long and 15 broad. It belongs to the English; and the number of the whites is about 16,000, who have 60,000 slaves. The exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and it has most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and it has one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly from a dreadful one in 1783, when no less than 4,326 of the inhabitants, blacks and whites, lost their lives; and the damage done to the property was computed at above 1,320,000l. It is 70 miles E of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridgetown.

BARBAREEN, a village of Ceylon, on the W coast, six miles S of Caltura. It has a sort of harbour for ship-boats, and a considerable manufacture of cordage and cables from the cocoa-tree.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea, and Egypt; containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 2000 miles in length, and, in some places, 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. The chief trade consists in fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morecco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The established religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

BARBAI, a cape of Africa, in the

Atlantic ocean. Lon. 16 40 W, lat. 22 15 N.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biscaya, in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

BARBERA, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, at the mouth of the Hawash, on the Arabian sea. Lon. 45 52 E, lat. 10 52 N.

BARBERINO, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Appenines, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Florence.

BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Charente. It has a mineral spring, called Fontrouilleuse, and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

BARBUDA, one of the Leeward islands, in the W Indies, 20 miles long and 10 broad, subject to the English. It has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighbouring islands. It is 35 miles N of Antigua. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 50 N.

BARBY, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle, and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 miles SE of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 52 2 N.

BARCA, a country of Barbary, on the S coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. The S part is a barren desert, inhabited by wandering Arabs. The N part along the coasts is fertile and well peopled. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a sangiac, dependant on the bashaw, who resides at Tripoli. Derne is the capital.

BARCELONA, a city of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean. It is of an oblong form, defended by a strong fort, called Montjuich, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and E, and the sea on the S, with a mole for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, by a wall and a ditch; and the sea having retired many hundred yards from the port gates, a whole quarter of the town now stands on the sands that were once the bottom of the harbour. It has a fine university, an inquisition, a cathedral with two lofty towers, a palace for the viceroys, a large

exchange, an arsenal containing arms for several thousand men, and docks for the building of galleys. It is a place of great trade, and to each kind of trade a particular district is allowed; here are curious works in glass; and its knives, shoes, and blankets, are in great reputation. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E; lat. 41 22 N.

BARCELONETTE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on the Hubaye, 12 miles SE of Embrun.

BARCELORE, a town of Hindooostan, on the coast of Malabar. It is a Dutch factory, 130 miles S of Goa. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 13 25 N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, on the river Sôarilla, 20 miles N of Oporto.

BARDEWICK, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE of Hamburg.

BARDI, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, with a magnificent castle, 30 miles SW of Parma.

BARDT, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 15 miles W by N of Stralsund. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 54 25 N.

BARNES, a village of France, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley, 12 miles S of Bagnères.

BAREITH. See **BAYREUTH**.

BARELLY. See **BEREILLY**.

BARENTON, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 20 miles ESE of Avranches.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of Manche. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherbourg, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English in 1692. It is 175 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 49 40 N.

BARGE, or **BARGES**, a town of Piedmont, seven miles S of Pinerola.

BARI, or **TERRA DI BARI**, a province of Naples, bounded on the N and NE by the gulf of Venice, SE by Otranto, SW by Basilicata, and NW by Capitanata. The soil is fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas. See **TRANI**.

BARI, a seaport of Naples, capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see.

It is seated on the gulf of Venice, has a good harbour, and is well fortified. The trade principally consists in olives and almonds. It is 26 miles E by S of Trani. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 41 15 N.

BARJOLS, a town of France, in the department of Var, 19 miles SSW of Riez.

BARKING, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It was celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, of which a gateway and part of the walls are still visible. It is seated on the river Roding, near the Thames, seven miles E of London.

BARLETTA, a seaport of Naples, in Bari. It has a large stone pier, and a considerable trade in corn, almonds, and salt. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles WSW of Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 19 N.

BARMOUTH, a small seaport of Wales, in Merionethshire, situate on a bay of the same name, eight miles SW of Dolegelly. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 52 44 N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of stockings and camblets. It takes its name from a castle, said to have been built by Barnard Baliol, an ancestor of John Baliol, king of Scotland. It is seated on the river Tees, 30 miles SW of Durham, and 244 NNW of London.

BARNET, a town partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and at the meeting of the St. Alban and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription, to commemorate this event. Barnet is 11 miles N by W of London.

BARNEVELT, an island of S America, to the S of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 66 58 W, lat. 55 49 S.

BARNSELEY, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It has a canal to the Calder, and another to the Don; and is seated on the side of a hill, 19 miles S of Leeds, and 175 N by W of London.

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport and borough in Devonshire, with a market on Friday. It had formerly a castle, but none of the works remain except the mount. Here are manufactures of waistcoats, silk stockings, &c. and a variety of articles are exported. The town is seated on the river Taw, 12 miles E of Barn-

staple bay, in the Bristol channel, 38 NNW of Exeter, and 191 W of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

BARNSTABLE, a seaport of Massachusetts, chief town of a county of the same name. It is seated on a bay, on the S side of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 67 miles SE of Boston. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 41 48 N.

BAROACH, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the N bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles N by W of Surat. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

BARRA, or **BARRAY**, one of the Western islands of Scotland, about six miles long, and two and a half broad. Great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast; and shellfish, especially cockles, are found upon the great sand at the W end of the island, in immense quantities. Barra is five miles S of S Uist. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 57 2 N.

BARRAUX, a fortress of France, in the department of Isere, at the entrance of the valley of Grevivauden, and on the river Isere, six miles S of Chamberry.

BARRE, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, noted for its butter and cheese, 24 miles NW of Worcester.

BARROW, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N part of Queen's county, and flows S, by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a small island in the Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 24 E, lat. 15 42 S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 25 miles N of St. Christopher. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 56 N.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is 35 miles N of Lincoln and 166 of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 53 42 N.

BARUTH, a town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, 26 miles S by E of Potsdam.

BARUTH, a town of Syria, with a christian church, 30 miles NE of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 34 10 N.

BASARTSCHICK, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

BASEL, or **BASLE**, a canton of Switzerland, 24 miles long and 21 broad; bounded on the N by Basle, E by the Forest towns, S by the canton of So-

leure, and W by the bishopric of Basle and France. It contains about 38,000 inhabitants, and is of the Calvinist religion.

BASEL, a bishopric (till lately) is the NW part of Switzerland; bounded on the E by the canton of Basle, S by that of Soleure, and W and N by France. The bishop was a prince of the German empire. In 1798, the French seized on this territory, annexed it to France, and made it a new department, called Mont Terrible.

BASEL, the capital of the canton of the same name, and the largest town in Switzerland. It is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions, and is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which communicate by a handsome bridge. The largest part is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, numerous streets and fountains, and is partly seated on a hill: the other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The principal church is an elegant Gothic building, but disfigured by rose-coloured paint spread over the whole edifice. Under a marble tomb in it, is interred the great Erasmus. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, are much admired. The university, founded in 1459, has a fine library, and a rich cabinet of medals. The clocks here are always an hour too fast; because the town-clock went so on a day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. Basle has several manufactures, particularly of paper, ribands, and cottons; and it carries on an extensive trade. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1793, with the French republic; namely, by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. Basle is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but the number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 S by S of Paris. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 47 33 N.

BASILICATA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Capitanata and Bari, E by the gulf of Taranto, S by Calabria Citeriore, and W by Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore. It has some mountains continually covered with snow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Acerenza is the capital.

BASILIFOTAMO, a river of European Turkey, in the Morea, which flowing to the gulf of Colocythia. It was called *Rhodes* by the ancients.

BASINGSTOKE, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a great trade in corn and malt, and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames. It is 18 miles NNE of Winchester, and 47 W by S of London.

BASQUES, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of Lower Pyrenees. The suppleness of the limbs, and the agility of the inhabitants, are proverbial.

BASS, an insulated rock near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, between the towns of N Berwick and Danbar. On the S side it is almost conic; on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the SW, and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese. The rock is one mile in circumference, and has a rabbit warren, and pasture for a few sheep. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished.

BASS' STRAIT, a strait about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen's Land from the S extremity of New Holland. It contains a chain of small islands that run N and S. This strait was discovered, in 1798, by surgeon Bass, in an open whaleboat, and passed through by him and lieutenant Flinders, in the Norfolk, in 1799.

BASSANO, a town of Italy, in Vicentino, on the river Brenta, in a country productive of excellent wine and oil. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1796. It is 18 miles N of Vicenza.

BASSE, a town of France, in the department of Nord, formerly of great strength, but its fortifications are now demolished. It is seated on the Deyle, 18 miles SW of Lille.

BASSEEN, a city and fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, opposite the N end of Salsette. It was taken by the English in 1780, but restored to the Marhattas in 1783. It is 27 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 19 19 N.

BASSENTHWAITE-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, three miles NW of Keswick.

It is four miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields and the skirts of Skiddaw. The river Derwent flows through its whole length.

BASSETTERRE, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, when this part of the island was in their possession, before it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is situate on the SE end of the island, has a considerable trade, and is defended by three forts. Lon. 63 13 W, lat. 17 10 N.

BASSETTERRE, the capital of Guadaloupe, on the SW part of the island, defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

BASSIEN, or **PERSAIM**, a city of Pegu, capital of the province of Bassien. It is a trading place, situate on a river of the same name, which is the W branch of the Irrawaddy, 110 miles SW of Pegu. Lon. 94 53 E, lat. 16 52 N.

BASSORA, or **BASRAH**, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts, and over it is a bridge of boats. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Greece, Jews, and Indians reside here; the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come loaded with all the merchandize of India. The Dutch bring spices and coffee from their islands; and the Arabians slaves and pearls. The neighbouring countries furnish also merchandize for exchange; the most considerable of which are the ancient copper of Persia, grain, dates, wine, and dry fruits. Bassora belongs rather to the Arabs than the Turks; the language of the former is chiefly spoken, and their prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000. The city is surrounded by a wall of clay, said to be 12 miles in circumference; but a great number of date-trees are planted among the houses, which are constructed of bricks dried in the sun, and have a mean aspect. It is 40 miles NW of the gulf of Persia, and 210 SW of Isfahan. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 29 30 N.

BASTIA, a seaport of Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

BASTIA, a seaport of Corsica, capital of the department of Golo, with a good harbour and a strong castle. It

was taken by the English, in 1794. It is 80 miles ssw of Leghorn. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 42 38 N.

BASTIMENTOS, small islands near the isthmus of Darien, at the entrance of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 9 30 N.

BASTOGNE, a city of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes. It was fortified by the French in 1688, and commonly known among them by the name of Paris in Ardennes. It is 23 miles nnw of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BATABANO, a town on the s coast of Cuba, situate on the N side of a large bay, opposite Pinos island, 55 miles ssw of Havannah. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 22 20 N.

BATACOLA, a town on the E coast of Ceylon, with a small fort, and a harbour that admits of small craft. It is 65 miles s by E of Trincomale.

BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 miles s of Buda. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 46 15 N.

BATAVIA, the ancient name of an island in Gelderland, whence the Dutch are sometimes called Batavians, and their new government the Batavian republic. See **BETUWE**.

BATAVIA, a city and seaport of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the E Indies. The fort is built of coral rock, brought from some of the adjoining islands, and has a fortification of brick. A part of the town wall is built of dense lava from the mountains in the centre of Java. No stone, of any kind, is to be found for many miles beyond this city; but marble and granite are brought here from China. There are canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every country in these parts. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The city is situate amid swamps and stagnant pools, which, with the climate, renders the air so unwholesome, that it is represented as the grave of Europeans. Its harbour is excellent, and seated on the NE part of the island. Lon. 106 51 E, lat. 6 10 S.

BATCOLE, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. The country produces a great quantity of pepper. It was ceded to the British in 1799, and is 20 miles N. of Barcelona.

BATH, a city in Somersetshire, with

a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has been famous, from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and other cases. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received into a magnificent hospital. The springs are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. Bath exceeds every town in England in splendour and elegance of buildings; they being constructed of a white stone, and many of them quite open to the country. It is seated on the Avon, which is navigable hence to Bristol, 12 miles ESE of Bristol, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 22 N.

BATH, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of the Kennebec, 13 miles SW of Wiscasset.

BATH, a town of Virginia, in Berkeley county, noted for its warm springs. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, 45 miles NE of Alexandria.

BATH, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It is noted for its hot medicinal springs, near the foot of a mountain, and situate near Jackson river, a branch of the James, 130 miles W of Fredericksburg. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 38 10 N.

BATH, a town of New York, in Steuben county, seated near the source of the Tioga, 42 miles SE of Williamsburg.

BATHA, or **BACHIA**, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name; seated on the Danube, 110 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 45 36 N.

BATHGATE, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 19 miles W by S of Edinburgh.

BATHIA, or **BATINDA**, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Moultan, 150 miles ESE of Moultan, and 170 NW of Agimere.

BATO, one of the Ladrone islands, Lon. 142 0 E, lat. 12 0 N.

BATOA, a small island in the Indian ocean, near the W side of Sumatra, on the equinoctial line, in lon. 98 0 E.

BATSFORD, a village in Gloucestershire.

shire, four miles s by E of Camden. Here is a small entrenchment supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans.

BATTEL, a town in Suffex, with a market on Thursd. Near this place William duke of Normandy defeated Harold king of England, in 1066; in memory of which he founded here a celebrated abbey. This town is famous for a manufacture of gunpowder. It is 22 miles E of Lewes, and 57 SE of London.

BATTENBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, with a castle on the N bank of the Meuse, ten miles SW of Nimeguen.

BATTENBURG, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Eder, 14 miles N of Marburg.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, four miles WSW of London. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, where the famous lord Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the site of it now stand a distillery and a horizontal air-mill. Here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea.

BATTICOLA, a small fortress on the E side of Ceylon, built by the Dutch. It is of great importance, on account of the extreme fertility of the adjacent country, which, during a war, or times of scarcity in the district of Trincomale, can supply the garrisons there with all kinds of provisions. It surrendered to the English in 1796; and is situate at the head of a deep bay, 54 miles SSE of Trincomale.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, five miles N of Shrewsbury. Here the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV. over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Suabia, NW by Franconia, NE by Bohe-mia, E by Austria and Stiria, and S by Carinthia and Tyrol. It contains Bava-ria Proper, the palatinate of Bavaria, the principalities of Ratibon, Freisingen, and Passau, and the duchies of Neu-berg, Sulzbach, and Salzburg.

BAVARIA PROPER, a duchy, and the principal part, of the circle of Bava-ria. It formed one of the nine electo-rates of Germany, till the death of the elector Maximilian, in 1777, when he was succeeded by Charles, elector pa-latine of the Rhine, who, however, by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, ceded a part of it, on the confines of Austria, to the emperor; and thus terminated a war, concerning this succession, which

had commenced between his imperial majesty and the king of Prussia, who had interfered as the protector of the elector palatine. This duchy is 225 miles long and 87 broad, and a fertile country. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. The capital is Munich.

BAVARIA, PALATINATE OF, a duchy, sometimes called **NORDGAU**, from its situation in the N part of the circle of Bavaria, and sometimes the Upper Palatinate, to distinguish it from the palatinate of the Rhine, often called the Lower Palatinate. The capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a town of France, in the de-partment of Nord. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but recovered the same year. It is six miles NE of Quesnoy, and 12 SW of Mons.

BAUGE, a town of France, in the de-partment of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Co-Non, 18 miles E of Angers.

BAUMI LES NONES, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It has a nunnery, from which it receiv-ed its appellation; and is seated on the Doubs, 15 miles NE of Besançon.

BAUMAN ISLANDS, three islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Rogge-win, in 1722. They are covered with fruit trees, and divers sorts of vegetables. The inhabitants are numerous, and arm-ed with bows and arrows; but of a gen-tle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 22 miles in circumference. Lon. 170 0 W, lat. 15 0 S.

BAUSK, or **BAUTKO**, a town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Musza, 15 miles SE of Mittau.

BAUTZEN, or **BAUDISSIN**, the capi-tal of Upper Lusatia, with a citadel on a rock, called Ortenburg. The trade arising from various manufactures is considerable. It stands on the river Spree, 30 miles E by N of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 51 10 N.

BAUX, a town of France, in the de-partment of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on a rock, at the top of which is a castle, 10 miles E by N of Arles.

BAWTRY, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is noted for millstones and grindstones, and seated on the river Idle, seven miles S by E of Doncaster, and 152 N of Lon-don.

BAVA, or **BAJA**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 34 miles N of Esseck. Lon. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N.

BAVA, a seaport of Guinea, on the

Gold Coast, 60 miles ESE of Acra. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 5 45 N.

BAYAMO, a town in the E part of Cuba, on the river Estero, which forms a bay on the coast, 20 miles below the town. It gives name to a channel, between Cuba and the islands called the Queen's Gardens, and is 80 miles WSW of St. Jago. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 20 35 N.

BAYERSDORF, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a seat of justice and a large synagogue, seated on the Rednitz, four miles N of Erlang.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is very noble. It is seated on the river Aure, four miles from the English channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 49 16 N.

BAYON, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S of Nancy.

BAYON, or **BAYONA**, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, 12 miles W of Tuy. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 42 0 N.

BAYONNE, a city and seaport of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and a bishop's see. The Nive and Adour unite their streams in the middle of the city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a mile. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the Bourgneuf, or new town. They have a communication by three timber bridges. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult. The citadel is the strongest in France; and the cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The chocolate of Bayonne is famous; and it also exports wines, woollen cloths, silks, cottons, &c. The chief trade arises out of its relation with Spain; and it is a kind of emporium for the merchandise of that country. It is 25 miles SW of Dax, and 425 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 43 29 N.

BAYREUTH, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a palace, a fine castle, and a famous college. Near it, forming a kind of suburb, is the town of Georgen, which has a large castle, a manufacture of ex-

cellent brown and white porcelain, and a house of correction, in which the marble of the country is polished by means of a machine. In 1783, the archives of the principality were brought to Bayreuth from Plassenburg; see CULMBACH: and in 1791, the margravate of Bayreuth, with that of Anspach, was abdicated by the reigning prince, in favour of the king of Prussia. Bayreuth is 32 miles E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BAZAS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, five miles from the river Garonne, and 42 SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory on the S coast of England, between Hastings and Shoreham. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 50 54 N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. The poet Waller died here, and is interred in the churchyard. It is 23 miles WNW of London.

BEAMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Bert, 15 miles WNW of Dorchester, and 138 W by S of London.

BEARN, a late province of France, 40 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Bigorre, S by Spanish Navarre, W by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and N by Gascony and Armagnac. The plains are fertile, especially in pastures; and the hills are loaded with vines. It now forms, with Basques, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. The fair, held July 22, partly in the town, and partly under tents in an adjacent valley, is one of the most famous in Europe. It is 11 miles E of Nîmes.

BEAUCE, a late province of France, between the Isle of France, Blaisois, and Orlenois. It is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

BEAUFORT, a district of S Carolina, which lies on the seacoast between Combahee and Savannah rivers. The N part has forests of cypresses; and the lands produce rice, indigo, &c.

BEAUFORT, a seaport of S Carolina, chief town of a district of the same name. The courts formerly held here are now removed to Coolswatchie. It has a salt

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and commodious harbour; and is situate on the island of Port Royal, 73 miles sw of Charleston. Lon. 80 34 w, lat. 32 12 N.

BEAUFORT, a seaport of N Carolina, chief town of Carteret county. It is situate on the NE side of Core sound, 55 miles sse of Newbern. Lon. 77 10 w, lat. 34 38 N.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. It has a castle, the birthplace of John of Beaufort, eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by his third wife Catharine Swinford; and from this castle his descendants, the English family of Somerset, take the title of duke. It is 15 miles E of Angers.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, on the river Oron, 12 miles NE of Moutier.

BEAUGENCY, a town of France, in the department of Loire, famous for its wines. It is seated on a hill, by the river Loire, six miles w of Orleans.

BEAUJEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, with an ancient castle; seated on the Ardieres, at the foot of a mountain, 13 miles nww of Villefranche.

BEAUJOLAIS, a late province of France, 30 miles long and 24 broad. It lies N of the Lyonois and Forez, and these three provinces now form the department of Rhone and Loire.

BEAULEY, a river of Scotland, in Invernesshire; formed by the union of the rivulets Farrar, Cannich, and Glafs, on the borders of Rossshire. It takes a NE course, and after forming the falls of Kilmorack and other cascades, flows to the town of Reauley, where it enters the head of Murray Frith.

BEAULEY, a town of Scotland, in Invernesshire, at the mouth of the river Beaulay, 12 miles w of Inverness.

BEAULEY, or **BEAULIEU**, a village in Hampshire, on a river of its name, seven miles ssw of Southampton. It has a manufacture of coarse facking; and on the opposite side of the river are the remains of its famous abbey, founded by king John.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on the Indre, opposite Loches.

BEAUMARCHÉ, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 13 miles w of Mirande.

BEAUMARIS, a town of Wales, capital of Anglesey, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the strait of Menai, was fortified with a castle by Edward I, and is governed by a

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mayor. It is 59 miles w by N of Chester, and 241 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 w, lat. 53 15 N.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge.

BEAUMONT DE LOMAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Gimone, 12 miles SE of Lectoure.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 22 miles SW of Rouen.

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 10 miles N of Mauis.

BEAUMONT SUR OISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Oise, 20 miles N of Paris.

BEAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 miles SW of Dijon.

BEAUVAIS, a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is admired for its fine architecture; and the church of St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, when the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, obliged the duke to raise the siege. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the Thesin, 42 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26 N.

BEAUVOIR SUR MER, a seaport of France, in the department of Vendee, 25 miles SW of Nantes.

BEBLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle on a hill, 10 miles SW of Stutgard.

BEC, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a noble Benedictine abbey, 18 miles SW of Rouen.

BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple; and two free-schools, one of them with 10 scholarships for Emanuel college, Cambridge. It is seated on the Waveney, 12 miles SW of Yarmouth, and 108 NE of London.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, in which are several medicinal springs and mines of salt. It has an ancient fortified castle, and stands on the river Lausnica, 57 miles S by W of Prague. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 49 18 N.

BECKUM, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, at the source of the Verfe, 20 miles SE of Munster.

BECSANGIL, a province of Natolia, bounded on the N by the Black sea, W by the sea of Marmora, S by Proper Natolia, and E by Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Bursa.

BEDAL, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles SE of Richmond, and 220 NNW of London.

BEDARIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen stuffs; seated on the Orbre, 16 miles N of Beziers.

BEDDINGTON, a village in Surry, near Croydon. Here is Beddington-park, the ancient seat of the Carews, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elisabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the aisles, like a cathedral.

BEDEN, or **BEDING**, a village in Sussex, 13 miles W of Lewes, near a river of its name, which enters the English channel, at New Shoreham.

BEDER, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, 10 miles WNW of Rennes.

BEDER, a fortified city of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom. It is 80 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 78° 0' E, lat. 17° 0' N.

BEDFORD, a borough and the county-town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches; and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a bowling-green. It is 27 miles E by N of Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0° 28' W, lat. 52° 8' N.

BEDFORD, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated near the source of the Juniatta, 186 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 78° 34' W, lat. 40° 0' N.

BEDFORD, a town of New York, in W Chester county, 35 miles N by E of the city of New York.

BEDFORD, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 13 miles NW of Boston.

BEDFORD, NEW, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate at the head of navigation on Accushnet river, 58 miles S by E of Boston. Lon. 70° 52' W, lat. 41° 41' N.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of fenland in England, consisting of 300,000 acres, and extending into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reigns of Henry VI and Charles I, William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II, a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NE by Huntingdonshire, E by Cambridgeshire, SE by Hertfordshire, SW by Buckinghamshire, and NW by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth 22. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln; contains nine hundreds, 20 market-towns, and 124 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures, lace, straw hats and baskets, and toys.

BEDNORE, or **BIDDENORE**, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in Myfore. It was taken by the British in 1783, and retaken soon after by Tippoo Sultan; but on his defeat and death in 1799, the town and part of its district became subject to the British. It is 147 miles NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75° 30' E, lat. 14° 0' N.

BEDOUINS, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs lived and governed anciently: the principal employment of both, the grazing of cattle.

BEDWIN, **GREAT**, a borough in Wiltshire, which has neither market nor fair. It is five miles SW of Hungerford, and 71 W of London.

BEEMAH, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the W of Poonah. It is joined by a principal branch of the Kistna, near Edghir.

BEERINGS ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 90 miles long and 30 wide, 30 leagues E of Kamtschatka. Lon. 166° 30' E, lat. 55° 30' N.

BERRINGS STRAITS, the narrow sea between the W coast of N America and the E coast of Asia. It is 15 leagues wide, in the narrowest part; between the capes Prince of Wales and Tchukotkoi.

BEE, St. a village in Cumberland, near the sea, five miles s of Whitehaven. Here is a noted free-school; also the remains of a priory, the nave of its church being now used as the parish church. Between this place and Whitehaven the shore makes a sweep in the sea, and rises into a lofty promontory, called St. Bee's Head, on which is a lighthouse.

BEFORT, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine. It has manufactures of excellent iron, and stands at the foot of a mountain, 34 miles sw of Colmar.

BEGIA, or **BEGGIA**, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle; situate on the side of a mountain, 65 miles w of Tunis. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 36 42 N.

BEGUIERES. See **ABOUKIR**.

BEJA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence in an extensive plain, near a lake of its name, 72 miles se of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

BEJAPOUR. See **VISIAPOUR**.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 17 miles n of Weimar.

BEILSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 22 miles sw of Coblenz.

BEILSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the Wetterwald, seated on the Umbach, 12 miles wnw of Wetzlar.

BIELLA, a town of Piedmont, 32 miles n of Turin.

BEINHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, 22 miles nne of Strasburg.

BEITH, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of linen and of silk gauze, seated on an eminence, seven miles n of Irvine.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the n by Tra los Montes and Entre Douero e Minho, and on the s by Estremadura. It produces all the necessaries of life. Coimbra is the capital.

BEZABRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 25 miles sw of Chateauroux.

BEZBETS, a town of Egypt, 35 miles nne of Cairo, and 45 nw of Suiz.

BEZICASTRO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, eight miles from the gulf of Squilace, and 12 sw of St. Severino.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles s of Saragossa.

BELCHOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 13 miles se of Ballyshannon.

BELCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 12 miles sw of Sligo.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the n side of the Tajo, a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the city. It has a royal palace; and here the kings and queens of Portugal are interred.

BELESTAT, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 27 miles sw of Carcassone.

BELFAST, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated at the bottom of Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most commercial towns in Ireland. A canal, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh, was completed in 1793. It is 88 miles n of Dublin. Lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

BELFAST, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the w side of Penobscot bay, 40 miles ne of Wiscasset. Lon. 69 10 W, lat. 44 26 N.

BELGARD, a town and castle of Prussian Pomerania, on the river Persante, 18 miles se of Colberg.

BELGERN, a town of Saxony Proper, with a good trade in beer; seated on the Elbe, eight miles se of Torgau.

BELGIUM. See **NETHERLANDS**.

BELGOROD, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Dniester, 80 miles se of Bender.

BELGRADE, a town of European Turkey, capital of Serbia, and a Greek bishop's see. It was taken by prince Eugene, in 1717, and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken, in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790. It is seated on the Danube, a little above the influx of the Save, 265 miles se of Vienna. Lon. 21 2 E, lat. 45 10 N.

BELGRADE, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles n of that city.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 18 miles s by w of Udina.

BELIDA, or **BLEDA**, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, 15 miles se of Algiers.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vienne, 20 miles w of Limoges.

BELLAIRE, a town of Maryland, on

gital of Harford county, 32 miles N of Baltimore, and 86 WSW of Philadelphia.

BELLEGADE, a strong place of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, above the defile of Partnis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year, and named by the French government Sub Libre. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

BELLEGADE, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 miles NE of Chalon.

BELLEISLE, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Bretagne. It is 15 miles long and five broad; and diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and pleasant fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1765, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 47 17 N.

BELLEISLE, an island of N America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland. The passage between them is called the strait of Belleisle. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 53 55 N.

BELLESME, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with an ancient castle, 75 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 48 23 N.

BELLEY, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and lately a bishop's see; seated near the Rhone, 12 miles N of Chambery, and 250 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 47 N.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, 84 miles NNW of Hexham and 294 of London.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and the capital of a bailiwick which the Swiss possess in that country. It is seated on the Tesino, five miles above its entrance into the lake Maggiore, and 22 WSW of Chiavenna. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 46 8 N.

BELLUNESE, a district of Italy, in the territory of Venice, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, and Tyrol. It has iron mines, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. Belluno is the only place of note.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and a bishop's see; seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles NE of Feltri. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 45 23 N.

BELT, a considerable village in

Derbyshire, seated on the Derwent, nine miles N of Derby. Here, and within a short distance down the river, are large cotton-mills, a bleaching-stalk, and an iron-forge.

BELPRE, a town of the state of Ohio, on the NW bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Little Kanaway, 14 miles SW of Marietta, and 46 NE of Gallipolis.

BELT, GREAT, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic. It is not so commodious, nor so frequented, as the Sound. In 1658, it was frozen over so hard, that the king of Sweden marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, LITTLE, a strait, W of the Great Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTZ, or BELZO, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is 30 miles N by W of Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

BELTZIG, a town and castle of Saxony Proper, on the frontiers of Anhalt-Zerbst, 18 miles NE of Zerbst.

BELVEDERE, a town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. The province lies on the W coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea. The town is subject to the Turks; and the raisins, called Belvederes, come from this place. It is 17 miles NE of Chirezza. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

BENAMENIL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seven miles E of Luneville.

BENARES, a district of Hindoostan, in the NE part of the province of Allahabad, between those of Bahar and Oude. It contains the cities of Benares, Jhanpour, Chunar, and Gazy-pour; and was ceded to the English in 1765.

BENARES, a populous city of Hindoostan, capital of the district of the same name. It is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account, and is built on the right side of the Ganges, which is there very broad, and the banks very high. Several Hindoo temples, containing the statues of the river, and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow, the houses high, and some

of them five stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahometan mosque, built by emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple to make room for it; and found the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithstanding this, the same manners and customs still prevail among these people, as at the most remote period that can be traced in history; and in no instance of religious or civil life have they admitted any innovations from foreigners. An insurrection here, in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interests in Hindoostan; in consequence of which, Cheyt Sing, the rajah, was deposed in 1783. Benares is 400 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 10 N.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 17 miles N of Lerida.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Ela, 23 miles SE of Astorga.

BENBECULA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between N and S Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea, nine miles in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea-weed thrown on the coast.

BENCOOLEN, a town on the SW part of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. In 1690, the E India Company built the fort, and called it Fort York. In 1693 a great mortality happened here, the governor and council all dying in a short time; the town standing on a stinking morass, not agreeable to European constitutions. A new fort, called Marlborough Fort, has since been erected, in a more wholesome part. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 3 49 S.

BENDER, or **TEKEN**, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bessarabia. Here Charles XII of Sweden resided, after his defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the Russians in 1790, but restored in 1790. It is seated on the Danister, opposite Tyraspol, 100 miles NW of Belgorod. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 52 N.

BENEVENTO, St. a town of Italy,

in the Mantuan, near the river Po, 19 miles SSE of Mantua.

BENEDICT, a town of Maryland, in Charles county, situate on the Patuxent, 16 miles W of Port Tobacco.

BENESOEUF, a town of Egypt, noted for its hemp and flax; seated on the Nile, 50 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

BENEVENTE, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 10 miles NNW of Borganeuf.

BENEVENTO, a city of Naples, and an archbishop's see, capital of Principato Ulteriore, and of a small duchy of its name, belonging to the pope. The governor of the province resides at Monte Fuscolo. Benevento has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterward pope Benedict XIII, was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is seated near the confluence of the Sabato and Caloro, 35 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 47 E, lat. 41 8 N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Its fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is seated on the river Ill, 12 miles SSW of Strasburg.

BENGAL, a country of Hindoostan, 400 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the W by Orissa and Bahar, N by Bootan, E by Assam and Caffay, and S by the bay of Bengal. It consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which is common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. The principal products are sugar, silk, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, civet. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English E India Company. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, S by Mataman, E by parts unknown, and W by the Atlantic. Its coast extends from Cape Ledo on the N to Cape Negro on the S, that is, from lat. 9 20 to 16 30 S. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear skins about their waists, and beads round their necks; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a collar of

copper round their neck; a kind of cloth, made of the bark of a tree, round their waist; and copper rings on their legs.

BENGUELA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort, N of the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

BENIN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W by Dahomy and the Atlantic, N by Biafara, E by parts unknown, and S by Loango. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious, on account of the gross vapours from the marshes. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The women use great art in dressing their hair, which they reduce into a variety of forms. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dies; and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. They prefer the flesh of dogs and cats to that of any other animal. Polygamy is allowed, and the number of wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they are not so of Europeans, as they think it impossible that the taste of the women can be so depraved as to grant any liberties to a white man. Their religion is paganism. Their king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him.

BENIN, the capital of the kingdom of the same name. In the streets, which are long and broad, are many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country. The houses are all built with clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The royal palace is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor commodious. Benin is situate on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 7 30 N.

BENLAVERS, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, supposed to be next in height to Bennevis. It is situate on the E side of Loch Tay, and rises in a conical shape to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

BENLOMOND, a mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, situate on the E side of Loch Lomond, and rising majestically to the height of 3263 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides, particularly toward the lake, are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

BENNEVIS, a mountain of Scotland,

in Invernesshire, E of Fort William. It is esteemed the highest in Great Britain, rising 4370 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit, and rugged sides are continually covered with snow. The red granite of this mountain is very beautiful; and imbedded in it is a fine vein of lead ore, rich in silver.

BENNINGTON, a town of Vermont, capital of a county of its name. Though the largest and oldest town in the state, the judicial courts are commonly held at Rutland and Windsor alternately. In or near this town colonel Stark gained two battles, on August 16, 1777, which contributed to the subsequent surrender of general Burgoyne's army. Bennington is situate at the foot of the Green Mountains, near the SW corner of the state, 30 miles E by N of Albany. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 43 0 N.

BENSBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seven miles E of Mulheim.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 25 miles NNW of Heidelberg.

BENTHEIM, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortified castle. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the Vecht, 31 miles NW of Munster. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 52 23 N.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, 10 miles NE of Bologna.

BERAR, a soubah of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Malwa and Allahabad, E by Orissa, S by Golconda, and W by Dowlatabad and Candeish. The principal part of it is subject to a rajah; the other to the nizam of the Deccan. The rajah's country extends 550 miles from E to W, and, in some places, 200 from N to S. Its capital is Nagpour. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns.

BERAUN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has manufactures of fire-arms and earthen ware, and is seated on the Misa, 16 miles WSW of Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 49 57 N.

BERBICE, a Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, two leagues W of Paramaribo. The land is low and woody, and produces much

logwood and cotton. It was taken by the English in 1796, and in 1803.

BERBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 12 miles NE of Luxemburg.

BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, and the capital of a county of its name. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the Achen, 10 miles S of Salzburg. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 47 38 N.

BERDOA, a town of Persia, in Erivan, seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles W of the river Kur, and 62 S by E of Gangea. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 41 0 N.

BEREALSTON, a borough in Devonshire, but is quite a mean village, seated between the Tamar and the Tave, 10 miles N by W of Plymouth, and 211 W by S of London.

BEREILLY, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Rohilla, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It is 120 miles NAW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

BERELOS, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta, 32 miles long, and 10 broad in the middle.

BERE REGIS, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. On Woodbury-hill, half a mile to the NE, is a circular Roman camp, inclosed within three trenches, containing about ten acres. The town is seated on the Bere, near its confluence with the Piddle, 12 miles E by N of Dorchester, and 113 SW of London.

BERG, a duchy of Westphalia, belonging to the elector of Bavaria, lately to the elector palatine. It is full of woods and mountains, but fertile on the banks of the Rhine and in the valleys; and has mines of lead, iron, and coal. Dusseldorp is the capital.

BERGAMASCO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Toward the N it is mountainous and rocky; but about the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.

BERGAMO, a town of Italy, capital of Bergamasco, with a citadel. It is famous for its sewing silk; and its fair, on St. Bartholomew's day, is resorted to by merchants from distant parts. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Brembo and Serio, 30 miles SE of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

BERGAS, a town of Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see, on the river La-

rissa, 40 miles SE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

BERGEN, a seaport of Norway, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, tar, and dried fish; and is 350 miles N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 61 11 N.

BERGEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12 miles NE of Stralsund. Lon. 13 41 E, lat. 54 27 N.

BERGEN, a town of N Holland, noted for two bloody battles, on Sept. 19 and Oct. 2, 1799, between the English and Russian forces and the Dutch and French, which terminated in favour of the former. It is situate among woods, four miles NNE of Alcmær.

BERGEN, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the Dutch settlers. It is surrounded by water, except on the N, and separated by the river Hudson from the city of New York, three miles distant.

BERGEN OF ZOOM, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal. It has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French in 1747, and in 1794. It is 15 miles N of Antwerp, and 22 SW of Breda. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 30 N.

BERGERAC, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Dordogne, 50 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 45 0 N.

BERGUES, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk.

BERGZABERN, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. It is seated on the Elbach, six miles S of Landau.

BERKHAMSTEAD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. Roman coins have been often dug up here; and on the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here and Ina's laws published. Here William the conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry 1 kept his court in this town, and granted to it many

privileges; and James 3, whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. It is 26 miles NW of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 31' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 46' N$.

BERKLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, in which Edward 11 was murdered. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles SW of Gloucester, and 113 W of London.

BERKLEY, a town of S Carolina, in a county of the same name; situate near Cooper river, 15 miles NNE of Charleston.

BERKSHIRE, a county of England; 50 miles long and from six to 25 broad; bounded on the E by Surry, S by Hampshire, W by Wiltshire, and N by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor forest and its appendages; the W and middle parts produce grain in great abundance. Reading is the capital.

BERLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of Nord, six miles ESE of Queinoy.

BERLEBURG, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Berlebach, near its confluence with the Eder, 20 miles NW of Marburg.

BERLIN, a city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. It is defended partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 15 gates. The streets are straight, wide, and long; and its large squares, magnificent palaces, churches, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. It is 12 miles in circumference; and in 1783, the number of inhabitants was 146,647. The royal palace contains a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, and the supreme colleges of government. Near the palace stands the magnificent cathedral, completed in 1750. Here are also several academies and hospitals, an astronomical observatory, a superb arsenal, and a royal manufactory, where the cloth is made for the king's whole army. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its

numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and porcelain; and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. It is seated on the river Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder on the E, and another to the Elbe on the W; that it has a communication by water, both with the Baltic sea and the German ocean. This city was taken, in 1760, by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, who were obliged to evacuate it in a few days, on the approach of the king to its relief. It is 100 miles N of Dresden, and 185 NW of Breslau. Lon. $13^{\circ} 25' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 30' N$.

BERLIN, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, on the SW side of Coneago creek, 13 miles W by N of York, and 41 E by S of Shippensburg.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, or **CITY POINT**, a port of Virginia, in Chesterfield county, situate on the point of a peninsula, formed by the confluence of the Appamattox with James river. The exports from this place are chiefly collected at Richmond, 20 miles above it. City Point, from which it is named, is on the S bank of James river, four miles SSW of the town. Lon. $77^{\circ} 31' W$, lat. $37^{\circ} 16' N$.

BERMUDA, SOMERS, or SPENCER ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them difficult of access. They lie in the Atlantic ocean, 500 miles S of Carolina. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. The perpetual mildness of the climate caused them to be called, by an apt allusion, *Summer*, as well as *Somers Islands*. The town of St. George, on St. George's island, is the capital. Lon. $63^{\circ} 28' W$, lat. $32^{\circ} 35' N$.

BERN, the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, being 150 miles long and 75 broad. It is the most fertile country in Switzerland, and divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calvinism.

BERN, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Bern. Here is a celebrated academy, and a rich library. It is a strong place in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar. The houses are built of freestone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street; and

these are piazzas on each side, with a walk, raised four feet above the level of the street, very commodious in wet weather. The streets are traversed by a canal, which carries off the rubbish of the town. The public buildings are magnificent. In the arsenal are preserved the figure and armour of the celebrated William Tell, in the act of taking aim at the apple on his son's head. Bern was taken in 1798 by the French. It is 70 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 46 52 N.

BERNARD, GRAND ST. a mountain of Switzerland, in Vallais, on the frontiers of Piedmont. On the summit is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days. It is 15 miles NNW of Aosta.

BERNAU, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. The principal commerce is in beer, of which large quantities are brewed. It is seated on the Pancho, 15 miles NNE of Berlin.

BERNAY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Carantonne, 20 miles SW of Rouen.

BERNBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Sara, 22 miles SW of Magdeburg.

BENCASTLE, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is remarkable for good wine, and seated on the Moselle, 18 miles NE of Treves.

BERNSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a castle, seated on the Weida, 20 miles S of Breslau.

BERRE, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, formerly one of the strongest towns of Provence. The duke of Savoy took it, after a long siege, in 1591, during the wars of the league; and though all the rest of the province submitted to Henry IV, he could not drive the Savoyards from Berre, till it was given up in 1598, in consequence of the treaty of Vervins. It is 13 miles SW of Aix.

BERRY, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by the Orleans and Blaisois, E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

BERGELLO, a town of Italy, in the

Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 miles SSE of Parma.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevrres, 12 miles SW of Thouars.

BERTINERO, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, seated on a hill, 10 miles SSE of Forli.

BERTRAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne. It was lately an episcopal see, and is 43 miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

BERVIE, a borough of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which forms a harbour for small vessels, 12 miles NE of Montrose.

BERWICK, a borough on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor; and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was considered as a district separate from both countries. It is still fortified, and has good barracks for the garrison; but its castle is now in ruins. It has a good trade in wool, eggs, corn, and salmon; and has manufactures of facking, diaper, linen, muslin, cotton, stockings, carpets, and felts. It is seated on the N side of the Tweed, 52 miles SE of Edinburgh, and 336 N by W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 55 45 N.

BERWICK, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, seven miles NW of York, and 86 N of Boston.

BERWICK, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, at the head of Conewago creek, 13 miles W by S of York, and 45 ESE of Shippensburg.

BERWICK, NORTH, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Two miles E of it, on a high rock, is the ruinous castle of Tantallon, destroyed by the Covenanters in 1639. The town is seated on the frith of Forth, nine miles N of Haddington, and 18 ENE of Edinburgh.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the NE by the German ocean, SE by the Tweed, S by Roxburghshire, W by Edinburghshire, and NW by Haddingtonshire. The S part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The E angle is occupied by Berwick.

Bounds, a district eight miles in compass, governed by English laws. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Whiteadder, and Eye. The capital is Greenlaw, but Dunse is the largest town.

BESANÇON, a fortified city of France, and an archiepiscopal see, capital of the department of Doubs. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches two sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula; also a university, an academy of sciences, a literary military society, and a public library in the abbey of St. Vincent. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities, are still to be seen. It is 52 miles E of Dijon, and 208 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 47 13 N.

BESIGHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with two old castles, at the confluence of the Neckar and Enz, 11 miles N of Stuttgart.

BESSARABIA, or **BUDZIAC TARTARY**, a territory of European Turkey, between the Danube and the Dniester. On the banks of the last river the Tartar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mares milk. Bender is the capital.

BESSAY, a town of France, in the department of Allier, eight miles S of Moulins.

BESSE, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 18 miles S of Clermont.

BESSENAY, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, 12 miles W of Lyon.

BESTRICIA, a town of Transylvania, with gold mines in its neighbourhood. It is 85 miles NW of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S of Ferrol. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 43 12 N.

BETELFAGUI, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, famous for being the mart where the country people bring their coffee to sell. It is 150 miles NNW of Mocha.

BETHABARA, a town of N Carolina, in the lands of Wachovia, noted for being the first settlement of the Moravians, in those parts, begun in 1753. It is six miles N of Salem.

BETHANY, a town of N Carolina, in the lands of Wachovia. It is a Moravian settlement, and nine miles NW of Salem.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, and now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross; also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. It is six miles S of Jerusalem.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, situate on the Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakee (a fine creek) has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited in summer, by the gentry from different parts. It is the principal settlement in America of the Moravians, who were fixed here by count Zinzendorf, in 1741. The German language is more in use than the English; but divine service is performed in both languages. Bethlehem is 53 miles NNW of Philadelphia. Lon. 73 8 W, lat. 40 37 N.

BETHUNE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a castle. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 120 miles W of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 50 45 N.

BETLEV, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles NNW of Stafford and 156 of London.

BETLIS, the capital of Cundistan, situate on a steep rock. The bey, who is neither subject to the Turks nor Persians, has a numerous army of horsemen and infantry. It is 150 miles E of Diarbekar. Lon. 42 50 E, lat. 37 20 N.

BETUWS, a fertile island of Gelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing, in that space, eight cities and several hundred villages. It is formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worum. It was the ancient Batavia (and formerly gave the name of Bataveeren, or Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands) which they have now transmitted to their colony in Java, and lately assumed for the title of their new republic. In this island the ancestors of the present race first settled, when, at different times,

and for different causes, they emigrated from Germany; and it was principally hence that the Dutch spread themselves over the different provinces. The principal place is Nimeguen.

BEVCCUM, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 17 miles s of Louvain.

BEVKLAND, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the e and w branches of the Scheldt.

BEVERGERN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Ems, five miles NW of Tecklenburg.

BEVERLEY, a borough in E Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and two churches, beside the minister. It is famous for being the retirement of John de Beverley, archbishop of York, who lived here four years, built a monastery, and died in 721. In honour of whom several kings, particularly Athelstan who chose him guardian saint, endowed the place with many privileges and immunities. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the river Hull, 28 miles E by s of York, and 182 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

BEWERLEY, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, separated from Salem by a handsome bridge. A cotton manufacture has been established here. It is 22 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 42 31 N.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Bever and Weser, 24 miles E of Paderborn.

BEVERWYK, a town of N Holland, on the Wyckermeer, which communicates with the Wyc, seven miles N of Harlem, and 11 s by W of Alcmær.

BEUTHEN, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands near a branch of the Oder, on the frontiers of Poland, 45 miles ENE of Ratibor. Lon. 19 3 E, lat. 50 21 N.

BEUTHEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Carolath, on the river Oder, 10 miles NW of Glogau.

BEWDLEY, a borough in Worcester-shire, with a market on Saturday. It has a good trade in malt, leather, and caps; and is 14 miles N of Worcester, and 124 NW of London.

BEWLEY, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N of Invernesshire, and flowing along the s border of Shetshire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and Port St. George, and

which terminates in the frith of Moray. At its mouth is the ferry of Kilslock.

BEX, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice. It is remarkable for its delightful situation, and the salt works near it. The largest saline is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock.

BEZIERS, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, lately an episcopal see. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur. It is seated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orb, 12 miles NE of Narbonne.

BIAPARA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, seated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

BIAR, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Its principal riches consist in honey, celebrated for its whiteness and solidity, which is not affected by weather. It is six miles E of Villena.

BIBERACH, a town of Suabia, with a manufacture of fustians, seated in a fertile valley, on the Reuss, 20 miles ssw of Ulm.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N of Presburg.

BIBRA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, much frequented on account of its mineral spring. It is nine miles s of Querfurt.

BICESTER, or **BURCESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, 13 miles N by E of Oxford, and 57 W by N of London.

BICKANEER, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in the country of Agimere. It is 42 miles W of Nagore. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 27 12 N.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, seated on the Bidouse, 12 miles E of Bayonne.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Fontarabia. This river was, a long time, a subject of dispute between France and Spain, but it is now common between the two nations; the duties paid by those who pass from Spain to France belonging to the latter, and by those who pass the contrary way to the former.

BIDDEFORD, a seaport of England, in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in coal, corn, and salt bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fish-

eries. A great quantity of Welsh limestone is burned here; and there is a large pottery. It is seated on the Torridge, 16 miles s by w of Holford, and 103 w of London. Lon. 4 11 w, lat. 51 4 N.

BIDDEFORD, a seaport of the district of Maine, in York county. The county courts are sometimes held here. It is situate on the seacoast, at the mouth of the Saco, 14 miles ssw of Portland. Lon. 70 33 W, lat. 43 16 N.

BIDDEWORE. See **BEDWORE.**

BIEEZ, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

BIEL, or **BIENNE,** a town of Switzerland, capital of a small territory, lately subject to the bishop of Basel. It stands near a lake of the same name, on the river Sura, 17 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 46 56 N.

BIELA, a town of Piedmont, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W of Verceil.

BIELEFELD, a town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Ravensberg. The linen made and bleached here is much esteemed. It is 17 miles N of Lipstadt. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 51 53 N.

BIELOGOROD, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the lake Viden, near the Black sea, 42 miles SW of Oczakow. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, capital of Polachia, seated on the Biala, one of the sources of the Narew, 130 miles ENE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

BIELSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 miles NE of Smolensko. Lon. 33 5 E, lat. 55 40 N.

BIERVLIET, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the W Scheldt, and on a small island of its name; three miles E of Yfendyk.

BIGGAR, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with the ruins of a collegiate church; founded in 1545. It is 10 miles SE of Carnwath.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Ivel, 10 miles NW of Bedford, and 43 NNW of London.

BROOKE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, E by Comminges, W by Bern, and S by the Pyrenees. See **PYRENEES**, **UPPER**.

BIHAZZ, a town of Hungary, in Croatia, seated on an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles SE of Carlsbad. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 51 N.

BIYTRAGOR. See **BISNAGOR.**

BRYORE, a province of Hindostan, between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W, the Bockhari mountains on the N, Cashmere on the E, and Peishore on the S. Its dimensions are not more than 50 miles by 20. It is full of mountains and wild, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

BILSOA, a city and seaport of Spain, capital of Biscay. The upper part is built mostly of wood, and has narrow streets, which terminate in a great square; the lower part is of freestone and brick, with fine broad streets. The houses are rather high, and fully inhabited. The principal exports are wool, oil, chestnuts, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Ibaizabal, which forms a good harbour near the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W of St. Sebastian, and 180 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is seated on the river Breton, 12 miles SE of Bury, and 63 NE of London.

BILEDULGERID, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, E by Tripoli, S by Guergula, and W by Tugurt. The air is very hot; but though the soil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley.

BILEVELT. See **BIELEFELD.**

BILIP, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near a mountain of its name, noted for many rare herbs, stones, and metals. Here is also a good medicinal spring. It is 12 miles W of Leitmeritz.

BILITZ, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, seated on the Nieplitz, 22 miles SW of Berlin.

BILITZ, or **BILITZKOW,** a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth, and is situate on the Biala, on the verge of Poland, 18 miles ENE of Teichen. Lon. 19 4 E, lat. 49 48 N.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a hill, nine miles SW of Chelmsford, and 23 E of London.

BILLOM, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, seated on an eminence, 15 miles SE of Clermont.

BILMA, a vast burning desert of Africa, to the SE of Bezzan, between 21 and 23 N lat.

BILDERN, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, nine miles SE of Leicester, and 96 N by W of London.

BILSEN, a town of the Netherlands in the territory of Liege. Near it is Munster Bilsen, a celebrated temporal foundation and abbey for noble ladies. It is situate on the Demer, 17 miles NNW of Liege.

BILSTON, a large village in Staffordshire, two miles SE of Wolverhampton. It has a navigable canal, communicating with the Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canals and several great rivers. Near it are large mines of coal, iron-stone, &c. also furnaces, forges, and slitting mills; and manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Bahama, eight miles long and nearly as much broad. It is very difficult of access on account of the shoals, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

BIMLEPATAM, a town of Hindoostan in Golconda, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Vilagapatam.

BINAROS, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Tortosa.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday, and two churches. It is 30 miles NE of Lincoln, and 161 N of London.

BINCAZA, a seaport of Africa; in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W of Derna. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

BINCH, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Haye, nine miles E of Mons.

BINCHESTER, a village in the county of Durham, on the river Were, near Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments it appears to have been the Roman Vinovinum; and many Roman coins have been dug up here.

BINFIELD, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor forest, three miles N by E of Okingham. It was the scene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his Windsor Forest.

BINGEN, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the Nahe with the Rhine, 15 miles W by S of Mentz.

BIRKENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 miles NE of Frankfurt.

BIRKHAM, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, nine

miles E of Nottingham, and 120 N by W of London.

BIOBIO, the largest river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, runs through veins of gold and fields of sarsaparilla, and, passing the city of Concepcion, enters the Pacific ocean in lat. 36 56 S. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and their Indian enemies, which obliges them to keep strong garrisons on it.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

BIR, or **BEER**, a town of Asiatic Turkey in Diarbeck, with a castle. It stands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country, 50 miles NE of Aleppo.

BIRD ISLAND. See **GEORGIA**, **SOUTHERN**.

BIRHOOM, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Benares, 56 miles WSW of Moorshedabad, and 100 NNW of Calcutta.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, capital of a county of its name. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated near the river Nahe, 24 miles ESE of Treves. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 49 37 N.

BIRMAH, an extensive empire of Asia, to the E of the bay of Bengal; containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the W coast of Siam. The kingdom of Birmah, frequently called Ava, from the name of its ancient capital, has Pegu on the S, and occupies both sides of the river Irrawaddy to the frontiers of Affam on the N; on the W it has Aracan and Cassay, and on the E China and Upper Siam. This kingdom was conquered in 1752, by the king of Pegu, who carried the Birman monarch prisoner to Pegu, and caused him to be murdered there in 1754. But Alompra, a Birman of low distinction, who was continued by the conqueror as chief at Monchabon, a small place to the N of Ava, revolted against the Peguers, got possession of Ava in 1753, and after continued battles, with various success, became the conqueror of Pegu in 1757. This deliverer of his country continued in a state of warfare to his death in 1760; and his successors have since added the other countries, which now form the Birman empire. The climate of Birmah is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile,

producing rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection; and on the banks of the Irrawaddy, which runs through the whole country, is produced the finest teak timber in the world. The kingdom of Birman abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires; and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, leadstone, and marble. The general disposition of the Birmans is strikingly contrasted with that of the natives of Hindoostan, though separated only by a narrow ridge of mountains, in several places admitting of an easy intercourse. The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; but the character of their Bengal neighbours is known to be the reverse. The passion of jealousy, which prompts most eastern nations to immure their women, and surround them with guards, seems to have little influence on the minds of the Birmans; for their wives and daughters have as free intercourse with the other sex as the rules of European society admit. The Birmans are extremely fond both of poetry and music. Their religion is, in fact, that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Boodh. The emperor of Birman is a despotic monarch, and, like the sovereign of China, acknowledges no equal. The titles he assumes in his public acts are, "the lord of earth and air; the monarch of extensive countries; the proprietor of all kinds of precious stones; the king who performs the ten duties incumbent on all kings; the master of the white, red, and mottled elephants, whose praises are repeated far as the influence of the sun and moon extends." The prevailing characteristic of the Birman court is pride. There are no hereditary dignities or employments in the government; for all honours and offices, on the demise of the possessor, revert to the crown. The capital of the kingdom, and metropolis of the empire, is Ummerapoora.

BIRMINGHAM, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a place of great antiquity, and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a handsome square. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which, though lately, called with brick, is a

very ancient building, with a lofty spire; the other, a grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola and turret: it has also two chapels, several meeting-houses, a large school endowed by Edward VI. and an elegant theatre. The hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted for a considerable period; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has risen greatly in population, and in 1801 contained 73,670 inhabitants. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Grand Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The Birmingham goods are exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled. See **SOW**. Birmingham is 17 miles N^W of Coventry and 116 of London. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 52° 30' N.

BIRR, a town of Ireland, in King's county, near the borders of Tipperary, 34 miles NE of Limerick, and 14 NW of Kilkenny.

BIRTLEY, a village in the county of Durham, 10 miles N of Durham, noted for a valuable salt spring, and an extensive manufacture of salt.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 13 miles N of Burgos.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 miles SE of Mittau.

BISACCIA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 15 miles NE of Conza.

BISCARIS, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, and the chief place of the district of Zaab. It is an old decayed town, 140 miles SW of Constantine. Lon. 3° 30' W, lat. 34° 40' N.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, 127 miles long and 55 broad; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, E by the Navarre, S by Old Castile, and W by Asturias. It contains three divisions, Biscay Proper, Guipuzcoa, and Alaba. This province is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. There are no other garrisons, castles, nor excise; and of all the royal taxes, none are known but the *donation*, or gratuitous donation. Biscay receives by mere conscription a corregidor and a community of magistrates; but does not permit any other civil or criminal government to be executed without the assent

tion of the province. It produces apples, oranges, and citrons; and has also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb; and the lowest labourer deems himself a gentleman. They speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

BISCAY, BAY OF, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. $7^{\circ} 35'$ W, lat. $43^{\circ} 48'$ N, and the Isle of Ushant, in lon. $5^{\circ} 0'$ W, lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$ N.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of New Spain, noted for its silver mines. It has New Mexico on the N, and Zacatecas on the S; and the Rio de las Nafas runs through a great part of it.

BISCHOPSHHEIM, a town of Franco-nia, seated on the Tauber, 20 miles SSW of Wurtzburg.

BISCHOPSLACK, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a ruined castle. It has a good trade in linen and worsted, and is 17 miles W by N of Laubach.

BISCHOPSWERDA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Weiseritz, 18 miles E of Dresden.

BISCHOPSWERDER, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Osa, 28 miles NE of Culm.

BISCHOPZELL, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle. The inhabitants are partly Roman catholics, and partly protestants; and the same church is used by both religions. It is seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of Constance.

BISCHWEILLER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a fortress, 14 miles W by N of Haguenau.

BISEGLIA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani.

BISERTA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, near the place where Utica once stood, 37 miles NW of Tunis. Lon. $9^{\circ} 46'$ E, lat. $37^{\circ} 10'$ N.

BISHOPS-AUCKLAND. See AUCKLAND.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, much frequented by the Welsh. It is seated near the river Clun, eight miles S of Montgomery, and 152 WNW of London.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD. See STORTFORD.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, with a castle, seated on a mountain, near the river Boccaone, 11 miles S of Cassano.

BISLEY, a village in Surrey, three miles N of Woking. It is noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well.

BISLEY, a village in Gloucestershire, three miles E of Stroud, near the canal which unites the Severn with the Thames. It has a considerable manufacture of broad cloth.

BISNAGUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narasinga, and formerly a large city. It is seated on the river Tungebadra, 140 miles E by S of Goa. Lon. $76^{\circ} 10'$ E, lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$ N.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles SE of the river Gambia, in 11° N lat.

BISTRICZ, a town of Transylvania, on the river Bistricz, 141 miles NE of Colofwar. Lon. $25^{\circ} 3'$ E, lat. $47^{\circ} 33'$ N.

BITCHE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwelb, 30 miles N by W of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 44'$ E, lat. $49^{\circ} 8'$ N.

BITETTO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 11 miles SSW of Bari.

BITONIO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 miles WSW of Bari.

BITSCHEN. See PITSCHEN.

BITTERFELD, a town of the electorate of Saxony, seated on the Mulda, 14 miles S of Dessau.

BLACK FOREST, a forest of Germany, in the W part of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hyrcinian forest.

BLACK SEA, the ancient Euxine, an inland sea, or large lake, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia. It lies between 33° and 44° E lon. and 42° and 46° N lat.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S of Armagh.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and a vast trade in calicos. It is seated near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 12 miles E of Preston, and 203 NNW of London.

BLACKNESS-CASTLE, a fort of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, built on a fort of peninsula on the frith of Forth, nine miles NE of Linlithgow. It consists of four bastions, and is one of the forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in repair.

BLACKPOOL, a village in Lancashire, near Foulton, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghal bay.

BLACKWATER, a river of England,

which rises in the NW of Essex, flows by Bocking, Coggeshall, Kelvedon, and Malden, and then enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater bay.

BLADENOC, a river of Scotland, which rises in the hills in the N part of Wigtonshire, and after a winding course of 24 miles, enters Wigton bay. Several islands are formed in its bed, which are famous for the resort of eagles.

BLADENSBURG, a town of Maryland, in George county, on the E side of the E branch of the Potomac, nine miles from its mouth, at Washington, and 38 SW of Baltimore.

BLAISIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Beauce, E by Orléanois, S by Berry, and W by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loire and Cher.

BLAISON, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, eight miles SE of Angers.

BLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Vezouze, 13 miles E of Lunéville.

BLANC, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, seated on the Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers.

BLANCA, an uninhabited island, to the N of Margaretta, near Terra Firma. Lon. 64 30 W, 11 50 N.

BLANCO, a cape of Patagonia, 130 miles NE of Port St. Julien. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20 S.

BLANCO, a cape of Peru, 120 miles SW of Guaiquil. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 3 45 S.

BLANCO, a cape of Africa, on the Atlantic ocean, 180 miles N of the river Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

BLANDFORD, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. In 1731, almost all the town was burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt, and a neat townhall of Portland stone on columns, in which is a pump, was erected in remembrance of that dire disaster, and provision against the like. It has a considerable manufacture of shirt buttons, and is seated on the river Stour, near the downs, 18 miles NE of Dorchester, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 50 53 N.

BLANDFORD, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 25 miles SW of Northampton, and 126 W by S of Boston.

BLANDFORD, a town of Virginia, in Prince George county. It has a large trade in tobacco, and is situated on the E branch of the Appamattox, four miles NE of Petersburg.

BLANKS, a town of Spain, in Cata-

lonia, near the mouth of the Tordera, 60 miles S of Gironne.

BLANKENBERG, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the German ocean, eight miles NE of Ostend.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 12 miles E of Bonn.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. The castle stands on a craggy mountain, and is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It is 30 miles SE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 10 S, lat. 51 51 N.

BLAUGNIES. See MALFLAQUET.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle on a hill. Great quantities of fustian and linen cloth are made here. It is seated at the confluence of the Ach with the Blau, 11 miles W of Ulm.

BLAYE, a seaport of France, in the department of Gironde. It has a good citadel, and a fort on an island in the Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles W of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 45 7 N.

BLECHINGLY, a borough in Surry, which has no market; seated on a hill, 20 miles S of London.

BLKINGEN, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic. It is 95 miles long and 21 broad; and, though mountainous, is one of the most agreeable countries in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber. The chief town is Carlscrona.

BLENNHEIM, a village of Suabia, seated on the Danube, three miles NE of Hochstet. It is memorable for the signal victory over the French, gained August 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. The Austrians were defeated by the French near this place in 1800.

BLENNHEIM-CASTLE, a magnificent palace in Oxfordshire, near Woodstock, built for the great duke of Marlborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of his victory at Blenheim. The family hold it by the tenure of delivering a French banner at Windsor-castle on each anniversary of this victory.

BLOCK ISLAND, an island of the state of Rhode Island, lying 15 miles SW of Newport, and in Newport county. It

is 46 miles in length, and 38 in its extreme breadth, and famous for cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. The s part of it is in lat. 41 8 N.

BROCKZYL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuyder Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles NW of Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 52 44 N.

BLOIS, a city of France, capital of the department of Loire and Cher, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is a large structure, seated at one extremity of the city, on an eminence whose declivity, toward the centre of the city, joins that of another eminence at the other end, on which is a magnificent castle; so that both these structures form, as it were, the two horns of a crescent. In this castle was born the good Lewis XII; and here, in 1588, Henry III caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. Here are some fine fountains, supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. The principal manufactures are serges and tickens. It is seated on the Loire, 37 miles ENE of Tours, and 100 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 47 35 N.

BLONIEZ, a town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 miles W of Warsaw.

BLUEHILL, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on Union river, 13 miles E of Castine.

BLVTH, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23 miles NNW of Newark, and 146 N by W of London.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Geribrentz, three miles SE of Frankfurt.

BOBERSBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, and duchy of Crossen. It stands on the side of a hill, on the river Bober, five miles S of Crossen.

BOBIO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the river Trebia, 25 miles SE of Pavia.

BOCCA DEL DRAGO, a strait between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia, in Terra Firma.

BOCHETTA, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road into Lombardy. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast: this pass is, properly, the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken

in 1746 by the Austrians, by the French in 1796, and by the Austrians in 1800.

BOCKENEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Nette, 13 miles SSE of Hildesheim.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Aa, 12 miles N by E of Wesel.

BOCKING, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. Its church is a deanery; and here is a very large meeting-house. It has a great manufacture of bays.

BOCKUM, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 26 miles SE of Wesel.

BODEN SEE. See **CONSTANCE**, **LAKE OF**.

BODLIO, a town of the county of Nice, 25 miles NW of Nice.

BODMIN, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of yarn. It is governed by a mayor; and here the summer assizes are held. The church is the largest in the county, and the remains of an episcopal palace and priory are still to be seen. It is 32 miles NE of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

BODON, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see: seated on the Danube, 26 miles W of Widdin. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

BODROCH, or **BODROG**, a town of Hungary, on the river Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda.

BOESCHOT, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Nethe, 12 miles NE of Mechlin.

BOG, a river of Poland which runs through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, and enters the Black sea, between Ozakow and the river Dnieper.

BOGDOL, a country of Tartary, situate to the N of China. It is of great extent and populous, and subject to the Chinese.

BOGLIO, or **BEUIL**, a town of Savoy, situate on the Tinea, 21 miles NNW of Nice.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, near which are gold mines. Lon. 73 53 W, lat. 4 0 N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of the German empire, 200 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Misnia and Lusatia, E by Silesia and Moravia, S by Austria, and W by Bavaria. It is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. The chief rivers are the Muldau, Elbe, and Oder. In the mountains are mines

of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver; above 100 towns and places might be named where mine-works have been established. All kinds of marble are likewise dug in Bohemia. Almost every kind of precious stones are found here, but, in general, deficient in hardness; the silver, and, in part, milkwhite pearls, gathered in many places, are extremely beautiful. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; but there are many protestants. The language is Slavonian, with a mixture of German. It is divided into 16 circles, and subject to the house of Austria. The capital is Prague.

BOHMISCHBRODT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 20 miles E by S of Prague.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine islands, to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 122 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

BOJADOR, a cape of Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese in 1412. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

BOIANO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Appenines, near the river Tiferno. In 1803 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It is 45 miles NAE of Naples.

BOIS LE DUC, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, capital of a district of the same name, which contains also the towns of Helmont and Eyndhoven. It has a castle named Papen-briel; and a little to the S are two forts, called Isabella and St. Antony. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is situated among morasses, on the river Dommel, where it receives the Aa, 22 miles E by N of Breda, and 45 SE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 51 45 N.

BOITNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron about it. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

BOITZENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, at the confluence of the Boitze with the Elbe, 30 miles SW of Schwerin.

BOITZENBURG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, 10 miles W of Prenslow.

BOKHARA, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia. It stands on a rising ground, surrounded with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch, on the S side of a river. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravansaries and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, have been stately

buildings; but the greatest part of them are now in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; and the trade with Russia and Persia is considerable. It is 138 miles W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 61 55 E, lat. 39 15 N.

BOKHARIA, or **BUCHARIA**, a province of Usbec Tartary, bounded on the N by the dominions of Russia, S by Cashgur, S by Hindoostan and Persia, and W by Persia and the Caspian sea. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and the best cultivated of any part of Tartary. The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but some are white and well made. They are warlike, and chiefly use the bow, lance, and sabre. Bokhara is the capital.

BOKHARIA, LITTLE. See **CASHGUR**.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, four leagues NW of Otahe. Lon. 151 58 W, lat. 16 32 S.

BOLCHERESK, a town of Kamtskatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles from its mouth, in the sea of Okotk. Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

BOLINGBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birthplace of Henry IV, and seated at the source of a river which runs into the Witham, 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 131 N by E of London.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles NE of Prague.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of Silesia, 12 miles S of Glogau.

BOLOGNA, a city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, and an archbishop's see. The university is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe; and the academy of arts and sciences, founded in 1712, is a magnificent building. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches, most of them full of paintings by great artists. The school of painting is immortalized by the number of noble masters it has produced; and the public theatre is one of the largest and most beautiful in Italy. Many of the palaces of the nobility are furnished in a magnificent taste, having been built and ornamented when the finest works of architecture and painting could be procured on easier terms. Most of the public streets are accommodated with covered walks; but the buildings in general are not celebrated for beauty.

The city contains 70,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in rich silks and velvets. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with confectionary, distilled waters, and essences. The river Remo, which runs near the city, turns 400 mills for the silk works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. Bologna is seated at the foot of the Appenines, 22 miles SE of Modena, and 175 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

BOLOGNESE, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, W by Modena, S by Tuscany, and E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruit, particularly rich muscadine grapes. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry-trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum and iron. This province lately belonged to the Ecclesiastical State, but is now a part of the new-formed kingdom of Italy. Bologna is the capital.

BOLSENA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of its name, 18 miles NNW of Viterbo.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, near the Zuider Zee, 10 miles N of Sloten.

BOLTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has a canal to the river Irwell, near Manchester, and manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, and muslins. It is 11 miles NW of Manchester, and 239 NNW of London.

BOLTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, noted for its fine limestone, 18 miles NE of Worcester, and 34 W of Boston.

* **BOLZANO**. See **BOTZEN**.

BOMAL, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege.

BOMBAY, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, seven miles in length and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal; and is one of the three presidencies of the English E India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a large city, dockyard, and marine arsenal. Here the finest merchant ships in the world are built, and all of teak,

supplied from the neighbouring mountains, which is more durable than the best English oak. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is altered for the better. It has abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 58 N.

BOMENE, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen. Lon. 40 E, lat. 51 40 N.

BOMMEL, a town of S Holland, in the isle of Overflacke, seven miles W of Williamstadt.

BOMMEL, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, seated on the island of Bommelwert, on the river Waal, 10 miles S of Culemburg. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 50 N.

BOMMELWERT, an island of the United Provinces, formed by the junctions of the Waal and Maese. It lies in the province of Gelderland, except a small district at the W end, which belongs to Holland. It is 15 miles in length, from Lowestein at the W end to Fort St. Andrew at the E end, and is not more than four in the broadest part. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1794.

BONAIRE, an island near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the E of Curacao. It belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 10 N.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of New Granada, in the province of Popayan. It is the staple port of the province; but the roads hence are impassable for beasts of burden, that travellers and their baggage are carried on the backs of Indians, slaves to the Spaniards. It is 90 miles W of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape de Verd islands, so called from its beautiful appearance to the first discoverers, in 1450; but it is now become barren, through the extreme idleness of the inhabitants. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 6 N.

BONAVISTA, a cape on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. Lon. 54 32 W, lat. 48 15 N.

BONDORF, a town of Suabia, capital of a county which joins the Brigau. It is 28 miles NNW of Zurich.

BONESS. See **BORROWSTONNESS**.

BONIFACIO, a fortified seaport of Corfica, with a good harbour, and a

coral fishery. It stands on a small peninsula, at the s extremity of the island, 40 miles sse of Ajaccio. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 41 25 N.

BONN, a city of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was the residence of the elector, and in the palace is a rich cabinet of natural curiosities. Bonn has a flourishing university, four parish-churches, and several religious foundations. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 16 miles s by E of Cologne. Lon. 7 9 E, lat. 50 40 N.

BONNA, or **BONA**, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantine. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hippo Regius. It has a trade in corn, oil, wax, and wool, and is 200 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 36 52 N.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 15 miles NE of Mans.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. It has a fine Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole, 20 miles s of Geneva. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 46 32 N.

BOODGE-BOODGE, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles NE of Surat. Lon. 68 0 E, lat. 23 16 N.

BOONETON, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, 12 miles ESE of Newton.

BOOTAN, a country NE of Hindoostan, between Bengal and Tibet, of which last it is a feudatory. It abounds in mountains covered with eternal verdure, and rich with abundant forest-trees; every favourable aspect of them is cleared and adapted to cultivation, by being shelved into horizontal beds; not a slope, nor slip between the ridges, lies unimproved. There is scarcely a mountain whose base is not washed by some torrent, and many of the loftiest bear populous villages, amid orchards and plantations, on their summits and on their sides. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks on the plains below as on an extensive ocean. The Bootecas are much fairer and more robust than their neigh-

bours the Bengalees, with broader faces and higher cheek-bones: their hair is invariably black, and cut short; their eyes small and black, with long pointed corners; and their skins remarkably smooth. The houses are built on props, though the country is hilly, and ascended by a ladder; the lower part, closed on all sides, serves for holding stores, and accommodating hogs, cows, and other animals. The capital is Tassadon.

BOPEINGEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Eger, 19 miles NW of Donawert. Lon. 10 27 E, lat. 48 48 N.

BOFFART, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblenz.

BORCH, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Elbe, 14 miles NE of Magdeburg.

BORCHLOEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 15 miles NW of Liege.

BORDENTOWN, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the W side of the Delaware, six miles below Trenton, and 23 NE of Philadelphia.

BOREHAM, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Chelmsford. Here is a venerable seat, built by Henry VIII; but the greatest part of it was pulled down by the first lord Waltham.

BORGO, a town of Sweden, in Nyland, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Finland, 24 miles ENE of Helsingfors.

BORGOFORTE, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Po, 10 miles S of Mantua.

BORGO SAN DONINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Placentia, seated on the Stirone, 18 miles SW of Placentia.

BORGO DI SAN SEPULCHRO, a town of Tuscany, in the Florentine, seated near the source of the Tiber, 25 miles NE of Arezzo.

BORGO DI VALDITARO, **SCITTARO**, **BORJA**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles SE of Tarazona.

BORJA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situate on the head waters of the river Amazon, 300 miles E by N of Paiza. Lon. 76 30 W, lat. 4 15 S.

BORIQUEN, an island in the W Indies, near Porto Rico. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of

crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66 ° W, lat. 18 ° N.

BORKELO, a strong town of Gelderland, in the county of Zutphen, remarkable for having been the subject of two wars in which the states general were engaged; one in 1665, against the bishop of Munster, and the other with France, in 1672. It is seated on the river Borkel, 15 miles ENE of Zutphen.

BORKEN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a collegiate church, seated on the Aa, 38 miles W of Munster.

BORMIO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of its name. The houses are of stone plastered: a few make a tolerable figure amid many with paper windows; and several, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window shutters. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, on the river Fredolfo, near its confluence with the Adda, 40 miles SE of Coire. Lon. 10 11 E, lat. 46 27 N.

BORNA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has manufactures of stuffs, and is seated near the river Pleyffe, 13 miles SSE of Leipzig.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and formerly thought to be the largest in the world, being 780 miles long and 720 broad. The inland country is mountainous; but toward the sea low and marshy. It produces rice, pepper, sago, diamonds, gold, pearls, canes, bees-wax, and camphor; and the famous Orangoutang is a native of this island. The English had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driven away, or murdered, in 1706. The Dutch are now the only Europeans who have settlements here, and their chief factories are at the mouth of the Banjar and the Pontiana. The seacoast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with mud; for which reason some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars. The countries on the coast are inhabited by a mixture of Malays, Javanese, and Macassari. The real natives of this island are the Biadjoos, or Dajakkefe, who are pagans, and live in the interior part, on the W side of the Banjar; but their country is little known. They are of large stature, and well made, and go almost naked. The coast of this island is divided into several kingdoms, the principal of which are Borneo and Banjarmasin.

BORNEO, a kingdom on the NW side of the island of Borneo, governed by a sultan, who lives in great state. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 53 N.

BORNHOLM, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, of an oval form, about 22 miles in circumference, and nearly surrounded with rocks. The soil is stony, but fertile, with excellent pasture; and there are mines of coal, and quarries of marble. It lies 10 miles SE of Schonen, in Sweden. The chief town is Ronne.

BORNOU, an extensive empire of Zahara, having Cassina on the W, Nubia on the E, and Negroland on the S. It consists of a number of oases, or fertile spots, of this immense desert, interspersed with arid wastes. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform, heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the SE and S, an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning, as destroy multitudes of the cattle, and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. Maize, the horse-bean of Europe, the common kidneybean, cotton, hemp, and indigo, are cultivated; and there are figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. The most valuable tree is called Redeynah, in form and height like an olive, the leaf resembling that of a lemon, and bearing a nut, the kernel and shell of which are in great estimation; the first as a fruit, the last on account of the oil it produces. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (the flesh of which is much esteemed) are the common animals. Bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above every other. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox, elephant, antelope, and cameleopardalis; and there are many snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a red cap brought from Tripoli,

and a white muslin turban from Cairo. Nose-rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer sort is a kind of girdle for the waist. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are passionately fond of play; the lower classes of draughts, and the higher excel in chess. More than 30 different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mahometan. The monarchy is elective. On the death of the sovereign, the privilege of choosing a successor from among his sons is conferred on three persons, whose age and character for wisdom are denoted by the title of elders. The sultan is said to have 500 ladies in his seraglio, and that his stud likewise contains 500 horses. His dominions extend beyond the desert into the fertile country of Negroland, of which he possesses a large portion. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse: the sabre, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a shield of hides is their armour. Mathan is the capital.

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BOSTON, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation to Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is governed by a mayor; and the lofty tower of its Gothic church is a noted seapark. It is 37 miles SE of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, and of Suffolk county, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of Massachusetts bay, covered by numerous islands and rocks, and defended by a castle. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country rising gradually beyond, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that narrow, that two ships can scarcely sail abreast; but within the harbour there is room for 500 ships to anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 600 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burden may come close. Most of the public buildings are handsome, and some of them elegant. Franklin Place is a great ornament to the town; it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin (who was born here) and is encompassed

ed on two sides with buildings of superior elegance. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the townhouse. Here are 19 edifices for public worship, belonging to sects of various denominations; and seven free-schools, supported at the public expence. The foreign and domestic trade is very considerable; and the principal manufactures consist of rum, loaf-sugar, sailcloth, cordage, beer, pot and pearl ash, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. On the w side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk; and fifteen of the islands in the harbour afford pasturage and corn, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer to parties of pleasure. In the neighbourhood of Boston, the first hostilities commenced, in 1775, between the colonists and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in March 1776. It is 252 miles NE of New York. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 42 25 N.

BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday. In its vicinity a battle was fought between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, in which the former lost his crown and life. It is seated on a high hill, 13 miles NW of Leicester, and 106 NNW of London.

BOTANY BAY, a bay of New S Wales, discovered by captain Cook in 1770, and so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. The promontories which form its entrance are named Cape Banks and Point Solander. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 miles further to the W. Lon. 151 22 E, lat. 34 0 S.

BOTANY ISLAND, a small island, in the Pacific ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 16 E, lat. 22 26 S.

BOTHNIA EAST, a province of Sweden, in Finland, on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, between the provinces of Kimi and Finland Proper and Russia. It is 300 miles in length, and from 90 to 220 in breadth. On the seacoast, and toward the S, the land is low and marshy; and the summers are often so cold as to destroy great part of the crops. The inhabitants are thinly spread over this large space, the cattle small, and the woods numerous. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, and tar. This province is sometimes called Cajania, and the capital is Celsingburg.

BOTHNIA, WEST, a province of

Sweden, in Nordland, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. It is 230 miles in length, between the seacoast and Swedish Lapland, and from 25 to 50 in breadth. The soil is tolerably fertile, but sudden frosts in July often destroy the crops; and it has mines of copper and iron, and numerous forests. The chief articles of commerce are the skins of foxes, ermins, bears, wolves, reindeer, otters, &c. The capital is Umea.

BOTHNIA, GULF OF, a sea or large gulf, branching N from the Baltic, and bounded on the W, N, and E by the dominions of Sweden. In the middle of its entrance is the island of Åland, and on its coasts are many small islands.

BOTLEY, a village in Hampshire, six miles E of Southampton, on the river Hamble, noted for a considerable trade in flour.

BOTTESDALE. See **BUDDESDALE**.

BOTWAR, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Württemberg, on a river of its name, 15 miles SSE of Hailbronn.

BOTZEN, or **BOLZANO**, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of the district of Etschland, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine, and has four noted annual fairs, frequented by great numbers of Germans, Swiss, and Italians. It stands on the river Eisack, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles SW of Brixen. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 46 32 N.

BOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles SE of Reggio.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It was taken by the allies in 1711, but retaken the year following; and was invested by the Austrians in 1793, but soon relieved. It is nine miles W of Valenciennes.

BOUCHART, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on an island in the river Vienne, 15 miles SSW of Tours.

BOUCHEMAIN, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, four miles S of Angers.

BOUCLANS, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, eight miles E of Besançon.

BOUDRY, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel, four miles SW of Neuchâtel.

BOVELLES, a town of France, in the department of Somme, six miles WSW of Amiens.

BOUILLON, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle, on

an almost inaccessible rock. The French took it, in 1676, when Lewis XIV gave it to the duke of Bouillon. In 1794 this town was taken by storm, by general Beaulieu, after defeating a considerable body of French republicans, and given up to pillage. It is seated near the river Semoy, six miles NNE of Sedan, and 46 W by N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

BOUILLY, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seven miles S of Troyes.

BOVIGNES, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, ten miles S of Namur.

BOVINO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appenines, 15 miles NE of Benevento.

BOULAY, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 13 miles NE of Metz.

BOULOGNE, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the higher and the lower. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships, and to prevent it from being choaked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.

BOURBON, an island of Africa, in the Indian ocean, 60 miles long and 45 broad. It has not a safe harbour, but there are many good roads for shipping. On the SE is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and have some considerable towns; and here their India ships touch for refreshments. It is 300 miles E of Madagascar. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 52 N.

BOURBON, a town of Kentucky, chief of a county of the same name. It stands on a point of land formed by two of the S branches of the Licking, 20 miles ENE of Lexington.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, celebrated for its hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles SW of Autun.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Allier, remarkable for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late king of France. It is situate near the river Allier, 15 miles W of Moulins.

BOURBONNE LES BAINS, a town of France, in the department of Upper

Marne, famous for its hot baths, 19 miles E of Langres.

BOURBONNOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Nivernois and Berry, W by Berry and Marche, S by Auvergne, and E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

BOURDEAUX, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Gironde, and an archiepiscopal see, with a university, an academy of arts and sciences, a public library, and a large hospital in which are many manufactures. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string; and the harbour is large, with grand and extensive quays. It has 12 gates, and is one of the first cities of France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. The cathedral is much admired. The castle, called the Trumpet, is surrounded by the river; and near another castle are fine walks. The most remarkable antiquities are the palace of Galienus, built like an amphitheatre; and several aqueducts. It has a considerable trade, particularly in wine and brandy. Here Edward the black prince, of England, resided several years, and his son, afterward Richard II, was born. It is 87 miles S of Rochelle, and 325 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, five miles NW of Huy.

BOURG, a city of France, capital of the department of Ain. Near it is the magnificent church and monastery of the Augustins. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. It stands in a marshy but fertile country, on the river Reffouffe, 36 miles NE of Lyon, and 233 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

BOURG, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a good harbour on the Dorgogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec d'Ambez. It has a great trade in wine, and is 15 miles N by E of Bourdeaux.

BOURG, a town of Guiana, in the island of Cayenne. Lon. 52 50 W, lat. 5 2 N.

BOURGANEF, a town of France, in the department of Creuse. Here is a lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamond-wise, erected by Zisum, brother of Bajazet II, emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself.

after the loss of a decisive battle. Bourgneuf is seated on the Taurion, 20 miles NE of Limoges.

BOURGES, a city of France, capital of the department of Cher, and an archiepiscopal see. In extent it is one of the greatest cities in France, but the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and the trade is inconsiderable. Here is a university, founded by Lewis XI, the Nero of France, who was born here. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, near the Rhone, six miles N of Chamberry.

BOURGNEUF, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire. The chief trade is in salt, made from the adjacent salt-marshes. It stands on a bay to which it gives name, between the isle of Noirmoutier and the continent, 20 miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 2 3 W, lat. 47 4 N.

BOURGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 22 miles W of Tours.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, on a steep mountain, 20 miles E by N of Chaumont.

BOURN, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a navigable canal to Boston, and is seated on a rivulet that runs to Spalding, 35 miles S of Lincoln, and 97 N of London.

BOURO, one of the Molucca islands, between Celebes and Ceram, about 150 miles in circumference. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch, who have a fortress here. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

• **BOURTHES**, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles SE of Boulogne.

BOURTON ON THE WATER, a village in Gloucestershire, five miles SSW of Stow. Near it rises a rivulet, which here spreads thirty feet wide, and over it is a stone bridge. The ancient Foss-way passes the E of this village, and adjoining it is a Roman camp, inclosing 60 acres, now divided into fields, where coins and other antiquities have been dug up.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a castle on a rock, 25 miles NE of Gueret.

BOUTON, one of the Molucca islands, in the Indian ocean, 12 miles SE of Celebes. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday; seated at the source of a river, which flows into the Taw, 14 miles NW of Exeter, and 188 W by S of London.

Bow, a considerable village in Middlesex, two miles ENE of London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the first stone one built in England, and that from its arches it received the name of Bow.

Bow, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 141 0 W, lat. 18 23 S.

• **BOWNESS**, a village in Westmorland, on the E side of Windermere-water, nine miles W by N of Kendal. It is a great mart for fish and charcoal, and the chief place for trading and pleasure boats used in navigating the lake.

BOWNESS or **BULNESS**, a village in Cumberland, at the W end of the Picots wall, on Solway frith, 13 miles W by N of Carlisle. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary. On a rocky promontory, the vallum and outworks of a fort are yet visible.

BOXBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an ancient castle on an eminence; seated on the Tauber, 13 miles W of Mergentheim.

BOXLEY, a village in Kent, near Maidstone, famous for an abbey, founded in 1146, the remains of which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor. Here was the famous wooden figure, called the Rood of Grace; the lips, eyes, and head of which moved on the approach of its votaries: it was broken to pieces in 1538, by the bishop of Rochester, who showed to the credulous people the springs and wheels by which it had been moved.

BOXTEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Bommel, and furnished with sluices. Here the British and Dutch troops, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is eight miles S of Bois le Duc.

BOXTHUDE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, seated on the Este, which flows into the Elbe, 12 miles SW of Hamburg.

BOYLE, a borough of Ireland, in the

county of Roscommon, with the ruins of an abbey; seated near the lake Key, 23 miles N of Roscommon.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and runs by Trim and Cavan, into the Irish channel, below Drogheda. In this river and on its banks James II was defeated by William III, in 1690.

BOYOLO, or **BOZZOLO**, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Oglio, 15 miles SW of Mantua.

BRAAN, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which descends from the hills E of Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river, is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling-bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

BRABANT, a territory of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland and Gelderland, E by Liege, S by Namur, and W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dommel, Nethe, and Dyle. The northern part belongs to the United Provinces, under the denomination of Dutch Brabant; and is now formed into two departments, Dommel, and Scheldt and Meuse, of which Bois le Duc and Middleburg are the capitals. The southern part, lately denominated Austrian Brabant, now belongs to France, and is divided into the departments of Two Nethe and Dyle, of which Antwerp and Brussels are the chief towns.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, celebrated for some warm baths in its vicinity. It is situate on a lake of the same name, 12 miles NW of Rome.

BRACCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seven miles NNW of Salerno.

BRACKLAW, a strong town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of its name, in Podolia. It stands on the river Bog, 85 miles E of Kamienieck. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 48 49 N.

BRACKLEY, a borough in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a free-school. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Ouse, 18 miles SSW of Northampton, and 64 NW of London.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save, 18 miles S of Posega.

BRADESLEV, or **BADSELEV**, a vil-

lage in Worcestershire, near Bromsgrove, where are the ruins of a superb abbey, founded by empress Maud, mother of Henry II.

BRADFIELD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles N of Chelmsford.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corham, and Chippenham. It stands on the side of a rocky hill, on the Avon, 11 miles W of Devizes and 102 of London.

BRADFORD, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a canal, which is a branch from the Leeds and Liverpool. The manufactures are tammies, calamancos, woollen cloths, wool-cards, combs, and leather boxes; and in the vicinity is a capital iron foundry and forge. It is 12 miles W of Leeds, and 193 NNW of London.

BRADFORD, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where some vessels are built, and shoes made for exportation. It is situate on the Merrimac, opposite Haverhill, 10 miles W of Newbury Port.

BRADING, a corporate town in Hampshire, near the E angle of the isle of Wight, at the head of a large haven, which admits small vessels to the quay at high water. It is six miles E of Newport, and eight S of Portsmouth.

BRAGA, a city of Portugal, capital of Entre-Donero-e-Minho, and the see of an archbishop, primate of Portugal. It contains four churches, beside the cathedral, and eight convents. There are some ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Cavado, 180 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

BRAGANZA, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes. It is divided into the Old and the New Town: the Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded by double walls, now in ruins; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, defended by a fort. It is seated on the Sabor, 32 miles NW of Miranda. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

BRAILA, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, with a castle; seated on the Danube, 110 miles SE of Tergovisto.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles NW of Bracklaw.

BRAIN LE COMTE, a town of the

Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles ssw of Brussels.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufacture of bays, and is joined on the N by the extensive village of Bocking. It is 12 miles N of Chelmsford, and 41 NE of London.

BRAINTREE, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, seated on a bay, eight miles S by E of Boston, to which place it sends great quantities of granite stones.

BRÄKEL, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, on the rivulet Brught, 16 miles E of Paderborn.

BRALIO, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio. It is supposed to be the same which Tacitus mentions under the name of Jura Rhetica.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 20 miles E of St. Jean de Maurienne.

BRAMBER, a borough in Suffex, which is now without either market or fair. It is 15 miles W of Lewes, and 47 S by W of London.

BRAMPTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. On the top of a high hill is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is seated on the river Irthing, nine miles ENE of Carlisle, and 308 NNW of London.

BRAMPTON, a village in Herefordshire, one mile S of Ross. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle.

BRAMSTEDT, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstcin, near which is a medicinal spring. It is seated on the Bram, 21 miles N of Hamburg.

BRANAW, a town of Bohemia, with a manufacture of coloured cloth, 11 miles NW of Glatz.

BRANCALEONE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, nine miles SE of Bova.

BRANCASTER, a village in Norfolk, four miles WNW of Burnham. It is the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, and coins have been frequently dug up.

BRANCHON, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, seated on the Me-haigne, eight miles N of Namur.

BRANDELS, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles NE of Prague.

BRANDENBURG, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the W by Lunenburg, N by Pomerania and Mecklen-

burg, E by Poland, and S by Silesia, Lusatia, Saxony Proper, and Magdeburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Mark, Pregnitz, Middle Mark, Ucker Mark, and New Mark; and their chief towns are Stendal, Perleberg, Brandenburg, Prenzlau, and Custrin. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warthe. It is in general fertile in corn, and abounds in wood, wool, iron, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the papists are tolerated. Berlin is the capital.

BRANDENBURG, a city of Germany, capital of the Middle Mark of the electorate of Brandenburg. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Havel, which separates the fort from both. Great numbers of French refugees, having settled here, introduced their manufactures, and rendered it a prosperous place. It is 28 miles W by S of Berlin. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 52 27 N.

BRANDENBURG, a town of E Prussia, with an ancient castle, at the SE end of the Frische Haß, 13 miles SW of Königsberg.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, surrounded by walls. The streets are wide and straight, the church of St. Mary is a large structure, and the townhouse is worthy of notice. It is situate on the Tollensee, 72 miles N of Berlin. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 53 34 N.

BRANDON, a village in Suffolk, 12 miles N of Bury. It is seated on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry; which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the isle of Ely.

BRANFORD, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, which has many iron works in its neighbourhood. It stands on a river of the same name, which runs into Long Island sound, 10 miles E of Newhaven, and 40 S by W of Hartford.

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 miles S of Weissemburg.

BRASIL, a country of S America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. Its length, from the mouth of the river Amazon to that of the river Plata, is upward of 2100 miles; and its breadth is from 90 to 1000. It was discovered

in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest. The Portuguese have not penetrated far into the country; but the coast they have divided into the provinces of Para, Maragnan, Siara, Peta-guel, Rio Grande, Paraibi, Tamarica, Pernambuco, Sergippy, All Saints Bay, Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Spiritu Santo, Rio Janciro, St. Vincent, and Del Rey. The climate of Brasil is temperate and mild, when compared with Africa; owing chiefly to the refreshing wind, which blows continually from the sea. The rivers annually overflow their banks, and the soil, in many places, is very rich. More sugar is brought from this country than from all other parts of the world. It produces tobacco, maize, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of great use in dying red; and within the country there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The mines of gold and diamonds, first opened in 1681, yield above five millions sterling annually, of which sum a fifth belongs to the crown. The diamond mines are farmed at about 30,000*l.* yearly, which is thought to be scarcely a fifth of what they actually produce. The cattle increase so prodigiously, that they are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually to Europe; and there is great plenty of deer, hares, and other game. In some of the provinces are found a great variety of noxious insects and reptiles, as the liboya, or roebuck snake, which is said to grow to the length of thirty feet, and seven in circumference; the rattle-snake; the ibibaboka, a serpent said to be 21 feet long, and 18 inches in circumference, whose bite is almost instant death. No country can produce a greater number of beautiful birds; in particular the colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a maybug, and which sings as harmoniously as a nightingale. The natives, who inhabit the inland parts, are people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and subject to few diseases. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they

make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese settlements are governed by a viceroy, who resides at St. Sebastian.

BRASLAW, a city of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the N side of a lake which communicates with the Dwina, 76 miles NNE of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 55 46 N.

BRASSA, one of the Shetland islands. Between this and the principal island, called Mainland, is the noted Brassa Sound, where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

BRASSAW, or **CRONSTADT**, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burcel, 50 miles E by N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BRASS TOWN, a town of Tennessee, situate near the source of the Hiwassee, about 100 miles S of Knoxville. Two miles S of this town is the Enchanted Mountain, much famed for the curiosities found on its rocks, which consist of impressions resembling the tracks of turkies, bears, horses, and human beings, as perfect as they could be made on snow or sand.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, situate on the Connecticut, 28 miles E of Bennington, and 70 WNW of Boston.

BRAVA, a seaport on the coast of Ajan, with a good harbour, 90 miles SW of Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

BRAVA, one of the Cape de Verd islands, 12 miles WSW of Fuego, and inhabited by the Portuguese. The land is high and mountainous, but fertile; and horses, bees, asses, and hogs, are numerous. It has three harbours, but Porto Ferreo on the S side is the best for large ships. Lon. 24 39 W, lat. 14 52 N.

BRADBACH, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles W by S of Nassau.

B R E

BRAUNAU, a fortified town of Bavaria, subject to the house of Austria. In 1742 it was besieged by the Austrians, between whom and the Bavarians a bloody battle took place, in 1743, to the loss of the latter. By the peace of Teschen, in 1779, the town and its district were ceded to Austria. It is seated on the river Inn, 28 miles sw of Passau. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

BRAUNFELS, a town of Germany in the Westerwald, capital of the county of Solms. Here is a magnificent palace, the seat of the prince of Solms-Braunfels; and near it is the decayed castle of Solms. It is five miles N by E of Wetzlar, and 30 NNE of Metz. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 50 37 N.

BRAUNSBURG, a trading town of W Prussia, in Ermeland, and the residence of the bishop of Ermeland. It has an academy for catholics, established in 1783; and is seated on the Passarge, near its influx into the Frische Hafl, 18 miles NE of Elbing. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 54 30 N.

BRAUNSTON, a village in Northamptonshire, four miles NW of Daventry, on the confines of Warwickshire. Here commences the Grand Junction canal to the Thames, which, with other canals, render it the central place of inland navigation to the four principal seaports of England.

BRAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on St. George's channel, 10 miles S of Dublin.

BRAY, a village in Berkshire, one mile S of Maidenhead. It is famous in song for its vicar, who having been twice a papist and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns, and therefore taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, 'to live and die vicar of Bray.'

BRAZZA, an island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to Venice. It is 30 miles long and 10 broad, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 45 50 N.

BRECHIN, a borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, anciently a bishop's see and the county-town. The cathedral is partly ruinous, but one of its aisles serves for the parish church. Adjoining to this is a curious antique round tower, which tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5466. It is seated on the S Esk, eight

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miles W of Montrose, and 12 ENE of Forfar.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, a borough of Wales, capital of Brecknockshire, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up; and its once magnificent castle is now an insignificant ruin. It contains three churches, one of which is collegiate. It has a good trade in clothing. To the E of the town is a considerable lake, well stored with fish, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye. It is seated at the confluence of the Honddey with the Usk, 34 miles NW of Monmouth, and 162 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W; lat. 51 54 N.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of Wales, 39 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, S by Glamorganhire, W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and N by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchenny hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It lies in the diocese of St. David, has four market-towns and 61 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk.

BREDA, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, surrounded on all sides by water and morasses. The great church is a noble structure, with a lofty spire. In 1605, the Spaniards, after a memorable siege of 10 months, reduced this city; but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In 1793, it surrendered to the French, after a siege of only three days, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Merk, 25 miles NNE of Antwerp, and 60 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 37 N.

BREDSTEDT, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 21 miles WNW of Sleswick.

BREED'S HILL, an eminence on the N side of Charleston, in Massachusetts, celebrated for the stand made by the Americans against the British troops, at the commencement of hostilities with the mother country. This action, usually called the battle of Bunker's Hill (another hill near it) happened on the 17th of June, 1775.

BREGENZ, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on an eminence; seated at the mouth of a river of its

name, on the E end of the lake of Constance, six miles SE of Lindau.

BREHAR, the most mountainous of the Scilly islands, 30 miles W of the Land's End. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 2 N.

BREHNA, a town of the electorate of Saxony, eight miles NE of Halle.

BRELE, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and watering Eu, enters the English channel.

BREMA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, near the confluence of the Sesia and the Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, 28 miles W of Pavia.

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Wefer and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The country is fertile and populous, but in winter is subject to inundations. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover in 1716. Stade is the chief town.

BREMEN, a free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of its name. The Wefer divides it into the old and new town, both of which are fortified. It has a harbour, nine miles below the town, and carries on an extensive trade. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who were driven out in 1758 by the Hanoverians. It is 22 miles E of Oldenburg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 53 5 N.

BREMENVOLD, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, 27 miles N of Bremen.

BREMARTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper, and are catholics. It has a handsome bridge over the Reuss, and is 10 miles W of Zurich.

BRENT, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles SW of Exeter, and 200 W by S of London.

BRENT, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood forest, on the edge of Wiltshire, and flows into Bridgewater bay.

BRENTA, a river which rises in the principality of Trent, passes by Bassano and Padua, and enters the gulf of Venice, a little S of that city.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which, at the W end of the town, enters the Grand Junction canal, and a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middlesex elect the knights of the shire. It

is a long town, divided into Old and New Brentford, which last contains the church and market place. It is seven miles W of London.

BRENTWOOD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday; seated on an eminence, 11 miles WSW of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE of London.

BRESCIA, a city of Italy, capital of Bresciano, and a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and defended by a good citadel, which stands on a rock. This city was taken by the French in 1796, retaken by the Austrians in 1799, and again possessed by the French in 1800. It is seated on the Garza, 95 miles W of Venice. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremonese, W by Bergamasco, N by the country of the Grisons, and E by the principality of Trent, the Veronese, and the Mantuan. It is watered by several small rivers, and very populous. Brescia is the capital.

BRESELLO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 miles NW of Modena.

BRESLAU, a considerable city, capital of Prussian Silesia, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the influx of the Odra with the Oder, the first of which runs through several of the streets, and forms two islands. It is surrounded by good walls, strengthened by ramparts and other works; has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The public squares are spacious, the streets tolerably wide, and the houses lofty. The royal palace was obtained by the jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. This city became subject to the king of Prussia in 1741. It was taken by the Austrians in 1757, but the king regained it the same year. It is 112 miles NE of Prague, and 165 N of Vienna. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 51 7 N.

BRESSE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comté, E by Savoy, S by the Viennois, and W by the Lyonois. It now forms the department of Ain.

BRESSUIRE, a town of France, in the department of Two Seves, with a college, 35 miles NW of Poitiers.

BREST, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle on a craggy rock by the seafide. The streets are narrow, crooked, and steep. The

quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Louis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy here; and, as this is the best port in France, it has every other accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1794. It is 50 miles SE of Morlaix, and 325 N of Paris. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

BRETAGNE, or **BRITANY**, a late province of France, 150 miles long and 112 broad. It is a peninsula, united on the E to Maine, Anjou, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Itou, 15 miles SW of Evreux.

BRETON, **CAPE**, an island of N America, separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Canso. It is 110 miles in length, and from 20 to 80 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent cod fishery on the coast; the plenty of fish being remarkable, and better than any about Newfoundland. The capital is Louisburg.

BREVORD, a strong town of Gelderland, with a castle, situate in a morass, 24 miles SE of Zutphen.

BREWERS, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, seated at the mouth of the Secodick, in Passamaquoddy bay, 25 miles NNE of Machias. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 44 58 N.

BREWINGTON, **FORT**, in the state of New York, at the W end of Lake Oneida, 24 miles SE of Fort Oswego, and 45 W of Fort Stanwix.

BREWOOD, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 NW of London.

BREY, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Neer, 14 miles N of Maestricht.

BRIANÇON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, with a castle on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood from a sort of pine tree. It has a handsome church, and a noble bridge over the Durance, 17 miles NW of Embrun. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

BRIANÇONNET, a fortress of Savoy, near the town of Moutiers, situate on a rock inaccessible every way, except by the side of a river, where it is at-

tended by two or three hundred steps. The common passage from Savoy to Italy is by this fortress.

BRIARE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, and celebrated for a canal between that river and the Seine. It is 40 miles ESE of Orleans.

BRIDGEND, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ogmore, seven miles W by N of Cowbridge, and 178 W of London.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, and a free-school that sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is seated on the Severn, 20 miles W by N of Birmingham, and 159 NW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.

BRIDGE TOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down in 1688; and suffered also greatly by fires in 1756, 1766, and 1767. Before these fires it contained 1500 houses; and it has since been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, the wharfs and quays convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals. Here also is a free-school, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000l. a year. The town had scarcely risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced by the fires already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundations by a hurricane in 1780, in which many of the inhabitants perished. It is scarcely yet restored to its former splendour. Lon. 59 58 W, lat. 13 5 N.

BRIDGETOWN, a town of New Jersey, chief of Cumberland county, 50 miles SSE of Philadelphia, and 80 S by E of Trenton.

BRIDGETOWN, a town of Maryland, in Queen Ann county, on the W side of Tuckahoe creek, eight miles E of Centreville, and 65 SSW of Philadelphia.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county. In and near it large quantities of hardware, nails, &c. are manufactured. It is five miles NNE of Raynham, and 30 S by E of Boston.

BRIDGEWATER, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated on the Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it vessels of 100 tons burden may ride. It is governed by a mayor, has a large handsome church, and carries on a considerable coasting trade. In the wars between Charles I and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced great part of the town to ashes; and the castle was then so far demolished, that few vestiges of it are now observable. It is eight miles s of the Bristol channel, 31 ssw of Bristol, and 137 w by s of London. Lon. 3° 0' w, lat. 51° 8' N.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLINGTON**, a seaport in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, has a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 miles N of Hull and 208 of London. Lon. 0° 5' w, lat. 54° 8' N.

BRIDPORT, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Brit and Bride, and has a harbour so choked up with sand, that it will not admit vessels above 300 tons burden. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here are large manufactures of sailcloth, small cordage, and nets. It is 12 miles w of Dorchester, and 135 w by s of London.

BRIEG, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a Lutheran cathedral. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, and its ancient castle burned down during the siege. In 1756, the supreme regency and consistory for Upper Silesia were settled here by the king of Prussia, who removed them from Oppeln. It is seated on the Oder, 25 miles SE of Breslau. Lon. 17° 37' E, lat. 50° 49' N.

BRIEL, or **BRILL**, a fortified seaport of S Holland, capital of the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the Maese, 20 miles wsw of Rotterdam. Lon. 4° 1' E, lat. 51° 48' N.

BRIENTZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, famous for the cheese made in its neighbourhood. It is situate on a lake of the same name (nine miles long and three broad) 42 miles SE of Bern.

BRIETZEN. See **WRIEZEN**.

BRIEUX, **ST.** a town of France, capital of the department of Cotes du Nord, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. The inhabitants are deemed the best pioneers in France. It is seated

near the English channel, 30 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2° 38' w, lat. 48° 31' N.

BRIEV, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Manse, 12 miles NW of Metz.

BRIG. See **GLANDFORDBRIDGE**.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, or **BRIGHTON**, a town on the coast of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It has no harbour, and only small vessels can approach the shore. It was formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but having become a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing, it has been enlarged by many handsome houses, with public rooms, &c. The Steine, a fine lawn, forms a favourite walk for the company in the evening. Here Charles II embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. It is eight miles sw of Lewes, and 56 s of London.

BRIGNOLES, a town of France, in the department of Var, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 25 miles NNE of Toulon.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where general Stanhope and an English army were taken prisoners, in 1710. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles NE of Madrid.

BRILLON, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, seated on the Monne, 20 miles s of Lipstadt.

BRIMPSFIELD, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles SE of Gloucester. Here are the foundations of a castle long destroyed, and it had also a nunnery. The river Stour rises here, and the Roman Ermine-street extends along the side of this parish.

BRINDISI, a seaport of Naples, in Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. The trade is trifling; and the air unhealthy; but both are improving by cleaning the harbour and converting the marshy places into gardens. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Tarento. Lon. 18° 15' E, lat. 40° 45' N.

BRINN. See **BRUNN**.

BRIOUDE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire. Near it is a small town called Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Brioude stands on the Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 32 miles NW of Puy, and 34 s by E of Clermont.

BRISACH, **OLD**, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgau. In 1741 the fortifications were demolished, and the artillery removed to Friburg. It

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stands on the E side of the Rhine, eight miles w by s of Friburg.

BRISACH, NEW, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated about a mile w of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach, and eight miles E of Colmar.

BRISAGO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the borders of the Swiss bailiwics, on the lake Magiore, five miles s of Locarno.

BRISGAU, a territory of Suabia, on the E side of the Rhine, which separates it from France. The chief part belonged to the house of Austria; but by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the elector of Baden, who was formerly possessed of a few places. The chief town is Friburg.

BRISTINO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 11 miles ssw of Manfredonia.

BRISAC, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Aubenne, 13 miles s of Angers.

BRISTOL, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; to which last county it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second city in the kingdom; though Liverpool now claims the pre-eminence as a seaport alone. It is seated at the confluence of the Frome with the Avon, 10 miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay, which extends along the inner shores of the Frome and Avon; but at low water they lie aground in the mud. It has 18 churches, beside the cathedral, a customhouse, and an exchange. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 63,645. Bristol is governed by a mayor, has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a prodigious trade. Here are no less than 20 glasshouses; and the sugar-refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to: it is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Beside this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of a river, and supplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demolished long ago; and there is only one gate

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now standing. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is 12 miles wnw of Bath, 34 ssw of Gloucester, and 120 w of London. Lon. 2 36 w, lat. 51 27 N.

BRISTOL, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town of a county of the same name. It has a commodious and safe harbour; and is seated in a rich soil, noted for garden-stuff, on the E side of Bristol bay, 13 miles N of Newport, and 24 sse of Providence. Lon. 71 14 w, lat. 41 40 N.

BRISTOL, a town of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, seated on the Delaware, 21 miles sse of Newtown, and 26 NE of Philadelphia.

BRITAIN, or **GREAT BRITAIN**, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the Engl channel. Its most ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cesar. The general division of the island is into Scotland, England, and Wales.

BRITAIN, NEW, a country of N America, comprehending all the tract N of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador, and New N and S Wales. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 70 N lat. and 50 and 100 W lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belong to the English Hudson's Bay Company. See **ESQUIMAUX**, **HUDSON'S BAY**, and **LABRADOR**.

BRITAIN, NEW, an island to the N of New Guinea. Dampier sailed through the strait which separates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through another strait, which divides it into two islands, the northernmost of which he called New Ireland. New Britain lies in lon. 152 20 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like Negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

BRITANY. See **BRETAGNE**.

BRIVES LA GAILLARDE, a town of France, in the department of Correze, seated near the confluence of the

Correze and the **Vezere**, in a delightful valley; on which account it received the appellation of *la Gaillarde*. It has a handsome hospital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which surround the town, and adds to the beauty of its situation. Here are manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles s of Limoges. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 15 N.

• **BRIXEN**, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the E part of Tyrol. It is extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine.

BRIXEN, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Brixen. It is seated at the influx of the *Rientz* with the *Eysach*, 38 miles s by E of *Innsprug*. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 46 41 N.

BRIXHAM, a small seaport in Devonshire, on the w side of *Torbay*, celebrated for its fishery. A quay has been built for the purpose of supplying ships with water. The prince of Orange, afterward *William III*, landed here in 1688. It is three miles NE of *Dartmouth*.

BRIZEN, or **BRITZEN**, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, seated on the *Adah*, 18 miles NE of *Wittenberg*.

BRODERA, a town of Hindoostan, in *Guzerat*, with a fortress. Through this place runs the great road from *Surat* to *Ougein*. It is 95 miles N by E of the former, and 195 WSW of the latter. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

BROD, or **BRODT**, a strong place of Hungary, on the river *Save*, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles SE of *Pofega*. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

BROD, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Hungary, 10 miles ESE of *Hradisch*.

BRODNEMKI, a town of Bohemia, on the river *Sozawa*, 20 miles s of *Czazlaw*.

BRODZIAC, a town of Lithuania, on the river *Berezina*, 100 miles s of *Polotsk*. Lon. 28 5 E, lat. 54 8 N.

BROEK, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, capital of a county of its name; seated on the *Rocr*, 11 miles N of *Dusseldorp*.

BROEK, a village of N Holland, six miles from *Amsterdam*. It is one of the most singular and picturesque places in the world. The streets are paved in mosaic work with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and each has a garden and terrace, inclosed by a low railing. The terrace is

in the front of the house, and from this is a descent into the garden, which forms the separation between each house. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle, in which the inhabitants carry on a great trade.

BROKEN BAY, a bay of New S Wales, 18 miles N of *Port Jackson*. It is formed by the mouth of a great river, called the *Hawkebury*. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. Here is a college for 30 poor clergymen's widows; and near the town is the palace of the bishop of Rochester, where there is a mineral spring. Bromley is 10 miles s by E of London.

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called *Abbots-Bromley*, and afterward *Paget's Bromley*, being given to lord Paget at the dissolution of the abbies. It is seven miles E of *Stafford*, and 130 NW of London.

BROMPTON, a village in Kent, situate on an easy ascent from *Chatham*, and containing fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

BROMSGROVE, a town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of sheeting, nails, and needles. It is seated on the *Salwarp*, 15 miles NNE of Worcester, and 115 NW of London.

BROMYARD, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 13 miles NE of Hereford, and 125 WNW of London.

BRONNO, or **BRONT**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1800. It is 20 miles SE of *Pavia*.

BRONTI, a town of Sicily, in *Val di Demona*, 28 miles W of *Taormina*.

BROOKFIELD, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county. Here are iron ore, and large quantities of stone which yield coppers. It is seated on the *Quaboag*, 17 miles W by S of Worcester.

BROOKHAVEN, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long island, 60 miles E of New York.

BROOKLYN, a town of New York, in King's county, at the w end of Long island, near East river, which separates it from the city of New York.

BROOKLYN, a town of Massachusetts,

in Norfolk county, separated from Boston on the Fly a narrow bay. Large quantities of fruits and vegetables are produced here for the Boston market.

BROOM, LOCH, a great salt lake, or arm of the sea, on the w coast of Scotland, in Rosshire. It contains several good harbours, has long been noted for excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

BRORA, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name, and forms several fine cascades in its course to the town of Brora, a little below which it enters the sea.

BRORA, a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of Sutherlandshire, with a small harbour at the mouth of the Brora, 14 miles NE of Dornoch.

BROUAGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It has considerable salt-works, and stands near a bay of the sea, 17 miles S of Rochelle.

BROUCA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania.

BROUGH, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday. Near it is a large cotton-spinning manufacture, at the foot of a mountain. It is eight miles ESE of Appleby, and 258 NNW of London.

BROWERSHAVEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Schonen, nine miles SW of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 3 55 E, lat. 51 38 N.

BROWNSVILLE, a town of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county. The trade to Kentucky renders it a flourishing place; and here above 100 boats of 20 tons each are built annually. It is seated on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Redstone creek, 30 miles SSE of Pittsburg, and 245 W of Philadelphia.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and late bishopric of Spire. It has a large salt-work, and is seated on the river Satz, five miles SE of Philipsburg.

BRUCK, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of its name. The two high roads from Friuli and Trieste to Vienna meet here. It stands on the river Muchr, 18 miles N of Gratz. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 47 27 N.

BRUCK, or **BRUGG**, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta, 20 miles SE of Vienna.

BRUCK, or **BROUG**, a town of Switzerland, in Argau. It has a college,

with a public library; and is seated on the river Aar, 22 miles SE of Basel.

BRUGES, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, capital of the department of Lis, and lately an episcopal see. It was once the greatest trading town in Europe; but, in the 16th century, the civil wars drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It is not populous now in proportion to its extent; but its situation still commands some trade, for it has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles E of Ostend. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

BRUGGE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, six miles from the city of that name.

BRUGGEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Sci-alm, six miles NE of Ruremonde.

BRUGNETO, a town of the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appennines, 35 miles ESE of Genoa.

BRUMAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, on the frontiers of Hungary, 30 miles E of Hradisch.

BRUNN, or **BRINN**, a town of Moravia, and a bishop's see, defended by a strong fortress, called Spilberg, built on an eminence. It has manufactures of cloth, velvet, and plush. The Prussians besieged it in 1742; but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwitterau and Schwartz, 33 miles SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 49 13 N.

BRUNNEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz. Here the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, and Underwalden formed the alliance which was the foundation of the republic of Switzerland. It is seated on the Waldstätter See, two miles SW of Schweiz.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a town of Germany, in Holstein, near the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW of Gluckstadt.

BRUNSWICK, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, W by Westphalia, S by Hesse, and E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Lync. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper and Brunswick-Wolfenbottle, with the counties of Rheinftein and Blankenburg, are subject to the duke of Brunf-

wick-Wolfenbottle; while the elector of Hanover is duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen and Brunswick-Calenberg, which also includes the district of Göttingen.

BRUNSWICK, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a citadel. It has 10 Lutheran churches, a rich monastery of St. Blaise, and about 20,000 inhabitants. This town is famous for a kind of beer, called Mum, which is exported even to Asia. It is seated on the Ocker, seven miles N by E of Wolfenbottle, and 68 s of Lüneburg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 16 N.

BRUNSWICK, a seaport of the state of Georgia, chief town of Glynn county, with a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of Turtle river, in St. Simon sound, 60 miles ssw of Savannah. Lon. 81 0 W, lat. 31 10 N.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Its situation is low, but many houses are now built on a pleasant hill, which rises at the back of the town. It has a considerable inland trade, and, over the Raritan, one of the most elegant bridges in America. Queen's college was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of instruction. Brunswick is 60 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 20 N.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, a British province in N America, separated from that of Nova Scotia in 1784. It is bounded on the W by New England, N by Canada, E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and S by the bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia. At the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province, from the United States, was very great. The river St. John opens a vast extent of fine country, most of which is settled and under improvement. The upland is in general well wooded, and the lofty pines afford a considerable supply of masts for the royal navy. The chief place is the city of St. John, but the seat of government is at St. Ann.

BRUSSELS, a fortified city of the Netherlands, capital of the department of Dyle; lately the capital of Brabant, and the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. The Hotel de Ville, in the grand market-place, is a remarkable structure: the turret is 364 feet in height, and on the top is the figure of St. Mi-

chael, of copper gilt, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. Here is a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, and surrounded by a wall and a ditch: the women educated here are allowed to leave it when they choose to marry. Brussels is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapestry. It has a communication with the Scheldt by a canal, 20 miles long. It was bombarded by marshal Villeroy in 1695, by which 14 churches and 4000 houses were destroyed; and has been several times taken since; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the river Senne, 25 miles s of Antwerp, and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 50 49 N.

BRUTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of silk and hosiery; also a free-school, founded by Edward VI; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brew, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 109 W of London.

BRUYE, or **BUGA**, an island in the bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the Ava, about 25 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 97 37 E, lat. 16 15 N.

BRUYERS, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 11 miles E of Epinal.

BRYAN'S-BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, eight miles N of Limerick.

BRZESC, a fortified town of Lithuania, capital of Polesia, or the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle on a rock. Here is a synagogue resorted to by Jews from all parts of Europe. It is seated on the river Bug, 90 miles s by W of Grodno. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

BRZESC, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, 95 miles WNW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 52 40 N.

BRZESNITZ, a mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. It has manufactures of lace, fire-arms, iron, and wire; and is 18 miles NNE of Calisbad.

BUA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Traou, called likewise Partridge Island, because frequented by those birds.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the seacoast, 27 miles s of Aveira.

BUCCARIA, or **BOCCARI**, a seaport of Croatia, on the NE part of the gulf of Venice, belonging to Austria. It was

declared by the emperor, in 1780, a free port for commerce with the E Indies, and is 11 miles E of Fiume. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 45 37 N.

BUCHANNESS, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, to the E of Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, in lon. 1 34 W, lat. 57 27 N. Near this promontory are the Bullers of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, much admired for the awful grandeur they exhibit.

BUCHAU, a town of Suabia, with a nunnery, seated on a small lake, called Feyder See, 25 miles SW of Ulm.

BUCHAU, a town and castle of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 11 miles E of Carlsbad.

BUCHOLZ, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, seated on the Dahme, 23 miles SSE of Berlin.

BUCHORST, a strong town of European Turkey, in Walachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. The patriarchal church is large, adjoining to the palace of the archbishop; and in a square, near the centre of the town, is the great church of St. George, the patron saint of Walachia. It is seated on the Domboriza, 45 miles SSE of Tergovisto. Lon. 25 37 E, lat. 45 7 N.

BUCHORN, a town of Suabia, on the lake of Constance, 18 miles ENE of Constance.

BUCKEBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schmenburg, with a castle, seated on the river Aa, three miles ESE of Minden.

BUCKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N of Thetford, and 97 NE of London.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a village in Devonshire, three miles S by W of Ashburton. Here are some remains of an abbey; and many of the houses, with a large manufacture, are built with materials from its ruins.

BUCKINGHAM, a borough and the capital of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are three stone bridges. There was formerly a castle, on a mount, in the middle of the town. It is 25 miles NE of Oxford, and 57 NW of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 58 N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 39 miles long and 18 broad; bounded on the N by Northamptonshire, E by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, S by Berkshire, and W by Oxfordshire. It contains eight hun-

dreds, 183 parishes, and 11 market-towns; sends 14 members to parliament, and lies in the diocese of Lincoln. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper.

BUCKLER'S-HARD, a village in Hampshire, seated on Beaulieu river, nine miles SSW of Southampton. The inhabitants are principally employed in ship-building; and many frigates have been built here.

BUCKOW, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, situate on a small lake, 32 miles E of Berlin.

BUDA, or **OFFEN**, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the Danube. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. The Turks took it in 1529, and it was afterward besieged several times by the Germans to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken. It is 105 miles SE of Vienna, and 200 NNW of Belgrade. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. 47 25 N.

BUDDESDALE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday; seated in a valley, 15 miles NE of Bury and 88 of London.

BUDELIICH, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Traen, 10 miles E of Treves.

BUDERICH, or **BURICH**, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 17 miles SE of Cleve.

BUDIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle. In 1759, part of it was laid in ashes by the Prussians; and in 1783, nearly the whole of it was destroyed by fire. It is nine miles S by W of Leutmeritz.

BUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is situate on the Sambach, 25 miles ENE of Frankfurt. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 50 20 N.

BUDISSEN. See **BAUTZEN**.

BUDOA, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, subject to Venice. It

maintained a siege by the Turks in 1686, and is 30 miles SE of Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bolognaese, eight miles E of Bologna.

BUDWEIS, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, and lately a bishop's see. It was taken several times in the war of 1741. In the environs are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the Muldau, 75 miles S by W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 49 2 N.

BUN AYRE. See **BONAIRE**.

BUEYOS AYRES, a city and seaport, the capital of Paraguay, and a bishop's see. It is well fortified; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandize of Peru and Chili, which are exported to Spain. It was founded by Mendoza in 1535, but afterward abandoned; and in 1544, another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It has an elegant cathedral, a small Indian church, and about 30,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the Plata, 250 miles from the ocean, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 34 35 S.

BUGIA, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a strong castle, but Sir Edward Spragge destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. The harbour is safer and more capacious than that of Algiers, but its entrance is equally dangerous. It is 75 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 36 49 N.

BUILTH, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. Here was an ancient castle, whose keep, its last remains, was burnt down in 1690. In this neighbourhood the Welch made their last stand for independence, and were defeated by Edward 1, in 1283. Builth is seated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire, 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 171 W by N of London.

BUIS, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 40 miles SW of Gap.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Cairo, and the port of that city. On the N side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Cairo.

BULAM, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good; and a settlement of free blacks

was formed here in 1792, by the English, who purchased it of the neighbouring king. Lon. 15 0 W, lat. 11 0 N.

BULGARIA, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N by Wallachia, E by the Black sea, S by Romania and Macedonia, and W by Servia. It is mountainous, but fertile in the intervening vallies. Sofia is the capital.

BULNESS. See **BOWNESS**.

BUNAWA, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the E side of Loch Etive, at the influx of the river Awe. Here is an iron foundery, a valuable salmon fishery, and a bay that affords safe anchorage in any wind. It is 15 miles ENE of Oban.

BUNDELA, or **BUNDELCUND**, a circular of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots. It is a mountainous tract, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpour is the capital.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavenay, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has two churches, and the ruins of a nunnery and a castle. It is 36 miles N by E of Ipswich, and 107 NE of London.

BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo. The king of this country was converted to christianity, and sent a solemn embassy to the pope in 1583. The capital is Fumay. Lon. 132 0 E, lat. 32 40 N.

BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Livadia, extending to the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was *Æta*; and it is famous for the pass of Thermopylae (so called from the hot baths in the neighbourhood) where Leonidas, and his 300 Spartans, resisted for three days the whole Persian army. This is the place feigned by the ancients to be the scene of the death of Hercules.

BUNKER'S HILL. See **BREED'S HILL**.

BUNTINGFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday, 31 miles N by E of London.

BUNTZLAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. It has a manufacture of brown earthen ware, with gold and silver flowers; and is seated on the Bober, 23 miles W by N of Lignitz.

BUNTZLAU, ALT, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 16 miles SSW of Jung Buntzlau.

BUNTZLAU, JUNG, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Buntzlau. It was a royal town under Rodolphus

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11, and is seated on the Iser, 28 miles NNE of Prague. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 50 25 N.

BURAGRAG, a river of the kingdom of Pez, which enters the Atlantic ocean, at Sallee.

BURELLO, or **CIVITA BURFLA**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S of Lanciano.

BURIN, a town of Gelderland, with a fortified castle, 22 miles W of Nimeguen.

BUREN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 miles S of Paderborn.

BUREN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Aar, six miles SW of Soleure.

BURFORD, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; noted for the making of saddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Windrush, 17 miles W by N of Oxford, and 71 W of London.

BURG, a town of Gelderland, in Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, 48 miles E of Nimeguen.

BURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ihle, 12 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

BURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with a castle, on a hill. It has manufactures of gun-barrels and woollen stuffs, and is seated on the Wipper, 18 miles SE of Dusseldorf.

BURGAS, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the W coast of the Black sea, 116 miles NNW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 26 E, lat. 42 31 N.

BURGAU, a margravate of Suabia, which belonged to the house of Austria, but was ceded to the elector of Bavaria in 1805. It lies along the Danube, W of the principality of Augsburg and duchy of Neuburg. Guntzburg is the capital.

BURGDORF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, seated on an eminence, on the river Emmen, eight miles NE of Bern.

BURGDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in Lunenburg, with a castle, on the river Awe, 14 miles ENE of Hanover.

BURGH, a village in Cumberland, five miles WNW of Carlisle. Near it, on Burgh Marsh, is a column, erected to denote the spot where Edward I died, in 1307, when preparing for an expedition against Scotland.

BURGHHAUN, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Fulda,

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on the river Haun, eight miles NNE of Fulda.

BURGHCLEAR, a village in Hampshire, three miles W of Kingsclear. On the top of a hill, near it, are the traces of a camp, and an extensive prospect.

BURGOS, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. It has an antique castle, once the abode of the kings of Castile; and the cathedral is one of the most magnificent Gothic fabrics in Europe. The squares, public buildings, and fountains, &c. &c. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E by S of Leon, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 20 N.

BURGUNDY, a late province of France, 112 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the E by Franche Comté, W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, S by Lyons, and N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines; and is now formed into the three departments of Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, and Yonne.

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Candeeih, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It has a great trade in fine cottons for veils, shawls, &c. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803 it surrendered to the British. It is situate in a delightful country, on the river Tapti, 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

BURHANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the river Cossimbazar, 90 miles N of Calcutta.

BURICH. See **BUDERICH**.

BURKEN, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 27 miles E of Heidelberg.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, with an old fortified castle on a mountain. It is the seat of a regency, and stands on the river Salza, near its influx with the Inn, 27 miles NNW of Salzbürg.

BURKLENGEN, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a princely castle on a mountain, on the river Naab, 16 miles N of Ratibon.

BURLINGTON, a town of England. See **BRIDLINGTON**.

BURLINGTON, a city of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. It is a free port; seated on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad, and affords a safe and convenient harbour. It is 17 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 40 17 N.

BURLINGTON, a town of Vermont, chief of Chittenden county. In 1791,

'charter was granted for a richly endowed university to be established here. It is situate on Lake Champlain, 122 miles N of Bennington. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 44 25 N.

BURNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday; seated near the sea, 29 miles NW of Norwich, and 126 NE of London.

BURNHAM, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles SE of Malden.

BURNLEY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and some woollen and cotton manufactures. It stands in a woody vale, almost surrounded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 35 miles SE of Lancaster, and 208 NNW of London.

BURNTISLAND, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour, and a trade in ship-building. It is seated at the foot of lofty hills, nine miles N of Leith.

BURNT ISLAND, an island near the coast of Newfoundland, 15 miles ESE of Cape Ray. Lon. 58 50 W, lat. 47 30 N.

BURNT ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Indian ocean, WNW from Goa. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 16 0 N.

BURRA, one of the Shetland islands. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

BURRAMPOOTER, a river which rises in the mountains of Tibet, near the head of the Ganges. These two rivers, issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, direct their course toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder; and afterward meet in one point near the sea, each having performed a winding course of more than 2000 miles. From its source, the Burrampooter proceeds E through Tibet, where it is named Sanpoo, or Zancin; that is, the River: after washing the border of the territory of Lassa, it proceeds SE to within 220 miles of Yunnan, the westernmost province of China: it then turns suddenly to the W, and passing through Affam, assumes the name of Burrampooter. It enters Bengal on the NE, makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains, and then, altering its course to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea. During the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide.

BURSA, or **PRUSA**, one of the largest

cities of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Bessangil. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire, before the taking of Constantinople. It stands upon several little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. The bezzetina is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the East, beside their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. It contains about 40,000 Turks, and none but musselmans are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Bursa is 99 miles S of Constantinople. Lon. 29 5 E, lat. 39 22 N.

BURHAM, a village in Staffordshire, three miles N of Newcastle, celebrated for its pottery.

BURLETON, a village in Hampshire, five miles ESE of Southampton. It stands on the Hamble, three miles from its mouth, and several ships have been built here for the navy.

BURTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the Trent, 30 miles N of Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London.

BURTON, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a valley, near the Lancaster canal, 12 miles S of Kendal, and 247 NNW of London.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a bridge of freestone, a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. Burton is famous for excellent ale; great quantities of which are sent to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. It is 12 miles NE of Lichfield, and 124 NNW of London.

BURY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. Here are large manufactures of woollen and cotton; and some capital printing works near the town. Roman coins have been dug up here. It is seated on the Irwell, nine miles N of Manchester, and 190 NNW of London.

BURY, ST. EDMUNDS, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It took its name from

St. Edmund the king, who was born, crowned, murdered, and buried here; and to his honour a celebrated abbey was founded, of which some noble ruins still remain. The situation of Bury is so pleasant and healthy, that it has, on that account, been called the Montpellier of England. Here are two parish-churches, which are both large, and stand in one churchyard: in St. Mary's lies Mary queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. At this town the barons met, and entered into a league against king John. Henry VI called a parliament here in 1446, when Humphry duke of Gloucester was imprisoned, and he died here, as supposed, by poison. The assizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E of Newmarket, and 72 NNE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 46'$ E, lat. $52^{\circ} 22'$ N.

BURYENS, ST. a village in Cornwall, five miles WSW of Penzance. It was once of great note, and had a college founded by king Athelstan. The church is spacious, and contains many curious relics of antiquity. In its neighbourhood are 19 large stones standing in a circle, 12 feet from each other, and in the centre is one much larger than the rest.

BUSSARAH. See **BASSORA**.

BUTE, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, separated on the N from the peninsula of Cowal in Argyshire by a narrow channel. It is 18 miles long and five broad; the N part hilly and barren, but the S fertile and well cultivated. The coast is rocky, and indented with several safe harbours, chiefly appropriated to the herring fishery. This island gives name to a county, and Rothsay is the capital.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cambray, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the frith of Clyde, between the counties of Ayr and Argyre. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithnessshire. See **BUTE**, &c.

BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Lozoya, 30 miles N by E of Madrid.

BUTRINIO, a seaport and episcopal town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimarra. Lon. $20^{\circ} 9'$ E, lat. $39^{\circ} 49'$ N.

BUTTERMERE-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles SW of Keswick. It is two miles long, and nearly

half a mile broad. On the W side it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike; a strip of cultivated ground adorns the E shore; at the N end is the village of Buttermere; and a group of houses, called Gatesgarth, is seated on the S extremity, under an amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here Honister Crag is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains, Fleetwith on the E, and Scarf on the W side. Numerous mountain torrents form never-failing cataracts that thunder and foam down the rocks, and form the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and, near a mile from it, to the NE is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack-water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cocker-mouth.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N part of Hudson's bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW passage to China. It is so called from sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60° and 66° N lat.

BUTTSTADT, or **BURSTET**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Lohs, nine miles N of Weimar.

BUTZOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles SW of Rostock.

BUXADWAR, a strong pass of the country of Bootan, at the entrance of the mountains from Bengal. It is the residence of a governor, and stands on the top of a rock, 20 miles N by E of Chichacotta.

BUXTON, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye; and they are deemed one of the seven wonders of the Peak. Their waters, noted in the time of the Romans, are hot and sulphureous; and much company resort to them in the summer. The building for the bath was erected by George earl of Shrewsbury, and here Mary queen of Scots was for some time. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, under which are piazzas and shops. A mile hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral. It contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both

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Art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles SW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

BUSBACH, a town and castle of Germany, in the Wetteravia, 20 miles N of Frankfort.

BYCHOW, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SSW of Wilna. Lon. 30° E, lat. 53° 38' N.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. The natives are tall, well-proportioned, and clean, and their countenance expressive of a surprising mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulness. Lon. 173° 46' E, lat. 1° 18' S.

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CAADEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Sautz, on the river Eger, nine miles SW of Commotau.

CAANA, a town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 30° 23' E, lat. 26° 30' N.

CABEÇA DE VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 miles SW of Portalegro.

CABENDA, a seaport of Africa, in Congo, subject to Portugal, 100 miles SE of Loango. Lon. 122° E, lat. 4° 5' S.

CABES, or **GABES**, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near a gulf of the same name. Lon. 10° 55' E, lat. 33° 40' N.

CABINPOINT, a town of Virginia, in Surry county, situate on Upper Chipok creek, near James river, 26 miles ESE of Petersburg.

CABRA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with six convents, and a college for the study of philosophy and divinity. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the source of a river of the same name, 25 miles SE of Cordova.

CABRA, a town of the kingdom of Tombut. It is a place of great trade, seated on the Niger, and serves as a port to Tombut. Lon. 0° 40' E, lat. 19° 10' N.

CABRERIA, an island in the Mediterranean, seven miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 2° 35' E, lat. 39° 8' N.

CABUL, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Persia, N by the Hindoo-ko, E by Cashmere, and S by

C A C

Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow, hills of moderate height, rich plains, stately forests, and innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country.

CABUL, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the sultan of the Afghans, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. Its situation is no less romantic than pleasant; and it is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary. It is 68 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 68° 38' E, lat. 34° 54' N.

CAÇAÇA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534. Lon. 2° 55' W, lat. 35° N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara.

CACERES, a town of the island of Luconia, capital of the province of Camarines, and a bishop's see. Lon. 124° 0' E, lat. 14° 33' N.

CACHAN, or **CASHAN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, which has a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and porcelain. Here are many Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W of Isfahan. Lon. 51° 55' E, lat. 33° 20' N.

CACHAO, or **KECHO**, the capital of the kingdom of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. In each yard is a small arched building, about six feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure goods in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces here, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is the best in the city. The trading people are civil to strangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. They are pagans, and have a great number of pagodas. The factories purchase silks and lacerated ware, as in China. It is seated on the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. Lon. 105° 11' E, lat. 21° 10' N.

CACHLO, a town of Negroland, seat-

ed on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Congo, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants are great traders; and their manners, religion, and government, are the same as in Loango. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 5 0 S.

CAÇORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, 15 miles ESE of Ubeda.

CADENAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE of Cahors.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE of Avignon.

CADIAR, a town of Spain, in Granada, 28 miles SE of Granada.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a castle, seated on the Garonne, 15 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

CADIZ, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. It is seated on the isle of Leon, at its NW extremity, and the bay formed by it is 12 miles long and six broad. The S side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. Cadiz is a very ancient place, being built by the Phœnicians: it was afterward a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. This port is the centre of the Spanish commerce to the W Indies and America. There are linen manufactures in the neighbourhood, but that of salt is the chief branch of industry. The cathedral is a handsome modern structure. Cadiz was plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It is 95 miles W of Gibraltar, and 90 W by S of Malaga. Lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36 31 N.

CADORE, a town of Italy, capital of the district of Cadorino, and the birth-place of Titian, the painter. It is seated on the Piave, 13 miles N of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

CADORINO, a district of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli, S and W by the Bellunese, and N by the principality of Brixen. It is a mountainous country, and the chief town is Cadore.

CADSAND, an island on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt, which river it commands.

CAEN, a city of France, capital of the department of Calvados. It has a celebrated university; and a castle with four towers, built by the English. The abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William the conqueror, who was buried in it. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 miles W by S of Rouen, and 125 W of Paris. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N.

CAER. For some places that often begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under **CAR**.

CAERLEON, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Usk, 19 miles SW of Monmouth, and 148 W by N of London.

CAERPHILLY, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. The walls, now in ruins, were probably built by the Romans, whose coins are dug up here; and its celebrated castle is an august monument of antiquity. It is seated between the Taafé and Rumney, seven miles N of Cardiff, and 158 W of London.

CAERWENT, a village in Monmouthshire, four miles SW of Chepstow. It is the Venta Silurum of the Romans, once crowded with palaces and temples; but now the buildings within its ruined walls are only a church and a few scattered houses, the rest of the area being laid out in fields and orchards, where elegant columns, tessellated pavements, and coins, are continually met with in ploughing and digging.

CAERWIS, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Tuesday, five miles W of Flint, and 203 NW of London.

CAPPA, or **THEODOSIA**, the largest town of the Crimea, with an excellent road and harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoese, who made it one of the most flourishing towns in Asia. It was taken from them by the Venetians, in 1297, but soon recovered; however, in 1474, the Tartars, assisted by the Turks, finally expelled them. It was the last post in the Crimea of which the Genoese retained the sovereignty. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea. It contains about 6000 houses, and is constantly well garrisoned. The trade consists in wax, furs, lamb-skins, leather, horses, and female slaves; most of the latter are brought

from Cireaffia, and are here sold at from 4 to 800 pounds each, in proportion to their charms. Caffa is seated on a bay of the Black sea, at the foot of some high mountains, 65 miles E by N of Sympheopol, and 130 SE of Precop. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

CAFFA, STRAIT OF, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Afoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia.

CAFFRARIA, a country of Africa, lying S of the tropic of Capricorn, and extending along the Indian ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish river, in lat. 30 30 S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots. The other boundaries are not ascertained, it having never been visited by any European, before lieut. Paterfon made a journey in these parts in 1779. The Caffres are tall and well-proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their skin is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brafs in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are fond of dogs; and have great pride in their cattle, cutting their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please. Their exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing lances, and, in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They raise several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneybeans, and hemp. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are distinguished from their neighbours to the S by their fondness for agriculture. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future state of rewards and punishments; but think that the world had no beginning, and will be everlasting. They have no sa-

cred ceremonies, and consequently no priests; but they have a kind of conjurors whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; but, being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, he has a larger portion of lands to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher nor better decorated than the rest; and his whole family live around him, composing a group of 12 or 15 huts. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

CAGLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appenines, 20 miles S of Urbino.

CAGLIARI, a fortified city and seaport of Sardinia, capital of the island, and archbishop's see, with a university and a castle. Here are five churches, beside the cathedral, three of which are collegiate, and 23 convents. It stands on the S part of the island, at the bottom of a gulf of its name, which forms a large and secure harbour. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

CAGNETE, CANETE, or GUARCO, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, extending about 24 leagues along the seacoast. It is situate near the sea, 80 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 76 16 E, lat. 13 10 S.

CAHORS, a town of France, capital of the department of Lot, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The town has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens, and furnishes excellent red wine. It was taken by assault, in 1580, by Henry IV, by means of petards, which were first employed here. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Cahors is 50 miles NW of Alby, and 287 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 26 N.

CAJANEURG, a town of Sweden, capital of E Bothnia, situate on a lake where the river Pytia forms a tremendous cascade. It contains but few inhabitants, and is 350 miles NNE of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

CAJAZZO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, situate on a hill, by the river Volturno, 22 miles NE of Naples.

CAICOS, a cluster of islands in the W

Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

CAI-PONG, a city of China, capital of the province of Honan. It is situate on a plain, six miles from the river Hoang-ho, which is higher than the plain, and kept in by raised dikes that extend above 90 miles. When the city was besieged by the rebels, in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Some of the ruins still remain, which show that its present state is far inferior to its former magnificence. Its jurisdiction comprehends four cities of the second class and thirty of the third. It is 315 miles SSW of Pekin. Lon. 112 28 E, lat. 34 53 N.

CAIMAN, three small islands of the W Indies, to the NW of Jamaica, between 81 and 86 W lon. The inhabitants of Jamaica come hither to catch tortoises.

CAIRN, a village of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with an excellent harbour, on the E side of Loch Ryan, nine miles N of Stranraer.

CAIENGORM, a mountain of Scotland, between the counties of Banff and Murray. It rises in a conical form 1750 feet above the level of a small lake near its base, which is the source of the Avon, and 4050 feet above the level of the sea; its sides clothed with firs, and its top generally covered with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals, much esteemed by lapidaries.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, a large city, capital of Egypt. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Billac. The ancient town had the name of Mefra. Old Cairo is reduced to a small place, though the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and seven miles in circumference. The streets are narrow; and the finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance, having few or no windows next the street. The castle stands on a steep rock, and is surrounded with thick walls, on which are strong towers. Joseph's Well, made by a vizier of that name about the year 1100, is the most curious part of the castle: it is sunk in the rock 280 feet deep and 40 in circumference, with a staircase carried round; and a machine, turned by oxen, raises

the water (which comes from the Nile) into a reservoir, whence it is again raised by a similar machine. To the W of the castle are the remains of some grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with mosaic pictures of trees and houses: these are now used for weaving and embroidering. Still higher is Joseph's Hall, whence there is a delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room, which is now open on the top, and adorned with large pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, very handsome within, and used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish empire; and there are particular streets where the courtesans sit at the doors, richly dressed. The Calish, a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city, is 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. There are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have consuls and factors here; and it was a place of very great trade before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. This city was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798. It is seated near the Nile, 100 miles S of its mouth. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 3 N.

CAIROAN, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, and next to the city of Tunis for trade and number of inhabitants. It is situate near a sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence, and on the river Magrida, 55 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 36 E, lat. 36 12 N.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE, the most northerly county of Scotland, 35 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Pentland frith, E and SE by the German ocean, and W by Sutherlandshire. The S angle is occupied by mountains; and a vast ridge of hills forms the SW boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs out into the sea. The rest of the county may be deemed an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, and

raising oats and barley, and others affording pasture for sheep and black cattle. Its other chief products are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails. Wick is the capital.

CACKET, a town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silk. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CALABRIA, a country of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria Citeriore and Calabria Ulteriore, or rather into Further Calabria. The first is bounded on the s by Calabria Ulteriore, w by Basilicata, and w and e by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the e, s, and w, and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the n. Catanzara is the capital. This country abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, silk, cotton, and wool. In 1783, a great part of Calabria Ulteriore, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record: beside the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 400,000 people perished by this calamity.

CALAHORRA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 42 12 N.

CALAIS, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a citadel. It was taken by Edward III of England, in 1347, after a siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557, it was retaken by the duke of Guise. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE of Dover, and 152 N of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

CALAIS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 16 miles NW of Vendôme.

CALAMATA, a town of the Morea, on the river Spinarza, 36 miles WSW of Mistra.

CALAMIANES, a cluster of islands, the most westerly of the Philippines, and to the N of Borneo. They are 17 in number, and mountainous; but produce great quantities of wax and honey,

and are famous for their edible bird-nests. The principal island is called Paragoa.

CALATAGIRONE, or **GALAGIRONE**, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated on a hill, 30 miles W of Lentini.

CALATAJUD, a city of Spain, in Aragon, at the confluence of the Xalon and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles SW of Saragossa. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 42 N.

CALATAXIBERA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 50 miles NW of Lentini.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 80 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 4 N.

CALBE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Saale, 16 miles by E of Magdeburg.

CALBEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark, with a castle, 10 miles SW of Stendel.

CALCUTTA, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, now so populous now as when it was the seat of royalty, being formerly a vast city, and the residence of the sovereigns of the Deccan. It is 85 miles W of Hyderabad, and 110 E of Vissapour. Lon. 77 25 E, lat. 17 25 N.

CALCAR, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated near the Rhine, eight miles SE of Cleve.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, where a victory was gained over the Austrians, by the French, in 1706. It is eight miles SE of Brescia.

CALCUTTA, or **FORT WILLIAM**, the emporium of Bengal, situate on the E side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. It is a modern city, having risen on the site of the village of Govindpour, about 1700. It extends from the W point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipour, four miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets; an incredible number of reservoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built; some with brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats; these different kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance. Those of the latter kind

are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch; those of brick seldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs; but these are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick house through a whole street. But Calcutta is, in part, an exception to this rule of building; for there, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have the appearance of palaces. The line of buildings that surround two sides of the esplanade of the fort is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The buildings are all on a large scale, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the city is by a flight of steps with a projecting portico, or surrounded by colonades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greatest part, is built as before described. Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air; for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is supposed to contain at least 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more extraordinary than perhaps any other city can present. The hackery here mentioned is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. Here is the seat of the governor-general and council of Bengal, who have a control over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Benccoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed, according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. In 1758, Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive the next morning.

It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory, the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior to any fortress in India. A noble college was founded here in 1801. Calcutta is 1030 miles NNE of Madras. Lon. 88 35 E, lat. 22 35 N.

CALDECOT, a village in Monmouthshire, seated in a plain, five miles SW of Chepstow, and noted for the massive remains of its castle.

CALDER, a river which rises on the borders of Yorkshire, and passing by Huddersfield and Wakefield, flows into the Aire, eight miles below the latter place. It is navigable the greater part of its course.

CALEDONIA, NEW, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1774. It is 260 miles from NW to SE, and 70 broad. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made; their hair is black and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick; they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. Their houses are circular like a bee-hive, and as close and warm; being formed of small spars and reeds, covered with long coarse grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are chaster than those of the more eastern islands. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut-trees are but thinly planted; but yams and taras are in great abundance. The cape at the S end, called Queen Charlotte's Foreland, is in lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

CALenberg, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts, and the principal towns are Hanover and Gottingen. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins, seated on the Leine, 17 miles S of Hanover.

CALHUCO, a town of Chili, inhabited by Spaniards, Mesteces, and Indians, 180 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 73 37 W, lat. 42 40 S.

CALI, a city of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally resides here. It is 90 miles E of Bonaventura, and 200 W of Santa Fe. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

CALICUT, a country of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles long and nearly as much broad. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and there is a tree, producing a kind of dates, from which is obtained sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myfore; but, in 1792, part of it was ceded to the English E India Company.

CALICUT, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the E Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498. The English have a factory here. It is 320 miles WSW of Madras. Lon. 76 2 E, lat. 11 20 N.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N America, in the Pacific ocean, separated from the W coast of America by the Vermillion sea, or gulf of California; extending NW from Cape St. Lucar, under the tropic of Capricorn, to lat. 33 N. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by sir Francis Drake, in 1578. Toward the close of the 17th century, the jesuits formed several settlements here, and endeavoured to govern the natives with the same policy and authority that they exercised in their missions in Paraguay. They seem studiously to have depreciated the climate and soil of the country; but on their expulsion from the Spanish dominions, the court of Madrid appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favorable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable, and he discovered mines of gold of a very promising appearance. Divers nations or tribes inhabit the country, without acknowledging any chief. Each father is a prince over his own family; but his power ceases when the children are able to provide for themselves. Each tribe, nevertheless, has persons appointed, who call assemblies to divide the productions of the earth, regulate the fisheries, and march at their head when engaged in war. Want of provision obliges them often to change their abode; and in severe winters they retire into caves. A girdle and piece of linen round the body, some ornaments

for the head, and a chain of pearls, serve them for dress and finery. Those who live toward the north, where they have no pearls, dress their heads with shells. The women commonly wear a kind of long robe, made of leaves of palms; though some wear nothing but a girdle. The soil is in many places excellent, and it is reported that vines grow naturally in the mountains, and that the jesuits, when they resided there, made wine enough to serve for the consumption of Mexico, of an excellent quality, and in taste approaching to that of Madeira. The chief town is St. Juan.

CALITTOOR, a fortress of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 28 miles S of Columbo.

CALLAH, EL, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, which has a considerable trade, and the greatest market for carpets in the country. It is 40 miles E of Oran.

CALLAO, a seaport of Peru, with the best harbour on the coast. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is five miles W of Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 12 2 S.

CALLANDER, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the river Teath, seven miles NW of Doune. It has a considerable manufacture of mullin, and many girls are employed in tambour work.

CALLANORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 50 miles E of Lahore.

CALLEN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles SW of Kilkenny.

CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheldt, five miles W of Antwerp.

CALLINGTON, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of cloth; situate on the Lynher, 12 miles S of Launceston, and 717 W by S of London.

CALMAR, a strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Smoland, and a bishop's see. It is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the Union of Calmar. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the ancient castle, now converted into a distillery. The chief exports are planks, alum, and hemp. It is seated near the Baltic, 190 miles SSW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 56 41 N.

CALMINA, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia, seven miles

nw of Stanchio. Lon. 26 46 E, lat. 36 56 N.

CALNE, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E of Bristol, and 88 W of London.

CALTURA, a town on the W coast of Ceylon, with a fort. A great quantity of arrack is made here, and other manufactures carried on. It stands at the mouth of a large branch of the Mulwaddy, 28 miles S by E of Columbo. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 6 44 N.

CALVADOS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is so called from a rock of the same name. Caen is the capital.

CALVI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Capua.

CALVI, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken by the English in 1794. It is 38 miles WSW of Bastia.

CALW, a town of Swabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a porcelain manufacture, and a great trade in fluffs. It is 20 miles SW of Stuttgart.

CAM, a river which rises in Hertfordshire, flows by Cambridge into the Isle of Ely, and there joins the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

CAMANA, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction. It is situate on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean, 70 miles W of Arequipa.

CAMARANA, an island of Arabia, in the Red sea, where there is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters. Lon. 42 22 E, lat. 15 6 N.

CAMARÉ, a town of France, in the department of Finistère. In an expedition against Brest, in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name, eight miles S of Brest.

CAMBAT, the southernmost province of Abyssinia, inhabited by a people called Seb-a-adjia, who are a mixture of pagans, Christians, and Mahometans. It is abundant in fruits.

CAMBAY, a considerable city of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Here are three bazars, and four public cisterns, capable of supplying the whole town with water in times of the greatest drought. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers.

The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. It is 57 miles S of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N.

CAMBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, with a castle, situate on a hill, 17 miles E by S of Nassau.

CAMBODIA, or **CAMBOYA**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, E by Cochinchina and Ciampa, S by the China sea, and W by Siam. It is divided by the river Mecon, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October. Its productions and fruits are much the same with those usually found between the tropics. Though a country rich by nature, the inhabitants are few; and their religion is idolatry. They manufacture very fine cloth, and their needlework is much esteemed.

CAMBODI, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, seated on the river Mecon, or Cambodia, 200 miles from its mouth. Lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

CAMBRAY, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Nord. It was lately an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. It has a citadel and fort, and a considerable manufacture of cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheldt, 102 miles NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 11 N.

CAMBRAY, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two islands of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, between the coast of Ayrshire and the Isle of Bute, to which latter they are politically attached. The greater island, at its N end, is separated from the NW corner of Ayrshire by a narrow channel. It is nearly three miles long, and half as much broad; the surface is hilly, and but little cultivated. On the SW side is the village of Milnport, which has a manufacture of coarse linen. The smaller island is not half the size of the other, lying about three quarters of a mile S of it, and the same distance from the SE point of Bute. On it is a lighthouse. Lon. 4 54 W, lat. 55 45 N.

CAMBRESIS, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, S by Picardy, and W by Artois. It is now included in the department of Nord.

CAMBRIDGE, the capital of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It is a borough governed by a mayor, who, on entering upon his

office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the university. The townhall and shire-house are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university. The county gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William the conqueror. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and in the market-place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is a conduit that is constantly running. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges, and four halls, which, unlike those at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges.

The colleges are, Peter House, Corpus Christi, or Benet, King's, Queen's, Jesus, Christ's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney Sussex. The halls are, Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catherine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient, being founded in 1257. King's college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate-house, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, form a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke's, from the name of the founder. In a field two miles NE of the town, and under the jurisdiction of the university, is held one of the greatest annual fairs in Europe, called Stourbridge or Sturbich Fair: it commences on the 7th of September, continues a fortnight, and is visited by merchants, traders, &c. from distant parts of the kingdom. Cambridge is seated on the river Cam, 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam. Here the Danes were attacked by Edward the elder, and some thousands of them killed.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a handsome court-house, and a seminary, called Harvard University. This town is connected by an elegant bridge with Boston, from which it is four miles W.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of S Carolina, capital of the district of Ninety-six. Near this place the British troops were defeated by the Americans in 1781. It

is 60 miles WNW of Columbia, and 115 NW of Charleston.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of Maryland, chief of Dorchester county, situate on the Choptank, 13 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 70 S of Elkton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the NW by Lincolnshire, NE by Norfolk, E by Suffolk, S by Essex and Hertfordshire, and W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It lies in the dioceses of Ely and Norwich; contains 17 hundreds, a city, a university, seven market-towns, and 163 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy; but the northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not flow into the Thames, or Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year, when they are overflowed by water, they appear covered with fogs. See **BLUFORD LEVEL**.

CAMDEN, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Claremont, Kershaw, Salem, and Lancaster. It produces corn, tobacco, and cotton.

CAMDEN, a town of S Carolina, in Kershaw county, capital of Camden district. It was the scene of two battles in the American war; one in 1780, between lord Cornwallis and general Gates, and the other in 1781, between lord Rawdon and general Greene. It stands on the river Wateree, or Catawba, by means of which the inhabitants carry on a trade with the back country. It is 35 miles NE of Columbia. Lon. 80 54 W, lat. 34 12 N.

CAMDEN, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of Penobscot bay, 36 miles ENE of Wiscasset. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 44 10 N.

CAMDEN, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles NE of Gloucester, and 47 WNW of London.

CAMEL, or CAMB ALAN, a river in Cornwall, which rises two miles N of Camelford, flows S almost to Bodmin, and then returns N to Padstow, where it enters the Bristol channel. Its banks were the scene of some bloody battles between the Britons and Saxons.

CAMELFORD, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. A

great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Camel, 24 miles W of Launceston, and 229 W by S of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 42 N.

CAMERINO, a town of Italy, in the marquissate of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Chiento, 37 miles SW of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

CAMIN, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in a principality of the same name. It was formerly a bishop's see, which was secularized at the peace of Westphalia; but it still has a fine cathedral and a chapter. Its navigation and commerce are very extensive, and it has a great trade in beer. It stands on the Diemenow, or E mouth of the Oder, opposite the title of Wollin, 25 miles N of Stettin. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 53 54 N.

CAMIAHA, a seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Minho, 12 miles N of Vila. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

CAMPANA, or **CAMPANIA**, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 40 miles SE of Naples.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently Latium, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 miles SE along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples. Formerly the best peopled and best cultivated spot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

CAMPBELLTON, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situate on a bay, toward the S extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade in the distillation of whisky, beside being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W coast. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7093. It is 55 miles SSW of Inverary. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 53 28 N.

CAMPBACHY, a town of New Spain, in the peninsula of Jucatan, on the W coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by strong forts. The port is large but shallow, and has a good dock. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 91 30 W, lat. 19 35 N. See **HONDURAS**.

CAMPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It was taken by the French in 1672, but they abandoned it in 1673. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, eight miles WNW of Zwoll.

CAMPO BASSO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, so populous that it may be considered as the capital. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It has a considerable trade in articles of cutlery, and is 12 miles S of Molise.

CAMPO FORMIO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the Austrians and French in 1797. It is two miles SW of Udina.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 53 N.

CAMPO ST. PIETRO, a town and castle of Italy, in the Paduano, on the river Menfon, 11 miles N of Padua.

CAMPOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E of Aquila.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 44 0 N.

CAMPSTIE, a village of Scotland, on the S confines of Stirlingshire, nine miles N of Glasgow. It has several print-fields, and other manufactures.

CANAAN, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, situate on the Housatonic, 30 miles NW of Hartford.

CANAAN, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 60 miles N of Wiscasset.

CANADA, a large country of N America, bounded on the N by New Britain, E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, S by New Brunswick and the United States, and W by unknown lands. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497; and was settled by the French in 1608. The summer here is very hot, and winter continues for six months very severe. The uncultivated parts are a continued wood, in which are many kinds of trees unknown in Europe; but the land that is cleared is fertile, and the wheat sowed in May is reaped at the end of August. Of all the animals, the beaver is the most useful and curious. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities. This country abounds with coal, and near Quebec is a fine lead mine. The different tribes of In-

dians, or original natives, in Canada, are almost innumerable; but they have been observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to their immoderate use of spiritous liquors. Canada was conquered by the English in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1791, this country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, of which York and Quebec are the chief towns.

CANAL, DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S, in England, the first work of the kind in the kingdom, begun in 1758 and finished in five years. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester, where, at the foot of a mountain composed of coal, a basin is cut, containing a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs under a hill from this basin, near three quarters of a mile, to the coal-works. At Barton bridge, three miles from the basin, is an aqueduct, which, for upward of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the navigable river Irwell. There are three arches over this river; the middle one so wide and lofty that the largest barges can pass through with masts and sails standing. At Longford bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the Mersey, passes near Attringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide way of the Mersey, at Runcom Gap, where barges can come into the canal from Liverpool at low water. This navigation is more than 29 miles in length.

CANAL, GRAND, or IMPERIAL, in China, a stupendous work, which extends from N to S upward of 400 miles, from the river Eu-ho, a little N of Tong-tchang, in Chang-tong, to Hang-tchou, in Tche-kiang. In this course it cuts at right angles several rivers from the W, the smaller streams of which terminating in it afford a constant supply of water; and the three great rivers, the Eu-ho to the north, the Yellow River about the middle, and the Yang-tse-kiang toward the south, intersecting the canal, carry the superfluous water to the sea. Many difficulties must have arisen in accommodating the general level of the canal to the several levels of the feeding streams; for it has been found necessary in many places, to cut down to the depth of 60 or 70 feet below the surface; and in others, to raise mounds of earth upon lakes, swamps, and marshy grounds, of such a length and mag-

nitude, that nothing short of the absolute command over multitudes could have accomplished an undertaking, whose immensity is only exceeded by the great wall. These gigantic embankments are carried through lakes of several miles in diameter, between which the water is kept to a height considerably above that of the lake; and in such situations this enormous aqueduct sometimes glides along at the rate of three miles an hour. Few parts of it are level: in some places it has little or no current; in others it sets to the S and S alternately at the rate of one, two, or three miles an hour. This balancing of the level is effected by flood-gates thrown across at certain distances to elevate or depress the height of the water a few inches, as appears necessary, and by sluices on the sides of the embankments, through which the superfluous water is let out into the lakes and swamps. The flood-gates are simply planks sliding in grooves that are cut in the sides of two stone piers, which, in these places contract the canal to the width of about 30 feet; and at each is a guard-house, with soldiers to draw up and let down the planks as occasion requires. From the Yellow River to the Yang-tse-kiang the country abounds in lakes and marshy ground, and the canal is carried in some parts 20 feet above the level of the country, 200 feet in width; canals supplying it from the W, and the superfluous water let out as before. There is not a lock, nor, except the flood-gates, a single interruption to the whole navigation. The traffic upon it is exceedingly great, and it is an object of wonder and admiration to Europeans.

CANAL, GRAND JUNCTION, in England, a work that joins several other canals in the centre of the country, which thence form a communication between the rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, and, consequently, an inland navigation to the four principal seaports, London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. This canal commences at Braunston, on the W borders of Northamptonshire, passes by Daventry to Stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire, thence on the confines of Bedfordshire, W of Leighton Buzzard, to Tring, Berkhamstead, and Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, and through Middlesex by Uxbridge to Brentford, where it enters the Thames, 12 miles by that river above London. Its length is upward of 90 miles.

CANAL, GRAND TRUNK, in England, a work that forms a communication between the rivers Mersey and Trent, and, in course, between the Irish sea and the German ocean. Its length is 92 miles, from the duke of Bridge-water's canal at Preston on the Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon-ferry, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. The canal is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and over the Trent by an aqueduct of six arches. At Preston on the Hill, it passes under ground 1241 yards; at Barton and in the neighbourhood it has two subterraneous passages; and at Harecastle-hill, in Staffordshire, it is conveyed under ground 2880 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from this canal, to run near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Bewdley: from this again other branches cross Warwickshire to Braunston, where commences the Grand Junction canal to the Thames at Brentford.

CANAL, GREAT, in Scotland, a work that forms a junction between the Forth and Clyde. Its length is 35 miles, from the influx of the Carron, at Grangemouth, to the junction with the Clyde, six miles above Dumbarton. In the course of this navigation, the vessels are raised to nearly the height of 160 feet above the level of the sea, and passing afterward upon the summit of the country, for 12 miles, they then descend into the river Clyde, and thence have five access to the Atlantic ocean. In the space of 30 miles, this canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, and two great roads, by 38 aqueducts of hewn stone. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes under it near Falkirk, and over it, by means of a drawbridge, six miles from Glasgow. In the course of this inland navigation are many striking scenes; particularly the romantic situation of the stupendous aqueduct over the Kelvin, near Glasgow, 420 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one, where large vessels sail at the height of 65 feet above the bed of the river below. The utility of this communication between the German and Atlantic oceans, to the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, in their trade to Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, must be strikingly evident; as it shortens the nautical distance in some instances 800, and in others 1000 miles.

CANAL, ROYAL, or CANAL of

LANGUEDOC, in France, a work that effects an inland communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses the lake of Thau; and, below Toulouse, is conveyed by three sluices into the Garonne. At St. Ferreol, near Revel, between two rocky hills, is an immense reservoir, into which the rivulet Laudot is received, and inclosed by a wall 2400 feet long, 132 high, and 24 thick; having a strong dam secured by a wall of freestone. Under the dam runs an arched passage, reaching to the main wall, where three cocks of cast brass open and discharge the water, through mouths as large as a man's body, into an arched aqueduct, where it runs through the outer wall, and then goes under the name of the river Laudot; continuing its course to the canal called Rigole de la Plaine. Thence it is conveyed to another reservoir near Naurouze, out of which it is conveyed by sluices, both to the Mediterranean and Atlantic, as the canal requires it; this being the highest point between the two seas, and elevated more than 200 yards above the level of each shore. Near Beziers are eight sluices, which form a regular and grand cascade, 936 feet long, and 66 feet high, by which vessels cross the river Orb, and continue their voyage on the canal. Above it, between Beziers and Capetan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed, for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain. At Adge is a round sluice, with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting there; and the gates are so contrived, that vessels may pass through by opening which sluice the master pleases. The canal passes over 37 aqueducts, and is crossed by eight bridges. Its length from Toulouse to Beziers, where it joins the river Orb, is 152 miles.

CANAJOHARY, a town of New York, in Montgomery county. Its vicinity was the principal seat of the Mohawk nation of Indians, and abounds with apple-trees of their planting, from which is made cider of an excellent quality. It stands on a creek of the same name, on Mohawk river, 25 miles NE of Cooperstown, and 56 WNW of Albany.

CANANDAQUA, a town of New York, chief of Ontario county, situate on the N end of a lake of the same name, at its outlet into Conandagua creek, which runs E into Seneca river. The lake is 20 miles long and three broad. The town

stands on a pleasant slope from the lake, 90 miles ESE of Niagara, and 130 W by N of Cooperstown.

CANANORE, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It was taken by the English in 1790, and ceded by Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, to the English E India Company in 1792. It is 100 miles WSW of Seringapatam. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CANARA, a province on the W coast of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, on whose defeat and death, in 1799, it came into the hands of the British. It is 180 miles in length, between the Concan and the Malabar coasts, and from 30 to 80 in breadth. The principal port is Mangalore.

CANARIA, or **GRAND CANARY**, the principal of the Canary islands, 42 miles long and 27 broad. The water is plentiful and good, and it has abundance of trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May; and the corn makes bread as white as snow. The chief town is Canary.

CANARIES, or **CANARY ISLANDS**, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are seven in number, lying in the N Atlantic ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canaria, Forteventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Alagranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, sugar-canes, and excellent wine.

CANARY, or **PALMAS**, the capital of the island of Canaria, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a hill. It is the residence of the governor and sovereign council of the Canaries, and a tribunal of the inquisition. A great quantity of sugar is made here; and the wine called Sack has hence been often termed Canary. It is three miles in circumference. Lon. 15 50 W, lat. 28 4 N.

CANCALLE, a bay on the coast of France, 10 miles E of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 28 49 N.

CANDAHAR, a country of Hindoostan, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N by Cabul, E by Lahore, SE by Moultan, and W by Persia. The dominions of the sultan of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Tereshih; including Cabul, Peishore, Ghiani, Gani, Segestan, and Chorasani; a tract, not less

than 650 miles in length; its breadth unknown; and, on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli) who was stript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the great mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river. See **AFGHANISTAN**.

CANDAHAR, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. While the Persian and Mogul empires were both entire, it was the frontier fortress toward Persia. It is seated on the river Harmend, surrounded by fens and rocks, 145 miles SSW of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N by Malwa, E by Berar, S by Dowlatabad, and W by Baglana. Burhampour is the capital.

CANDES, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, at the confluence of the Vienne and Loire, six miles NW of Chinon, and seven SE of Saumur.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. It is 200 miles long, and 50 broad, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a good character. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. It was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island.

CANDIA, the capital of the island of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Though populous formerly, little of it remains beside the walls and the market-place; and the harbour is now fit for nothing but boats. It is seated on the N side of the island, 500 miles SSW of Constantinople. Lon. 25 12 E, lat. 35 18 N.

CANDLEMAS ISLES, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a fourth of the island. It occupies the middle part of the island, and nowhere extends to the seacoast, except about ten miles on the eastern shore. The country is mountainous; very woody on the frontiers, and difficult of access. The central part consists of mountains cultivated to their summits, interspersed with villages, rivulets, and cattle; well trodden foot-paths in all directions; fruitful vallies, with groves of areka, jacka, cocoa-nut, limes, mangoes, &c. with fine villages, and little or no paddy and other grain, well watered by the streams pouring down from the mountains. In many parts of the interior, volcanos have burst forth at different times; and the hills seem to possess the principle of those eruptions. Iron and other ores are to be met with; but the Candians, for years past, have paid no attention to discovering or working any of these veins. The air is subject to heavy fogs and dews at night, succeeded by excessively hot and sultry weather by day; rain and thunder are also frequent and violent. The inhabitants use fire-arms, bows and arrows for weapons of offence. The king is absolute; and he is clothed in all the state and splendour of other Asiatic princes; but with the peculiar distinction of a crown, which he flatters himself no other monarch is entitled to wear. See CEYLON.

CANDY, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. It is more regularly built than most Indian towns. The principal street is about two miles long, and very broad; and though the houses in general have but one story, they appear to have two, from the number of steps running up sideways and close to the wall of the house, so that the door is at least the height of a story from the street. This manner of building is to avoid the mischiefs which the elephant-fights, celebrated in this great street for his majesty's amusement, would otherwise do to the houses. Many lesser streets branch out on both sides the main street, but of no great length. The king's palace terminates the upper end of the great street; it is a square of immense extent, built of a kind of cement, perfectly white, with stone gateways. Candy was entered by the British troops Feb. 20, 1803, the king and principal inhabitants having previously fled; but from

the perfidy of the Candians, and the unhealthiness of the climate to Europeans, they capitulated to evacuate it on June 23, and on the third day after were all massacred. The town is seated near the centre of the island, on the top of a steep hill, 90 miles E by N of Colombo. Lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 15 N.

CANE, GROTTA DEL, a celebrated grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agnano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. Here many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour, which rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave have always some dogs ready for this cruel purpose.

CANEA, a strong town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with olive trees, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle and laurel-roses. It was taken by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of two months, in which the victors lost above 20,000 men. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 63 miles W by N of Candia. Lon. 24 7 E, lat. 35 27 N.

CANETE. See CAGNETE.

CANETO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is seated on the Oglio, 20 miles W of Mantua.

CANGERECORA, a river of Hindoostan, which descends from the Gauts, and flowing SW to the coast of Malabar, enters the Indian ocean, four miles N of Mount Dilla. The latter part of its course is parallel with the seacoast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spit of sand.

CANIADERAGO, a narrow lake of New York, in Otsego county, six miles W of Lake Otsego, and nine miles long. A stream called Oaks Creek issues from it, and flows into the Susquehanna, five miles below Otsego. The best cheese in the state is made on this creek.

CANINA, a town of European Turkey, capital of a district of the same name, in the N part of Albania. It is situated near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 41 12 N.

CANISCHA, a strong town of Lower Hungary. It was taken, in 1600, by the Turks, who held it till 1690, when it was taken by the Austrians, after a

blockade of two years, and ceded to the emperor by the peace of Carlowitz. It is 90 miles sw of Buda. Lon. 16 15 E, lat. 46 50 N.

CANNA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, sw of the ile of Skye. It is four miles long and one broad; the high parts producing excellent pasture for cattle, and the low is tolerably fertile. Here are many basaltic columns, which rise to a great height in successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions, resembling puddingstone. On the se side of Canna is Sand island, separated by a narrow channel; and between them is a well frequented harbour. Lon. 6 40 w, lat. 57 9 N.

CANOOGUE, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. It is said to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander; and that in the 6th century it contained 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut (which the Indians almost universally chew) was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town, and seated on the Ganges, near the influx of the Calini, 127 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

CANOBA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the lake Maggiore, 35 miles NNW of Milan.

CANONSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, on the w branch of Chartier's creek, four miles above Morganza, and 15 ssw of Pittsburg.

CANOSA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, which stands on part of the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canosa and the river Ofanto are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 35,000 men. Canosa is four miles w by N of Trani.

CANSO, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60 55 w, lat. 45 20 N.

CANSTAT, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It has a manufacture of printed cottons, and in the neighbourhood are some medicinal springs. It is seated on the Neckar, two miles NE of Stutgard.

CANTAL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a moun-

tain, near St. Flour, almost always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour.

CANTAZARO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the sea, 26 miles sw of St. Severino.

CANTERBURY, a city in Kent, capital of the county, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all England. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, visited by pilgrims from all parts of Europe. This turbulent priest having been murdered here in 1170, was afterward made a saint; miracles were pretended to be performed at his tomb; and 100,000 pilgrims, visitors to this tomb, have been registered at one time in Canterbury, where the devotion to him had quite effaced the adoration of God, and even of the Virgin. Louis VII, of France, made a pilgrimage to this tomb, and bestowed on the shrine a jewel, esteemed the richest in Christendom. But Henry VIII, in 1538, not only pillaged this rich shrine, but caused the saint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordering his name to be struck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his ashes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV and Edward the black prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; and an ancient castle, with walls and a deep ditch. It is governed by a mayor, and possesses a share of the silk manufactures introduced by the Walloons, who have here a church under the cathedral. This city is noted for its brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is seated on the river Stour, 56 miles ESE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CANTIN, CAFF, a promontory of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 w, lat. 32 49 N.

CANTON, a city and seaport of China, capital of the province of Quang-tong, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls, but so conjoined as to form almost a regular square. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with triumphal arches. The houses are only a ground floor, built of earth, and covered with tiles. The better class of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk barefooted and

bareheaded. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk stuffs; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reside and have no other habitation. The immense quantity of money which foreign vessels bring daily to this city, draws hither a crowd of merchants from all the provinces; that its warehouses contain the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures. It is 1100 miles s of Peking. Lon. 113 2 E, lat. 23 27 N.

CANTYRE, a peninsula of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 35 miles long and seven broad, connected on the N by an isthmus, scarce a mile broad, to the mountainous district of Knapdale. To the s the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil, in general, is fertile; and the only town of consequence is the borough of Campbeltown.

CANTZ, a town of Silesia, on the river Weistritz, 14 miles s of Breslau.

CANY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situate in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax, 26 miles NW of Rouen.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Friuli. It has a town of the same name, 20 miles SW of Aquileia. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

CAPACIO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles s of Salerno.

CAPEBRETON. See BRETON, CAPE; and other Capes, in like manner, see under their respective names.

CAPELLE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, eight miles NE of Guise.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc, six miles W of Beziers.

CAPISTANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles NE of Squillace.

CAPITANATA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, E by Terra di Bari, s by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and W by Molise and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a sandy soil, and a hot air; but the land near the rivers

is fertile in pastures. Lucera is the capital.

CAPO FINO, a barren rock in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a port of the same name, 13 miles ESE of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a town of Italy, capital of Istria, and a bishop's see. It stands on a small island in the gulf of Trieste, connected with the continent by a causeway, which is defended by a castle. The principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is eight miles s of Trieste. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 45 40 N.

CAPEL, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, on the E coast, 16 miles NE of Sleswick.

CAPRARA, an isle in the Mediterranean, to the NE of Corfica, on which it depends. It is 15 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 5 N.

CAPRI, an island of the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, nearly opposite Sorrento. It is five miles long and two broad, with steep shores, accessible only in two places; and is famous for being the retreat of emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails.

CAPRI, the capital of the island of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. It is 27 miles ssw of Naples. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

CAPUA, a strong town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. In 1803 it suffered much by an earthquake, and a number of cavalry were buried under the ruins of their barracks. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the river Volturno, 20 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

CARACATAY, a large country of Asia, extending from the great wall of China to the country of the Moguls; bounded on the W by the Imaus, and on the E by the sea and China.

CARACCAS, a district of Terra Firma, included in the W part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, E by Cumana, and S by New Granada. The best cocoa-nuts, next to those of Guatimala,

are produced in the rich plains of this province. The other products are indigo, sugar, and tobacco. St. Jago de Leon is the capital.

CARAMANIA, a province in the s part of Natolia. It comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It contains several lakes, which abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of salt. Satalia is the capital.

CARAMANTA, a district of Terra Firma, included in the s part of the province of Carthage; bounded on the w by Darien, s by Popayan, and e by New Granada. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are waters whence the natives get salt. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Cauca, 240 miles NNE of Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

CARANGAS, a district of Buenos Ayres, about 120 miles in length, and 150 w of the river Plata. It contains very valuable silver mines.

CARARA, a town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, celebrated for its quarries of marbles of various colours. It is five miles NNE of Massa.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises in Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and flows into the Mediterranean.

CARASU MESTRO, a river of European Turkey, in Romania, which rises in Mount Rhodolpho, and flows into the Archipelago.

CARASU, a lake of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 55 miles in circumference, containing several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black sea.

CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, near the river Segura, 50 miles NW of Carthage.

CARASSONE, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the upper and lower town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the upper town are a strong castle and the cathedral. The lower town is square, regularly built, and kept very neat, by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. This part is modern; but the upper town, which is also called the city, is very ancient, and in the castle are preserved some old records written on the bark of trees. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 15 miles w

of Narbonne, and 400 s of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

CARDIFF, a borough of Wales, capital of Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Taaf, and has a considerable trade with Bristol, for vessels of small burden may come to the bridge. Its castle was an elegant Gothic structure, but has lately undergone a motley repair. The town was formerly encompassed by a wall, and vestiges of its four gates yet remain. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, who is called mayor; and here the assizes for the county are held. Near the town are some iron-works, and a canal, extending 15 miles, to the iron-works at Merthyr Tydvil. In the castle died Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry 1. Cardiff is 39 miles s of Brecknock, and 164 w of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 28 N.

CARDIGAN, a borough of Wales, the county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, and situate on the Tyvy, near a bay to which it gives name, 33 miles NE of St. David, and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of Wales, 42 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, S by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokehire, and W by Cardigan bay. It is divided into five hundreds, containing six market-towns and 64 parishes, lies in the diocese of St. David, and sends two members to parliament. To the s and w are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains: yet, in the worst parts, there are pastures in which are bred flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked several times to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Rydal, and the Iſtwith.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is a mountain of salt, of several colours, which, when washed, becomes white; and there are vineyards that produce excellent

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wine. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles NW of Barcelona.

CARELIA, the SE part of Finland; belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See **WIBURGH**.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with an ancient castle, eight miles from the sea, and 21 W of Bayeux.

CARLS, or **KAREIS**, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, which has several convents, and a market on Saturday for corn and other provisions. It is situate on Mount Athos, 71 miles SE of Salonichi.

CAREW, a village of Wales, four miles E by N of Pembroke, noted for the noble and extensive remains of its castle, situate on a gentle swell above an arm of Milford haven.

CARFAGNANO. See **CASTEL NUOVO DI CARFAGNANO**.

CARHAIX, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 19 miles S of Morlaix.

CARHAM, a village in Northumberland, five miles E of Kelfo. Near it a battle was fought between the English and Danes, in which 11 bishops and two English counts were slain, beside a great number of soldiers. Here likewise was a battle between the English and Scots, in 1018, in which the latter were victorious. In 1370, sir John Lilburne was defeated near this place, and taken prisoner by the Scots.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the gulf of Taranto, 25 miles N of St. Severino.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and Terra Firma on the S. It was formerly called the North Sea; for the Spaniards having crossed the isthmus of Darien from N to S, gave the sea they discovered the name of the South Sea, and this, of course, the North Sea, although with respect to the American continent, the Pacific is the western, and the Atlantic the eastern ocean.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, the most eastern islands of the W Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward islands. See **INDIES**, WEST.

CARIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was formerly called Ivoix, and belonged to Luxemburg; but was ceded to Louis XIV, who changed the name. It is seated on the Chiers, eight miles SSE of Sedan.

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CARIGNAN, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river Po, 12 miles S by W of Turin.

CARIMAN JAVA, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshments, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

CARINOLA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Maffico, 25 miles NW of Naples.

CARINTHIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Austria, E by Stiria, S by Carriola and Friuli, and W by Tyrol and Salzburg. It is mountainous and woody, but yields good pasturage, and abounds in iron and steel. Clagenfurt is the capital.

CARISTO, or **CASTEL ROSSO**, an episcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 38 4 N.

CARLESINI. See **LENTINI**.

CARLINGFORD, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, seated on Carlingford bay, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

CARLINWARK, a village of Scotland, at the N corner of a lake of its name, seven miles NE of Kirkcudbright, with a considerable manufacture of cotton.

CARLISLE, a city and the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is walled round, and situate above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden, Petteril, and Cande, which here unite their streams. The gates of this city are called the English, Irish, and Scotch; and it has a noble castle, at the NW angle. The cathedral is a stately structure, formerly very spacious, but the nave was destroyed in the civil wars; beside this there are two other churches, and several meeting-houses. It is governed by a mayor, and in 1801 contained 10,221 inhabitants. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicos, and muslins, and is noted for making whips and fishhooks. In 1645 it surrendered, through famine, to the parliamentary forces, after a blockade of eight months. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is 60 miles S of Edinburgh, and 298 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 46 N.

CARLISLE, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Cumberland county, with a college, and four edifices for public worship. It is situate near a creek of

the Susquehannah, 100 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 40 10 N.

CARLOS, ST. a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It was founded in 1785, for a commodious port at the mouth of the Ebro; but the works ceased on the commencement of the late war. It stands on the S side of the river, 14 miles SE of Tortosa.

CARLOTTA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, built in 1769 for German and Italian emigrants, 15 miles S of Cordova.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOUGH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles long and eight broad; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, W by Queen's county and Kilkenny, and N by Kildare. It contains 42 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

CARLOW, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name; seated on the river Barrow, 16 miles NE of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Slavonia, where a peace was concluded between the Turks and Germans in 1669. It is seated on the Danube, 38 miles NW of Belgrade.

CARLSBAD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, celebrated for its hot baths, discovered by emperor Charles IV, as he was hunting. It is seated between mountains, on the river Egra, 24 miles ENE of Egra.

CARLSBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Geeste, at the mouth of the Wefer, 30 miles N by W of Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 32 N.

CARLSCRONA, or **CARLSCROON**, a seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen. It has its name from Charles XI, who laid the foundation of a new town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its central situation, and the superiority of its harbour, which has depth of water for first-rate ships, and the entrance defended by two strong forts. The greatest part of the town is built of wood, and stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic: the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored; and are fortified, toward the land, by a stone wall. Here are excellent docks for the repairing and building of ships, foundries for cannon, and manufac-

tures of gunpowder, ropes, sails, &c. Carlscrona is 220 miles SSW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 30 N.

CARLSRUHE, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, where the prince has a palace, two miles NW of Durlach.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, with a fortress, seated on the river Kulpa, 175 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 15 31 E, lat. 45 41 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, capital of Wermeland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara. It is a bishop's see. The houses are built of wood and painted: the episcopal palace is also of wood, and has such an extensive front, and so many windows, as to look like a factory. The inhabitants carry on a trade in copper, iron, and wood across the lake Wenner. It is 175 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 21 N.

CARLSBADT, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 13 miles N of Wurtzburg.

CARLUKE, a village of Scotland, near the river Clyde, five miles NW of Lanerk. It has a cotton manufacture, and is famous for apples and pears.

CARMAGNOLE, a fortified town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin.

CARMARTHEN, a borough of Wales, capital of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It was fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins; and on the E side of the town, near the river, are the remains of a monastic building of considerable extent. Carmarthen is governed by a mayor, and in 1801 contained 5548 inhabitants. It is 24 miles SE of Cardigan, and 207 W by N of London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 52 12 N.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of Wales, 35 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Cardiganshire, E by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, S by the Bristol channel, and W by Pembrokehire. It lies in the diocese of St. David, contains eight market-towns and 87 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is fruitful in corn and grass, has plenty of wood, coal, and lime, and is not so mountainous as the

other counties of Wales. The principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taafe.

CARMEL, a mountain of Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 30 miles N of Jerusalem.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, seven miles NW of Goritz.

CARMONA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain; and its castle, now in ruins, was formerly of immense extent. It is seated on a high hill, 25 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 37 24 N.

CARNARVON, a borough and seaport of Wales, capital of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the Irish sea, called Menai, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, and the principal English ports. It is surrounded on all sides, except the E, by the sea and two rivers. It has a celebrated castle, built by Edward I, in which his son, Edward II, was born. Carnarvon is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is seven miles SW of Bangor, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of Wales, 50 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N and W by the Irish sea, S by Merionethshire, and E by Denbighshire. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, contains six market-towns and 68 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. This county being the most rugged district of N Wales, may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chafms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary regions. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners, who reside for that season in temporary huts, and make butter and cheese for their own consumption. The prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows.

In some of the lakes are found the char, and the gwyniad. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the most elevated spots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, and are at present about Llanberis. Other places afford lead; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale of Conway below, in fertility and beauty, forms a pleasing contrast.

CARNATIC, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 370 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 miles wide. The annual revenue of its sovereign, the nabob of Arcot, is 1,500,000l. out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E India Company, toward the expence of their military establishment. The British possessions here are confined chiefly to the district called the Jaghire. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous, and contains an incredible number of fortresses: public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the N parts of India. The principal rivers are the Pennar, Paliar, and Cauvery. In 1787, the E India Company took the administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues, into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

CARNESVILLE, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Franklin county, 100 miles NW of Augusta, and 115 NNW of Louisville.

CARNIOLA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, E by Slavonia and Croatia, S by Morlachia and Istria, and W by Friuli. It is diversified with mountainous parts, fertile and well cultivated, producing corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

CAROLATH, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, seated on the Oder, 14 miles NW of Glogau.

CAROLINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, the chief of a new colony of the same name, in the Sierra Morena. It stands on a hill, towering above the

whole settlement, 20 miles NE of Anduxar.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, E by the Atlantic, S by S Carolina and Georgia, and W by Tennessee. It is 450 miles long and 140 broad, containing about 34,000 square miles. It is divided into eight districts; namely, Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Fayette, Hillsborough, Halifax, Morgan, and Salisbury; and these are subdivided into 38 counties. The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neus, and Cape Fear. Beside the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas, which run on the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazel-nut. Cotton also is universally cultivated here. The most remarkable of its trees is the pitch pine; a tall handsome tree, which may be called the staple commodity of N Carolina, for it affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among the medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, and lion's heart, a sovereign remedy for the bite of a serpent. The largest town of this state is Newburn, but the capital is Raleigh.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by N Carolina, E by the Atlantic, and S and SW by the river Savannah, which divides it from Georgia. It is 200 miles long and 125 broad, containing about 20,000 square miles. It is divided into nine districts; namely, Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Ninety-six, WASHINGTON, Pinckney, Camden, Orangeburg, and Cheraw; and these are subdivided into 35 counties. The principal rivers are the Santee, Savannah, Edisto, and Pedee. This country abounds with precious ores, and there are likewise found pellucid stones of different hues. Beside maize, wheat, rice, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some cotton, indigo, wheat, and rice are raised for exportation. There are also a variety of medicinal herbs and roots. Charleston and Columbia are the chief towns.

CAROLINAS, or CAROLINE ISLANDS. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

CARPATIAN MOUNTAINS, moun-

tains which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It was formerly the capital of Venaissin, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Auzon, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles N of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a fortified castle and a good trade. It stands on a canal to the Secchia, eight miles N of Modena.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, where a victory was gained by the Austrians over the French, in 1701. It is seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona.

CARRICK ON SHANNON, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Leitrim; seated on the Shannon, 78 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 53 54 N.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles NW of Waterford.

CARRICKFERGUS, a borough and seaport of Ireland, chief town of the county of Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay of its name, in the Irish channel, 85 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 2 W, lat. 54 48 N.

CARRICKMACROSS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 19 miles ESE of Monaghan.

CARRION DE LOS CONDES, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the frontiers of Old Castile. It has ten parish churches, ten convents, and two hospitals; and is seated on the river Carrion, 18 miles N of Placentia, and 40 W of Burgos.

CARRON, a river of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Campsey hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly, and near its mouth commences the Great Canal from the Forth to the Clyde.

CARRON, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, on the river Carron; two miles from Falkirk, celebrated for the greatest iron-works in Europe. These works employ about 1600 men; and, on an average, the furnaces consume weekly 800 tons of coal, 400 tons of ironstone and ore, and 100 tons of limestone. All sorts of iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to the largest cannon; and the short piece of ordnance, called a carronade, hence received its name. To

a stranger, the approach to the works is striking and terrible: the illumination of the atmosphere produced by the burning matter, the roaring blasts of the immense bellows, and the noise of the weighty hammers striking upon resounding anvils, recall to the imagination the idea of Vulcan and his cyclops occupied in preparing thunderbolts, or raise doubts in the mind whether it is not a volcano in actual eruption, ready to pour forth its melted bowels. These works were erected in 1761, and are carried on by a charter company.

CARROOR, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Myfore. It was entered by general Meadows in 1790, having been evacuated by the troops of Tippoo Sultan. It is 65 miles E by S of Coimbatore. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 10 57 N.

CART, two rivers of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White. The Black Cart issues from the lake Lochwinnoch; the White Cart descends from the NE angle of the county; and they both flow into the Gryfe, a few miles before its influx with the Clyde.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga.

CARTERET ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, seen by captain Carteret, in 1767. It is six leagues long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

CARTERSVILLE, a town of Virginia, in Powhatan county, seated on James river, 40 miles WNW of Richmond.

CARTHAGE, a city of Africa, which disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length razed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CARTHAGE, an episcopal town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, 100 miles ENE of Nicoya. Lon. 84 10 W, lat. 10 15 N.

CARTHAGENA, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It has the best harbour in Spain; also the most considerable docks and magazines. The principal crops of barilla are produced in its vicinity; and a fine red earth, called *grana*, used in polishing mirrors, and

preparing tobacco for snuff. Carthagena was taken by sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Brunswick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 37 37 N.

CARTHAGENA, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the W by the isthmus of Darien, N by the Caribbean sea, E by St. Martha, and S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country, but has many well-watered and fertile vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. It produces a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds.

CARTHAGENA, a seaport of Terra Firma, capital of the province of Carthagena, and one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in S America. Its harbour is the safest and best fortified in the Spanish American dominions. It was chosen as the port in which the galleons should first begin to trade, on their arrival from Europe; and to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. This circumstance raised its splendor and importance, which now must be affected, in a great degree, by the change in the Spanish system of trade with America, which has withdrawn from it the visits of the galleons. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the forts, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 10 24 N.

CARTMEL, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has a handsome old church, with a curious tower in the centre, being a square within a square, set at cross angles with each other. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, 12 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 260 NNW of London.

CARWAR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Canara, 60 miles S by E of Goa. Lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

CASAC, or **CAZAC**, a country in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia. It is governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia; and the inhabitants, descended from the Cossacs, are represented as a rude and barbarous people. Casac, or Cazac Lora, is the name of the capital.

CASAL, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of Montserrat, and a bishop's see. Its castle, citadel, and all its fortifications

have been demolished. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the river Po, 20 miles SE of Cremona.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which upward of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives. It stands near the sea, 11 miles N by W of Oppido.

CASBIN, or **CASWIN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the Kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, inclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; and the town is surrounded by another four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles E of Lisbon.

CASCHAW. See **CASSOVIA**.

CASCO BAY, a bay of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, between Cape Elisabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide, and interspersed with small islands. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 5 N.

CASERTA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Here is a magnificent royal palace; and a grand modern aqueduct, which furnishes a great part of the city of Naples with water. The palace and most of the houses were greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1803. It is 15 miles N of Naples.

CASHAN. See **CACHAN**.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, and an archbishop's see, 13 miles NW of Clonmel. Lon. 7 33 W, lat. 52 26 N.

CASHGUR, or **LITTLE BOKHARIA**, a country of Usbec Tartary, which commences on the N and NE of Cashmere, in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Himmaleh mountains), and extends to 40 N lat. Great part of it is a sandy desert; the other parts are populous and fertile. Here are mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk-animals are found in this country. It likewise produces diamonds and several other precious stones. Ireken is the capital.

CASHGUR, a city of Usbec Tartary, formerly the capital of a country of the

same name. It has a good trade with the neighbouring countries, and stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, 11 miles S of Ireken. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan, subject to the king of Candahar, or sultan of the Afghans; bounded on the W by the Indus, N by Mount Himmaleh, and E and S by Lahore. It is an elevated valley, 80 miles long and 40 broad, surrounded by steep mountains, which tower above the regions of snow. Its soil is composed of the mud deposited by a river, which originally formed its waters into a lake and covered the whole valley, until it opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry. The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall here; but these are sufficiently abundant to feed some hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of the stupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. Numerous streams, from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, a large navigable river; and many small lakes are spread over the surface, some of which contain floating islands. The superstition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worship of Mahadeo, Beshan, and Brama. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. But it is constantly subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all their houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Tibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos.

CASHMERE, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. Here are many fountains, reservoirs, and temples; among the latter is one called the temple of Solomon. This city is without walls, and seated on both sides of the Chelum,

285 miles E by S of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

CASPE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, where Ferdinand IV was elected king of Arragon. It stands at the confluence of the Guadaloupe and Ebro, 35 miles S of Balbastro, and 44 SE of Saragossa.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalnucs, E by a tribe of the Turcomans, S by Persia, and W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 miles in length, from Grief to Medshetifar, and in no part more than 260 in breadth. On account of frequent shoals, it is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 10 feet water. It has strong currents, and its waters are brackish. The fishery is a nursery for sailors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast 47 miles on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan have an exclusive privilege on the remaining shores belonging to Russia. The roes of the sturgeon and beluga supply large quantities of caviar; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. The Caspian abounds with sea-dogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle. Here prince Eugene, in 1705, was defeated in attempting to force the passage of the Adda. It is seated on the Adda, 15 miles NE of Milan.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 24 miles NW of Rossano, and 50 ESE of Policastro.

CASSAY, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal, N by Affam, E and SE by Birmah, and S by Aracan. It is fertile and populous, and now subject to the Birmans. Munnypour is the capital.

CASSEL, a city of Germany, capital of Lower Hesse. It is divided into the Old Town, Lower New Town, and Upper New Town; the former two are chiefly built in the ancient style, but the last is very regular and handsome. Here is a college, founded by the landgrave in 1709. The castle, or palace, the gardens, the arsenal, the foundery, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It was taken by the French in 1760, and restored at the peace in 1763. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles SE of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CASSEL, a strong town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, situated on

the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortified castle. It stands on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the German ocean, though 50 miles distant. It is 10 miles NE of St. Omer.

CASSINA, an extensive empire of Zahara, to the S of Fezzan, W of Bornou, and separated from Negroland on the S by the Niger. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. Its monkeys and parrots (but seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous, and of various species. The common people are less courteous in Cassina than in Bornou. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire.

CASSINA, the capital of the empire of Cassina, 500 miles S by W of Mourzook. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 21 20 N.

CASSOVIA, or **CASCHAW**, a strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 55 miles NE of Agria. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 46 48 N.

CASTAGNOLA, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po, eight miles S of Turin.

CASTAMENA, or **KASTAMONI**, a town of Natolia, formerly a large city, but now much reduced in size and magnificence. It is 240 miles E of Constantinople. Lon. 34 22 E, lat. 44 42 N.

CASTANOVITZ, a town of Croatia, on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

CASTEL A MARE, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and a bishop's see. The king resides here during the hottest part of the summer; and here the ships of the royal navy are built. It stands on the site of the ancient Stabia, at the foot of a woody mountain, on the bay of Naples, 15 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 40 42 N.

CASTEL A MARE, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 30 miles WSW of Palermo. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 38 2 N.

CASTEL ARRAGONESE, a fortified seaport of Sardinia, and a bishop's see. It was the first place taken in this island, at the end of the thirteenth century, by

the Arragonese, whence its name; but in 1767, the king ordered it to be called *Castel Sardo*. It stands on the NW coast, 20 miles NE of Sassari. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 40 56 N.

CASTEL BALDO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles SE of Verona.

CASTEL BRANCO, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It has two churches, and is seated on the river Lyra, 65 miles SE of Coimbra. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 40 N.

CASTEL DE VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles NE of Portalegre.

CASTEL FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an eminence near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Girona.

CASTEL FRANCO, a town of Italy, in Trevigiano, 12 miles W of Treviso.

CASTEL GONDOLFO, a village of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the lake Albano, on the extremity of which is a castle, where the pope usually resides in the summer. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

CASTEL JALOUX, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Avance, 20 miles E of Bazas.

CASTEL NUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of Cataro.

CASTEL NUOVA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, seated on a hill, 18 miles SSW of Termini.

CASTEL NUOVO DI CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles N of Lucca. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CASTEL RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, 30 miles NW of Ciudad-Rodrigo.

CASTEL ROSSO, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Carmania, 90 miles E of Rhodes. Lon. 29 31 E, lat. 36 7 N.

CASTEL VETRANO, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, famous for its rich wine. Here is a palace, in which is a considerable collection of old armour. It is 12 miles E by S of Mazara.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps. Near it is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance as to turn a

mill at the very source. Many of the ancient lords of Castellane were distinguished among the poets called Troubadours. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E of Senez. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 43 55 N.

CASTELLANETTA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 19 miles WNW of Taranto.

CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles NW of Roses.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the Canal Royal, which here forms a basin about 3600 feet in circumference. It is 15 miles W of Carcassonne.

CASTER, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Erft, nine miles E of Juliers.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1701; but the French defeated them near it in 1706, and again in 1796. It is 20 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

CASTILE, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile; the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, 192 miles long and 115 broad; bounded on the S by New Castile, E by Arragon and Navarre, N by Biscay and Asturias, and W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE, NEW, or TOLEDO, a province of Spain, 200 miles long and 184 broad; bounded on the N by Old Castile, E by Arragon and Valencia, S by Murcia and Andalusia, and W by Estremadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the S, and Sierra to the E. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILE DEL ORO, or NEW CASTILE, in America. See *TERRA FIRMA*.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, six miles NE of Mantua.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bourdeaux.

CASTINE, a seaport of the district of Maine, chief town of Hancock county, situate on Penobscot bay, 65 miles WSW of Machias. Lon. 69 0 W, lat. 44 26 N.

CASTLE CARY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 112 W by S of London.

CASTLE COME, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It formerly had a market, and is 12 miles NNE of Bath.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, a village in Essex, four miles NW of Halstead. It is so called from its ancient castle, of which a fine tower, on an eminence, is still entire.

CASTLE RISING, a borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor. The market is now disused, its harbour choked up, and the castle, whence it has its name, is in ruins. It is seven miles NE of Lynn, and 103 NNE of London.

CASTLEBAR, a town of Ireland, the most considerable in the county of Mayo. It has a great linen trade, and is 35 miles N of Galway. Lon. 9 15 W, lat. 53 54 N.

CASTLECOMER, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, situate near extensive and excellent coal-mines, 10 miles N of Kilkenny.

CASTLEDERMOT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seven miles SE of Athy.

CASTLETON, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, five miles N of Tideswells. It is situate at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the conqueror. Three of the seven wonders of the peak are in its neighbourhood; the Devil's Cave, Mam Tor, and Elden Hole. The first is a cavern in the rock above-mentioned, whose arched entrance is 42 feet high and 120 wide, which becomes narrower as it proceeds, and the roof descends to within two feet of the surface of a brook; this being passed over, another large cavern succeeds, with several high openings in the roof, which descends again to a second brook; after which is a third cavern called Roger Rain's House, because of the perpetual dropping: the length of the whole cavern is 617 yards. Mam Tor, a mile W of the village, is a mountain, 1300 feet above the level of the valley, on the top and sides of which is a camp, supposed to be Roman: it overtops the whole Peak country; and the vulgar story is that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminished. Elden Hole, a mile S of Mam Tor, is a perpendicular gulf or chasm in a limestone rock, the depth of which is unfathomable, its sides being so very shelving and irregular: it has been plumbed from 192 to 295 yards, 40 of which seemed to be in water.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the isle

of Man, near the S coast, with a rocky and shallow harbour, which checks its commerce, and renders it inferior to Douglas in most respects. In the centre of the town, on a high rock, is Castle Rushen, a magnificent pile, built of freestone in 960, by Guttred, a prince of the Danish line, who lies buried in the edifice. It is occupied by the governor of the island, and on one side of it are the chancery offices, and good barracks. Near the town is a fine quarry of black marble, whence the flight of steps leading to St. Paul's church, in London, was taken. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 53 55 N.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles NNW of Norwich, and 113 NE of London.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles NE of Lincoln, and 159 N of London.

CASTRES, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, lately an episcopal see. In the reign of Lewis XIII it was a kind of protestant republic; but in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. Near this town are mines of turquois stones. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras and M. Dacier; and seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 20 miles S of Alby. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 43 37 N.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a duchy of its name. It is 40 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 42 23 N.

CASTRO, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, six miles S of Otranto. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 40 16 N.

CASTRO, a town of Chili, capital of the island of Chiloe, with a castle, which commands the harbour. It is 180 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 42 4 S.

CASTRO, the ancient Mytilene, a seaport and capital of the island of Metelin, with two harbours, one of which will admit large vessels. There are two castles, one ancient the other modern, in each of which is a Turkish governor and commander. Considerable vestiges still remain of its former grandeur and magnificence. The chief trade is ship-building. It is 30 miles SW of Adramiti. Lon. 26 39 E, lat. 39 14 N.

CASTRO MARINO, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, seated near the mouth of the Gaudiana, 55 miles S of Beja. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 37 36 N.

CASTRO REALE, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 15 miles W of Messina.

C A T

CASTRO VIREGNA, a town of Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 12 50 S.

CASTROPOL, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 14 miles NE of Mondonedo.

CAT ISLAND. See GUANAHAMI.

CATABAW, a town of S Carolina, belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in that state. It is seated on the river Catabaw, or Wateree, on the boundary line between N and S Carolina, 18 miles S of Charlotte.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, 140 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, E and S by the Mediterranean, and W by Arragon and Valencia. It is full of high mountains, covered with forest and fruit-trees; abounds in wine, corn, and pulse; has quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and coal. Barcelona is the capital.

CATANIA, a city of Sicily, in Val di Noro, and a bishop's see, with a university, the only one in the island. The church is a noble fabric, the largest in Sicily; and the principal streets are wide, straight, and well paved with lava. Here is a magnificent convent of Benedictines, and a beautiful museum of natural history and antiques; also large remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and many monuments of ancient splendour. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Etna in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is seated on a gulf of its name, at the mouth of the Indicelle, 52 miles SW of Messina. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 37 36 N.

CATANZARO, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Ulteriore, and the see of a bishop. The dreadful earthquake of 1783 extended to this place. The chief manufacture is silks of various kinds. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Squillace, 42 miles SE of Cosenza. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N.

CATARO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a gulf of its name, 30 miles W of Scutari. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 42 40 N.

CATAWESSY, or **HUGHESBURG**, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, situate at the mouth of Catawessy creek, on the E branch of the Susquehannah, 25 miles ENE of Sunbury, and 100 NW of Philadelphia.

CATEAU. See CHATEAU CHAMBRÉSIS.

C A T

CATEGATE, a gulf of the German ocean, between Sweden and Denmark, through which the Baltic sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, and the Great and Little Belt.

CATHARINENBURG, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Perm. It is seated near the source of the Iset, 148 miles ESE of Perm. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 56 45 N.

CATHARINENSLAF, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces; namely Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia and the late government of Asoph; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name. It was built by the late empress Catharine, and is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles NE of Cherson. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

CATHARINE, ST. the principal island on the coast of the S part of Brasil, with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27 miles long, but not more than six broad. Lon. 19 17 W, lat. 27 35 S.

CATHERLOUGH. See CARLOW.

CATMANDU, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Napaul, situate on the W side of the river Napaul, 255 miles NNE of Benares, and 445 E of Delhi. Lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N.

CATOUHE, CAPE, the NE promontory of Jucatan, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N. See HONDURAS.

CATRINE, a village of Scotland, 14 miles E of Ayr, on the river Ayr. Here are extensive spinning machinery and a flourishing cotton manufacture.

CATTACK, or **CUTTACK**, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Orissa, and a post of consequence, being on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars. It is seated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

CATTALO, a town of Italy, in the Paduan; five miles S of Padua.

CATTARICK, a village in W Yorkshire, near Richmond. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a fort of cataraft near it, from which it seems to have derived its name. It was a city in the time of the Romans, one of whose highways crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast

height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here.

CATWYCK, a village of S Holland, on the German ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name is lost in the sands. It is six miles N by W of Leyden.

CATZENELNBOGEN, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. The river Maine and late electorate of Mentz divide the county into Upper and Lower; the former has Darmstadt for its capital, and the latter St. Goar. The town has an iron-mine near it, and is 10 miles NE of St. Goar.

CAVA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, at the foot of Mount Matelian, three miles W of Salerno.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse; lately an episcopal see, and subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 miles SE of Avignon.

CAVALERI, an island in the Archipelago, between the SW point of the island of Negropont and the continent of Greece. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 38 7 N.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the W by Leitrim, N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, E by the latter county and Louth, and S by Longford, W Meath, and E Meath. It sends six members to parliament, contains 37 parishes, and has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore.

CAVAN, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 51 N.

CAUB, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Rhine, two miles N by E of Bacharach.

CAUCASIA, a government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasia. The province of Caucasia comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains, extending from the Black sea to the Caspian, and the highest in Asia. Their tops are always covered with snow; and the lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. These mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language: namely, the Turco-

mans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossis, the Kisti, the Lefsius, and the Georgians.

CAUDEBEC, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, surrounded with walls, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles NW of Rouen.

CAVERIPATAM, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 90 miles E of Seringapatam.

CAVETE, a seaport on the W coast of the island of Luconia. See MANILLA.

CAVIANA, an island of S America, at the mouth of the river Amazon, 90 miles in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean. It lies under the equinoctial line, in lon. 50 20 W.

CAUVERY, or **CAVERY**, a considerable river of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, flows by Seringapatam and Tanjore, and enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

CAUTERETS, a village of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles SW of Bagneres.

CAWOOD, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S of York, and 186 NNW of London.

CAXAMARCA, a town of Peru, capital of a territory of its name. Here the Spanish general Pizarro, in 1532, perfidiously seized the inca, Atahualpha, and the next year, after a mock trial, caused him to be publicly executed. It is 70 miles NE of Truxillo. Lon. 74 53 W, lat. 7 25 S.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of London.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and dividing Spain from Portugal, enters the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

CAYAHAGA, or **CAYUGA**, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs N into Lake Erie; in lon. 82 20 W, and has an Indian town of the same name on its banks. Its mouth is wide, and deep enough to receive large sloops from the lake; and it is navigable for boats to its source, whence there is only a portage of one mile to the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum, which is also navigable, and runs S into the Ohio, at Marietta.

CAYAMBA, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 80 miles NE of Quito.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island on the coast of Guiana, capital of the French settlements there, bounded on the w by the Dutch colony of Surinam. The island is about 50 miles in circumference, separated from the continent by a very narrow channel. The surface is low and marshy, and covered with forests. The French settled here in 1625, but left it in 1654, and it was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne pepper, sugar, and coffee, are the principal commodities. Lon. 52 15 W, lat. 4 56 N.

CAYUGA, a lake of New York, in Onandago county, 35 miles long and two broad. It lies nine miles E of Seneca lake, and empties, at its N end, into Seneca river.

CAZIMIR, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

CEBU. See ZEBU.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James river, in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge; remarkable for its natural bridge, on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. This determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water: its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends; and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch is about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees; and the residue, with the hills on both sides, is one solid rock of limestone. This bridge gives name to the county, and affords a commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance.

CEDAR POINT, a seaport of Maryland, in Charles county. The exports are chiefly tobacco and maize. It is seated on the Potomac, 12 miles below Port Tobacco, and 40 S by E of Washington.

CEDOGNA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, seated at the foot of the Appenines, 26 miles NNE of Conza.

CEPALONIA, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, opposite the gulf of Lepanto, fertile in oil and muscadine wine. It is part of

the republic of Seven Islands, and the capital is of the same name. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

CEPALU, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see, with a castle; seated on a promontory, 14 miles E of Tormini. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 15 N.

CELANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near the lake of Celano, 15 miles S of Aquila.

CELEBES, or **MACASSAR**, an island in the Indian ocean, to the E of Borneo. It is 560 miles from N to S, and 300 in breadth. The E side of the island is sometimes called Celebes, and the W Macassar; but in general the former name is given to the whole island. It lies under the line; but the heat is moderated by the N winds, and the rains, which constantly fall five days before and after the full moons, and during the two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The products of the country are maize, rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, pumpions, black pepper, callivances or beans, melons, plantains, mangoes, oranges, lemons, pines, &c. It is well stocked with horses, buffalos, cattle, deer, sheep, goats, hogs, cats, and monkeys. Cotton grows in great abundance. In the middle of the island are mountains, almost inaccessible, in which are quarries of excellent stone and marble, and mines of gold, copper, and tin. The natives are Mahometans, consisting of several nations or tribes, and the best soldiers in these parts. They are short and thick set, have a flatfish face, but not thick lips, and their colour is of a reddish yellow: their manners are not graceful; and they are revengeful and jealous. The Dutch have some settlements on the coasts, of which the chief is Macassar.

CENADA, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 18 miles N of Treviso.

CENIS, a mountain of Savoy, which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Susa from the Morianne.

CENTREVILLE, a town of Maryland, chief of Queen Ann county, 18 miles S of Chester, and 95 SSW of Philadelphia.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, eight miles S of Carthagera.

CERAM, an island in the Indian ocean, to the W of New Guinea, 140 miles long and 50 broad. It is mountainous and woody. Along the coast the Dutch have had influence and power to destroy the clove trees of the island. Lon. 112 to 130 E, lat. 3 S.

CER

CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mount Louis of the French.

CERENZA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on a rock, 10 miles N by W of St. Severino.

CERET, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. Here the commissioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. In 1794, the French defeated the Spaniards near this town. It is 14 miles WSW of Perpignan.

CERIGNOLA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, celebrated by Horace for its excellent bread. Near this town is the ancient Salapia, the ruins of which are still called Salpe. It is 20 miles S of Manfredonia.

CERIGO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of the Morea, and to the N of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cythera. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 20 N.

CERILLY, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seven miles W of Moulins, and 11 S of Bourges.

CERINES, a seaport of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a castle. Lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

CERNE ABBAS, a village in Dorsetshire, on the river Cerne, seven miles NW of Dorchester. Here are the ruins of an abbey, the gate-house of which remains externally entire. It is surrounded by high chalk hills, and on the side of one of them is cut the figure of a man, 180 feet in height, holding a club in his right hand, and extending the other.

CERETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, with a mineral spring, 24 miles SE of Coire.

CERRITO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a cathedral and collegiate church, five miles NNE of Telesia.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery of Italy, in the Milanese, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains several villages.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university; seated on a river of its name, 22 miles N by W of Tarragona.

CERVIA, a town of Italy, in Romagna,

CEY

na, seated near the gulf of Venice, 20 miles SE of Ravenna.

CERVINARA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 12 miles SW of Benevento.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated on the Savio, 18 miles S by E of Ravenna.

CESENATICO, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna. The inhabitants having arrested a messenger with dispatches, the English, in August 1800, set fire to the moles of the harbour, and burnt or sunk 16 vessels that were therein. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 16 miles SE of Ravenna.

CESSIRUX, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 27 miles ESE of Lyon.

CETTE, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault, seated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 43 N.

CEVA, a town of Piedmont, with a fort. It was taken by the French in 1796, and retaken by the Piedmontese peasants in 1799. It stands on the river Tanaro, eight miles SE of Mondovi.

CEVENNES, a late territory of France, in the province of Languedoc. It is a mountainous country, and now forms the department of Gard.

CEUTA, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, and a bishop's see. It belongs to Spain, and is seated on the straits of Gibraltar, 140 miles NNW of Fez. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 50 N.

CEYLON, a large island of the E Indies, separated from the SE point of Hindoostan, by Palk's strait and the gulf of Manaar. It is 280 miles in length and 140 in its greatest breadth, nearly resembling a ham in shape, the narrow part to the N; and hence the peninsula of Jafnapatam was called Hamshel by the Dutch. The flat tracts on the coast, covered with rich fields of rice, are bounded by groves of cocoa-nut trees, and the prospect usually terminated by woods, which cover the sides of mountains. The E coast is bald and rocky, and the N part is every where indented with inlets of the sea. The interior parts abound with steep and lofty mountains, covered with thick forests, and full of almost impenetrable jungles; but there are fertile vallies. The woods and mountains completely surround the dominions of the king of Candy, and are a natural barrier against his foreign

enemies. The most lofty range of mountains divide the island nearly into two parts, and terminate completely the effects of the monsoons, which set in periodically from opposite sides of them. The monsoon on the w side prevails in May, June, and July, and is usually extremely violent; at which time the n parts are little affected, and are even generally dry. In October and November the opposite monsoon rages, when the n of the island is affected, and scarcely any impression of it is felt in the southern parts. The seasons are more regulated by the monsoons than the course of the sun; for the coolest season is during the summer solstice, while the western monsoon prevails. Spring commences in October, and the hottest season is from January to the beginning of April. The climate, on the whole, is much more temperate than on the continent of Hindoostan; but this is to be understood as confined to the coasts, where the sea-breezes have room to circulate. In the interior of the country the heat is many degrees greater, and the climate often extremely sultry and unhealthy. The most considerable mountain is called Hamalell, or Adam's Peak, and is of a pyramidal form, near the middle of the island. On its top is a large flat stone, with an impression on it in the shape of a man's foot, but considerably longer. The Cingalese have a tradition that Budha, the great author of their religion, left the print of his foot on this stone when he ascended into heaven. Most of the rivers in the island take their rise in the middle range of mountains, and the two largest are the Malivagonga and the Mulivaddy. The rivers, although unusually smooth at their outlets into the sea, are seldom navigable to any great distance, for on entering the mountains they become rocky and rapid. Beside the rivers, with which the island abounds, there are many lakes and canals communicating with them. In some places there are rich mines, whence are procured rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value; also iron, copper, and black lead. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamoms. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. Two species of the bread-fruit tree are indigenous to this island; one of which is used by the Cingalese as bread, and, in times of scarcity, instead

of rice. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to cover 15 or 20 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel to shade them from the sun, and they are so tough that they are not easily torn. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Of the animal tribes, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in the Indies; and it abounds with buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. It has a great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met with in other places; also very dangerous serpents, some of them said to be of a prodigious size, and ants which do a great deal of mischief. The aborigines of Ceylon consist of two classes of people, the Cingalese and the Vaddahs. The latter are still in the rudest stage of social life; they live embosomed in the woods, or in the hollows of the mountains; hunting their sole employment, and providing for the day their only care. Some of them acknowledge the authority of the king of Candy; and exchange with the Cingalese elephants teeth and deer's flesh, for arrows, cloth, &c.; but this practice is not general, for two-thirds of them hold no communication with the Cingalese, and have an utter antipathy to strangers. They worship a particular god; and their religious doctrine seems to consist of some indistinct notions of the fundamental principles of the Braminical faith. In some places they have erected temples; but for the most part they perform worship at an altar constructed of bamboos, under the shade of a banyan-tree. The Cingalese are the subjects of the king of Candy, and appear to have been, beyond time of memory, a race of Hindoos, instructed in all the arts of civil life, nearly in as high a degree as the nations of the neighbouring continent. They are pagans; and, though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship only the inferior deities, among which they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous: some are of silver, copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of mud, smoothly covered with clay, and

the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basins, and two or three stools; none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are some inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In February 1796, Columbo, the Dutch capital, surrendered to the English, who continue possessed of all the settlements on the coasts, the principal of which are Columbo and Trincomale. See CANNY.

CHABLATS, a fertile province of Savoy, bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, E by Vallais, S by Faucigny, and W by the Genevois. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, celebrated for its excellent white wines. It is 12 miles E by N of Auxerre.

CHACEWATER, a village in Cornwall, five miles W of Truro. In its environs, within the circle of two miles, are several rich copper mines.

CHACKTOOLE BAY, a bay in Norton sound, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162° 47' W, lat. 64° 31' N.

CHAGAING, a city of Birmah, with a small fort. It is the principal emporium for cotton, which is brought from all parts of the country, and embarked here for the China market. Here also is the only manufacture of marble idols, whence the whole Birman empire is supplied; none being allowed to be made in any other place. The quarries, where the materials are got, are only a few miles distant. It is situate opposite Ava, the deserted capital, on the N side of the Irrawaddy, which here turns N and parts it from Ummerapoora the present capital.

CHAGRE, a town and fort of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of its name, to the SW of Porto Bello. The fort was taken by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80° 17' W, lat. 9° 10' N.

CHATS DIEU, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, with a

celebrated Benedictine abbey, 12 miles E of Brioude.

CHALDEA. See IRAC ARABIA.

CHALLANS, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 21 miles N of Sables d'Olonne.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, a city of France, capital of the department of Marne, and lately an episcopal see. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 95 miles E of Paris. Lon. 4° 27' E, lat. 48° 57' N.

CHALONS SUR SAONE, a city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a citadel, and lately an episcopal see. It is the staple of iron for Lyon and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. Here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the old town, the new town, and the suburb of St. Lawrence. In the first is the court of justice, and the cathedral. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 33 miles E by S of Autun. Lon. 4° 57' E, lat. 46° 47' N.

CHALUS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle. Richard I of England, while preparing to besiege this place, received a wound in his shoulder, by an arrow, which proved mortal. It is 25 miles WSW of Limoges.

CHAM, a town of Lower Bavaria, capital of a county of its name; seated on the river Cham, at its influx with the Regen, 27 miles NE of Ratibon. Lon. 12° 45' E, lat. 49° 10' N.

CHAMBERSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Franklin county, with two presbyterian churches, situate in a hilly country, 30 miles SW of Carlisle. Lon. 77° 41' W, lat. 39° 56' N.

CHAMBERY, the capital of Savoy, with a castle, and a ducal palace. It is fortified with walls and ditches, and watered by many streams, which run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs; and in the neighbourhood are some baths, much frequented in summer. In 1742 the Spaniards made themselves masters of this capital, but it was restored by the peace of 1748. It was taken in 1792 by the French, who were dispossessed of it in 1799, but regained it

in 1800. It is seated at the conflux of the Lefse and Orban, 27 miles NE of Grenoble, and 8½ NW of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 33 N.

CHAMBLEE, or **CHAMBLY**, a fort of Lower Canada, on the river Chambly, issuing from Lake Champlain. It was taken by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the English in 1776. It is 15 miles E of Montreal, and a little higher on the same river is the town and fort of St. John.

CHAMOND, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, with a castle on the river Giez, 17 miles S of Lyon.

CHAMPAÑNE, a late province of France, 162 miles long and 112 broad; bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxembourg, E by Lorraine and Franche Comté, S by Burgundy, and W by the Ile of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake of N America, which divides the N part of the state of New York from that of Vermont. It is 110 miles long, and 18 in its broadest part; the mean width is about six miles, and its depth is sufficient for the largest vessel. It contains many islands, the principal of which, called North Hero, is 24 miles long, and from two to four wide. It receives the waters of Lake George from the SSW, and sends its own waters a N course, through Chamblee river, into the St. Lawrence. The land on its borders, and on the banks of its rivers, is good.

CHAMPLAIN, a town of New York, in Clinton county, situate on Lake Champlain, near its N extremity, 80 miles N of Crown Point.

CHAMPLEMY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, near the source of the Nièvre, 25 miles NNE of Nevers.

CHANCA, a town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANDA, a city of Hindoostan, in Berar, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 miles S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

CHANDREE, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the Malwa country, near the river Betwa. It is the residence of a rajah, and 148 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 43 E, lat. 24 48 N.

CHANDERNAGORE, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It was the principal French settlement in the E Indies,

and had a strong fort, which was destroyed by admiral Watson in 1757; and in 1793, the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the W side of the Hoogly, a little NNW of Calcutta.

CHANG-HAI, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth. It is 18 miles SE of Song-kiang.

CHANMANNING, a city of Tibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

CHANOKKY. See **FORTROSE**.

CHAN-SI, one of the smallest provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is full of mountains, some of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the rest are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom. It contains five cities of the first class, and 85 of the second and third. The capital is Tai-yuen.

CHANTILLY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, celebrated for a great pottery; also for a fine forest and magnificent hunting-seat, which belonged, before the late revolution, to the prince of Condé. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris.

CHAN-TONG, a maritime province of China, on the eastern coast. It contains six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third; beside which there are along the coast several forts and villages of considerable note on account of their commerce, and a number of small islands, the greater part of which have very convenient harbours. This province has large manufactures of silk, and a kind of stuffs peculiar to this part of China. It is traversed by the imperial canal. The capital is Tsin-nan.

CHAO-HING, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. The inhabitants of this district are said to be the greatest adepts in chikastery of any in China. Lon. 138 0 E, lat. 30 10 N.

CHAO-TUNG, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a manufactory of the bronzes in its neighbourhood. Lon. 114 25 E, lat. 25 10 N.

CHAPAKANG, or **DSAPRONG**, a city of Tibet, seated on the southern head of the Ganges, 90 miles westward from the lake Manasarar, whence that branch

is supposed to take its rise. Lon. 78 49 E, lat. 34 0 N.

CHAPEL HILL, a town of N Carolina, in Orange county, with a university established by the state, and first opened for the admission of students in 1796. It stands on an eminence, 20 miles NW of Raleigh. Lon. 79 6 W, lat. 35 50 N.

CHAPEL IN FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the confines of the Peak, 17 miles SE of Manchester, and 165 NNW of London.

CHARABON, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in a country that produces much rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c. which the Dutch purchase at a low rate. It is 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 5 S.

CHARASM, a fertile country of Asia, bounded on the N by Turkestan, E by Bukaria, S by Chorasan, and W by the Caspian sea. It is divided among several Tatarian princes, of whom one takes the title of khan, with a degree of preeminence over the rest, and he is said to be able to raise an army of 50,000 horsemen. Urgentz is the capital, and the usual residence of the khan in winter, but during the summer he generally encamps on the banks of the river Amol; and as his camp is called Khiva, the people have generally been called the Tartars of Khiva.

CHARNBOROUGH, a village in Dorsetshire, six miles SSE of Blandford. In the grounds of a gentleman's seat here, is the house where the plan of the glorious revolution of 1688 was concerted.

CHARCOS, LOS, an audience of Peru. It has the finest silver mines in the world. Plata is the capital. See **POTOSI**.

CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday. The spot on which it stands is preeminent over all the country between the two seas; and it has a copious stream, which might be easily conducted in a direction opposite that which it now takes, and led with equal facility either into the north or south channel. It is 12 miles SSE of Taunton, and 141 W by S of London.

CHARENTE, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which rises in Limousin, and runs by Angoulême and Saintes into the bay of Biscay. Angoulême is the capital.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Angis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

CHARENTON, a town of France, in

the department of Paris, once famous for its protestant church. It stands on the river Seine, four miles S of Paris.

CHARITE, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. Here are forges for converting the iron of the neighbourhood into steel, a woollen manufacture, and another for arms, helmets, and hardware in general. The suburb is situate in a kind of island, which forms about a fourth of the town. The most remarkable edifice is the priory of the Benedictine Clunistics. When the vast riches and prerogatives of this monastery are considered, it should not be forgotten, that, in a season of scarcity, the whole town has subsisted upon its bounty; and hence it derives its name. It is seated on the Loire, 15 miles N by W of Nevers. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

CHARLEMONT, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, six miles S of Dungannon.

CHARLEMONT, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes; seated on a craggy mountain, by the river Meuse, 20 miles NE of Rocroy. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 7 N.

CHARLEROY, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, on the N side of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 37 12 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory on the SW part of the strait entering into Hudson's bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

CHARLESTON, a district of S Carolina, which lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. The city of Charleston is the capital.

CHARLESTON, a city and seaport of S Carolina, deemed the capital of the state, though the seat of government is at Columbia. It is a place of good trade; and has an exchange, an armoury, and 13 edifices for public worship. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees. It is 100 miles SSE of Columbia. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 32 42 N.

CHARLESTON, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, near the head of Chesapeake bay, six miles E by S of Havre de Grace, and 60 SW of Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Cheshire county, situate on the Connecticut, 84 miles WNW of Portsmouth, and 105 NW of Boston.

CHARLESTON, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Middlesex county, situate under the celebrated Breed's Hill, and connected on the S, by Charles River Bridge, with Boston.

CHARLESTON, a town of the state of Rhode Island, in Washington county. It is the residence of the greater part of the Indians that still remain in the state: they are well disposed toward the government, and speak the English language. It is 19 miles NW of Newport.

CHARLESTON, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, much frequented by invalids for the benefit of goats whey. It is pleasantly seated near the Dee, 28 miles W by S of Aberdeen.

CHARLESTON, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire. See **LIMEKILNS**.

CHARLETON, a beautiful island at the bottom of James bay, 30 miles W by N of Albany Fort.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8° 30' W, lat. 52° 23' N.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. The streets are straight, and the houses of an equal height. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, near Mezieres, 25 miles WNW of Sedan.

CHARLOTTE, a town of N Carolina, chief of Mecklenburg county, situate on Steel creek, 44 miles SSW of Salisbury. Lon. 80° 45' W, lat. 35° 12' N.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a royal palace, and magnificent gardens. It was built by Sophia Charlotte, the first queen of Prussia, on the river Spree, four miles ESE of Berlin.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a town of Virginia, chief of Albemarle county, situate near the head of the Rivanna, 80 miles WNW of Richmond, and 82 WSW of Fredericksburg.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the capital of the Isle of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, situate on the W coast. Lon. 62° 50' W, lat. 46° 5' N.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the capital of Dominica, formerly called Roseau. It stands on a point of land, on the SW side of the island, which forms two

bays; and is 22 miles SE of Prince Rupert's bay. Lon. 61° 25' W, lat. 15° 25' N.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, six miles ESE of London, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. In this parish, on Blackheath, is Morden college, a noble institution for decayed merchants, founded by sir John Morden, bart. a Turkey merchant.

CHARMES, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, eight miles E of Mirecourt.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a ruinous castle; seated on the Reconce, 24 miles WNW of Macon.

CHAROST, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun.

CHARROUX, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 25 miles S of Poitiers.

CHARTRES, a city of France, capital of the department of Eure and Loire, and lately an episcopal see. Here is a general hospital, and another for 120 blind persons. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, 45 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1° 34' E, lat. 48° 27' N.

CHARTREUSE, or **GRAND CHARTREUSE**, one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, eight miles N of Grenoble. It is seated on the top of a high mountain, which stands in a plain, three miles in length, having only one entrance. It was the chief of the monasteries of the order of Chartreux, and so large that there were lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who met here once a year. It was converted into a kind of arsenal, at the commencement of the late revolution.

CHARYBDIS, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the theme of poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the great earthquake in 1783.

CHATAHOOCHEE, a large and rapid river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the Appalachian mountains, and runs S for 300 miles to E Florida, where it is joined by the Flint from the W, and then their united stream takes the name of Appalachian.

CHATEAU BRIANT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with an old castle, 24 miles s of Rennes.

CHATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a magnificent palace belonging to the bishop of Cambray. A treaty was concluded here, in 1559, between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Scille, 14 miles sE of Cambray.

CHATEAU CHINON, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated near the source of the Yonne, 36 miles E by N of Nevers.

CHATEAU DAUPHIN, a strong castle of Piedmont, near the source of the Po, 16 miles W by N of Saluzzo.

CHATEAU DU LOIR, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, famous for a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loire, 22 miles sSE of Mans, and 97 SW of Paris.

CHATEAU GONTIER, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a castle, a mineral spring, and a trade in linens. It is seated on the Mayenne, 22 miles NW of Angers.

CHATEAU JANDON, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, 30 miles s of Melun.

CHATEAU PORTIEN, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, six miles W of Rethel.

CHATEAU RENAUD, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 20 miles NW of Amboise.

CHATEAU THIERRY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle on an eminence. It is the birthplace of the celebrated La Fontaine, and seated on the river Marne, 57 miles ESE of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

CHATEAU VILAIN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 16 miles W of Chaumont.

CHATEAUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. Here is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The streets are straight; the houses uniform; and the great square is very spacious. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 miles N of Blois, and 72 SW of Paris.

CHATEAULIN, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, seated on

the Anzon, where there is a salmon fishery, 12 miles N of Quimper.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 16 miles s of Bourges.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Sarthe, 12 miles N of Angers.

CHATEAUROUX, a town of France, capital of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 35 miles SW of Bourges, and 148 s by W of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 46 46 N.

CHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, eight miles N of Epinal.

CHATEL CHALON, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a Benedictine nunnery, 35 miles SSW of Belançon.

CHATELIERAULT, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds. It is seated on the Vienne, 22 miles NE of Poitiers.

CHATENOV, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, six miles sE of Neufchâteau.

CHATHAM, a town in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. In 1667, the Dutch failed up to this town, and burnt several men of war: but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications made at Chatham. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church by the sailors. It is 31 miles ESE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 22 N.

CHATHAM, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on the exterior extremity of the elbow of Cape Cod. It has about 40 vessels employed in the fishery, and is 70 miles SE of Boston. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 41 44 N.

CHATHAM, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, on the E bank of the river Connecticut, opposite the city of Middleton.

CHATHAM, a town of S Carolina, chief of Chesterfield county, situate in a rich country, at the head of the Pedee,

90 miles NE of Columbia, and 110 N by W of Georgetown.

CHATILLON LES DOMBES, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 12 miles W of Bourg.

CHATILLON SUR INDRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 10 miles S of Loches.

CHATILLON SUR MARNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 17 miles S of Rheims.

CHATILLON SUR SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, divided into two by the river Seine. It has iron-works in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles NW of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

CHATONNAY, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 15 miles E of Vienne, and 20 SE of Lyon.

CHARE, a town of France, in the department of Indre, on the river Indre, 22 miles SSE of Chateauroux.

CHATSWORTH, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, six miles W of Chesterfield. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Devonshire, which, for its fine situation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is deemed one of the wonders of the peak. In its first age it was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, instead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartment.

CHATTERPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, capital of the circar of Bundela. It is 120 miles WSW of Allahabad. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 25 0 N.

CHATZAN, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Moulton, 90 miles W of Moulton. Lon. 69 45 E, lat. 31 8 N.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, with two suburbs, and two forts. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is an old Roman stone bridge. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega, 30 miles SW of Braganza. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 41 45 N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Marne. The principal gate of the church of the college is much admired. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 56 miles E by S of Troyes. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 16 miles SSW of Beauvais.

CHAUNY, a town of France, in the

department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 miles E of Noyon.

CHAUX DE FOND, a village of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel. The inhabitants, about 3000, make numerous watches and clocks; and the women are employed in the lace manufacture. It is seated in a fertile valley, nine miles NNW of Neuchâtel.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a large tape manufacture, and in the vicinity are several copper and brass works. It is seated in the most fertile part of the moorland, 12 miles NNW of Stafford, and 146 NW of London.

CHEBUCRO, a bay and harbour on the SSE coast of Nova Scotia. Near the head of the bay is the city of Halifax.

CHEBABUCTO, a bay on the E part of Nova Scotia, which receives Salmon river from the W, remarkable for one of the greatest fisheries in the world.

CHEDDER, a village in Somersetshire, seated under Mendip hills, three miles SE of Axbridge. It is famous for large cheeses; and its cliffs constitute one of the finest mountain scenes in England.

CHERDUBA, an island in the bay of Bengal, on the coast of Arracan, 45 miles in length. It yields abundance of rice, and is governed by a lieutenant, who is subject to the viceroy of Arracan. The most western point is in lon. 93 8 E, lat. 18 40 N.

CHELDWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles WSW of Northleach, situate on the sides of two hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman bath was discovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

CHEITORE, or **ODIPOUR**, a territory of Hindoostan, and one of the principal of the Rajpoot states. It consists, in general, of high mountains, divided by narrow vallies accessible only by narrow passes, and abounds with fortresses. It is tributary to the Mahrattas.

CHEITORE, or **ODIPOUR**, a town of Hindoostan, in a territory of its name. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situate on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681. It is 130 miles SSW of Agimere. Lon. 74 56 E, lat. 25 21 N.

CHELM, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its name, and a bishop's see. It is 100

miles ESE of Warlaw. Lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

CHELMER, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater.

CHELMSFORD, the county-town of Essex, with a market on Friday. Here is a magnificent shire-house, an excellent conduit, and a new county gaol. It is situate at the confluence of the Can with the Chelmer, 29 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 44 N.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, situate on the S side of the Merrimac, over which is a curious bridge, at Patucket Falls, which connects this town with Dracut. It is 28 miles NNW of Boston.

CHELSEA, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, one mile W of Westminster. Here is a magnificent hospital for the invalids of the army; an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries; and a noble rotunda in the garden of Ranelagh house, which is a place of fashionable amusement in the summer evenings, and the finest structure of the kind in Europe.

CHELTENHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Here are two mineral springs, celebrated for their salubrity. It is nine miles NE of Gloucester, and 95 W by N of London.

CHELUM, a river of Hindoostan, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of that name, in a SE direction, joins the Indus below Moultan. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander.

CHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, surrounded with walls and ditches. It has four suburbs, and a castle about a mile from the town. Great quantities of cottons and other fine stuffs are made here; and the bleaching business is very considerable. It is situate on a river of the same name, 38 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 50 50 N.

CHENCOUR, or **CHEMKON**, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Georgia, with a beautiful castle, grand caravanseras, and several mosques, 160 miles NE of Erivan.

CHENENGO, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in May. It is situate

near the river Chenengo, 32 miles NE of Union, and 60 SW of Cooperstown.

CHEN-SI, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 160 of the second and third. It is fertile, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields: these insects the Chinese eat boiled. In Chen-si are rich gold mines, which are not allowed to be opened. Sin-gan is the capital.

CHEN-YANG, or **MOUG-DEN**, a city of Chinese Tartary, capital of the country of the Mantchew Tartars, and of a department of the same name, otherwise called **LEAO-TONG**. The walls are 10 miles in circumference; and it is ornamented with several public edifices, and provided with arsenals and storehouses. It is 350 miles ENE of Peking. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 41 55 N.

CHEPELLO, an island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a large castle, on a perpendicular rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a church. It is walled round, has a wooden bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet in height. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn, 18 miles N of Bristol, and 127 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 52 N.

CHER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from a river which rises in Auvergne, and flows into the Loire, below Tours. Bourges is the capital.

CHERASCO, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on a mountain, at the confluence of the Sturia with the Tanaro, 24 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

CHERAW, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Darlington, Chesterfield, and Marlborough. The capital is Greenville.

CHERBURG, a seaport of France, in

the department of Manche, with an Augustine abbey. It is remarkable for the seafight between the English and French in 1693, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the works for improving the harbour. These works were resumed on a stupendous scale, by Lewis XVI; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution. Cherbourg is 50 miles NW of Caen. Lon. 1° 33' E, lat. 49° 38' N.

CHERESOU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Curdistan, 150 miles N of Bagdad. Lon. 44° 15' E, lat. 35° 50' N.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See TENNESSEE.

CHEROY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 10 miles W of Sens.

CHERRONISO, a town of European Turkey, on the NE coast of the island of Negropont, 25 miles E of Negropont. Lon. 24° 37' E, lat. 38° 31' N.

CHERRY ISLAND, in the Northern ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20° 5' E, lat. 74° 30' N.

CHERRY VALLEY, a town of New York, in Oswego county, at the head of a creek of its name, 18 miles S of Canajohary, and 45 W by N of Albany.

CHERSO, an island in the gulf of Venice, near Croatia, belonging to Venice. The soil is stony; but it abounds in cattle, wine, oil, and honey. It has a town of the same name, with a harbour. Lon. 14° 45' E, lat. 45° 10' N.

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenski, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. The church, and many of the houses, are built of stone, in a pretty taste. It contains a dock, from which several men of war and merchant ships have been launched; but owing to some sand banks in the river, the naval establishment has been transferred hence to Nicolayef. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met emperor Joseph II. At this place, in 1790, the philanthropic Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity; and a monument was erected to his

memory by the Russian admiral. Cherson is 50 miles E of Oczakow. Lon. 31° 26' E, lat. 46° 37' N.

CHERTSEY, a town in Surrey, with a market on Wednesday. It was the first burial place of Henry VI, who was afterward removed to Windsor. Here was formerly an abbey, of which only a part of the walls now remain. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge, 20 miles W by S of London.

CHESAPEAKE, one of the largest and safest bays in the United States. Its entrance is between Cape Charles in Maryland and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the N. It is from seven to 18 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; affording a safe navigation and many commodious harbours. It receives the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

CHESHAM, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SE of Aislebury, and 29 W by N of London.

CHESHIRE, a county palatine of England, bounded on the N by Lancashire, NE by Yorkshire, E by Derbyshire, SE by Staffordshire, S by Shropshire, W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and NW by the Irish sea, into which projects a peninsula, 13 miles long and six broad, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including the peninsula just mentioned on the W, or a narrow tract of land, which stretches, between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. It is divided into seven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 101 parishes. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and two for Chester. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, Dee, and Dane; and it has several small lakes. It is rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths, upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the highest hills in it are about Frodham; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, from whose milk is made excellent cheese, of which vast quantities are sent to London, Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs at Nantwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and

Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock.

CHESTER, a city and the capital of Cheshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and the walls are nearly two miles in circumference, in which are four gates, toward the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle (in which is the shire-hall) and 10 churches, beside the cathedral. The main streets have a sort of covered portico running out from house to house, which are called rows, and afford a sheltered walk for the foot passengers. It has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places for taking shipping for Dublin. Chester has a small share of foreign trade, a manufacture of gloves, a considerable traffic of shop goods into N Wales, and two annual fairs the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It is 38 miles sw of Manchester, and 182 NW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 12 N.

CHESTER, a borough of Pennsylvania, capital of Delaware county, seated on the Delaware, 15 miles sw of Philadelphia.

CHESTER, a town of Maryland, capital of Kent county, with a college, incorporated in 1782. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 80 sw of Philadelphia. See ANNAPOLIS.

CHESTER, a town of S Carolina, chief of Chester county, seated on Broad river, 60 miles NW of Columbia.

CHESTER, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, situate on a lake, which sends its waters into the Merrimac, 16 miles w of Exeter, and 34 w by s of Portsmouth.

CHESTER, WEST, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Chester county, 25 miles w by s of Philadelphia.

CHESTER, WEST, a town of New York, chief of a county of the same name, 15 miles NE of New York.

CHESTER LE STREET, a village in the county of Durham, on the w side of the river Wear, six miles N of Durham. The church is collegiate, and was formerly the see of a bishop, till removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, to Durham. Roman coins are still found here.

CHESTERFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and the church has a remarkable curved spire. Here are manufactures of stockings, carpets,

and brown earthen ware; also iron founderies, the ore and coal for the supply of which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent hence, by a canal to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough. Chesterfield is seated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 22 miles N of Derby, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 53 18 N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, on the E bank of the Connecticut, 25 miles s of Charleston, and 72 w by s of Exeter.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of mountains in England, which run from N to s through Northumberland and Cumberland. Near these many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter between the Percies and the Douglasses, celebrated in the ancient popular ballad. These hills are chiefly wild and open sheep-walks: goats also are fed among them, and some of the finest cattle in the kingdom, in parts of the Scotch border.

CHIAMETLAN, a town of New Spain, in a maritime province of the same name, which is fertile, and contains many silver mines. On the coast are a cluster of small islands. The town is near the Pacific ocean, 365 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 105 45 W, lat. 23 40 N.

CHIAMPA, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by the desert of Cochinchina, E and s by the Indian ocean, and w by Cambodia. It is little known.

CHIAPA, an inland province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. It has no mines or sand of gold, but abounds in wood, aromatic gums, balsams, cocoa, corn, &c.; and its horses are so valuable that they are sent to Mexico, 500 miles distance.

CHIAPA DOS ESPAGNOLS, or CIUDAD REAL, a city of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa, and a bishop's see. It has several monasteries and an elegant cathedral, and is 50 miles ssw of Villa Hermosa. Lon. 94 35 W, lat. 17 0 N.

CHIAPA DOS INDIOS, a large town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa, containing 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly Indians, who are rich, and raise a great deal of sugar. It is seated on the river Tabasco, 30 miles w by N of Chiapa dos Espagnols.

CHIARENZA, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, opposite the

island of Zante. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 50 N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where the Austrians defeated the French in 1701. It is 15 miles NNE of Crema.

CHIAROMONTE, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated on a mountain, 25 miles W of Syracuse.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Switzerland, capital of a country of its name, subject to the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits, being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. The governor's palace and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortress, on the summit of a rock; and close to the town is a rock of albedos. It is seated between high ridges of mountains, near a small lake of its name, 38 miles S of Coire. Lon. 9 27 E, lat. 46 15 N.

CHICASAWS, a nation of American Indians, settled on the head branches of the Tombecbe, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the NW corner of Georgia. They have seven towns, the central one of which is in lon. 89 43 W, lat. 34 23 N.

CHICHACOTTA, a fortified town on the S frontier of Bootan, frequently taken and relinquished by the British India troops, in the war with the Bootees in 1772. It is 94 miles S of Tasafudon. Lon. 89 35 E, lat. 26 35 N.

CHICHESTER, a city and the capital of Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, has seven churches beside the cathedral, and is governed by a mayor. The city is walled round, and from the marketplace, which is the centre, may be seen the four gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. has some foreign commerce, and a manufacture of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. It is seated in a plain, on the river Levant, 61 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

CHIELEFA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. Lon. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Upper Bavaria, sometimes called the Bavarian Sea. It is 35 miles in circumference, and in the midst of it are two islands. On one of them is a convent of Benedictine nuns, and on the other an Augustine monastery. It lies 16 miles SSW of Burkhaufer.

CHIERI, a town of Piedmont, surrounded by an ancient wall, in which

are six gates. It has four grand squares, many churches and religious houses, and considerable manufactures of cloth and silk. It is seven miles E of Turin.

CHIETI. See **CIVITA DI CHIETI**.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, 10 miles NE of London. It is noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harfnett, who had been vicar of this place, and lies buried in the church.

CHIHIRI, or **PORT CHER**, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which has a considerable trade. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 14 40 N.

CHILI, a large country of S America, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. The mountainous part of it is possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, who are still formidable neighbours to the Spaniards. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be properly deemed a Spanish province, is a narrow district, extending along the coast, from the desert of Atakamas to the island of Chiloe, above 900 miles. Though bordering on the torrid zone, it never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the E by the Andes, and refreshed from the W by cooling sea-breezes. The temperature of the air is so mild and equable, that the Spaniards give it the preference to that of the southern provinces in their native country. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit the famous Andalusian race from which they sprung. Nature, too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. Yet, in all this extent of country there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 negroes and people of a mixed race. St. Jago is the capital.

CHILKA, a lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very

narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 40 miles long and 14 broad, with a narrow slip of ground between it and the sea. It contains many inhabited islands. On the NW it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery river, and shuts up the Circars toward the continent.

CHILLAN, or **CHILAN**, a town of Chili, capital of a district. It is chiefly inhabited by Indians, and 75 miles NE of Concepcion.

CHILLERKOS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 13 miles NW of Lisbon.

CHILLICOTHE, the capital of the state of Ohio, though at present only a small place, seated on the W bank of the Scioto, 130 miles NE of Frankfort, and 180 SW of Pittsburgh. Lon. 83° 8' W, lat. 39° 14' N.

CHILLON, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berné, five miles ESE of Vevey.

CHILOE, an island, on the coast of Chili, 125 miles long and 17 broad. The principal town is Castro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills in England, running from E to W through Buckinghamshire. They are covered, in various parts, with woods; and some of the eminences, which are of considerable height, afford rich prospects. This district belongs to the crown, and for time immemorial has had an officer with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the department of Nord. Near it are mines of iron, with foundries and forges. It is seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles SW of Charlemont.

CHIMERA, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, including a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 29 miles N of Corfu. Lon. 20° 8' E, lat. 40° 8' N.

CHIMLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the river Taw, 21 miles NW of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London.

CHINA, an extensive empire in Asia, between 100 and 125° E lon. and 20 and 41° N lat. bounded on the E by the Yellow and the China sea, S by the latter, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Siam, W by Tibet, and N by the Gobi, which it is separated by. The stupendous wall ex-

ceeds every thing of human art and industry that is read of in history: it extends along a hilly surface 1500 miles in length; the breadth is such that six horsemen may ride abreast upon it with ease; and it is flanked with towers, at the distance of 140 feet: the materials of which the whole is composed are so close and solid, that it is yet almost entire, though built above 2000 years ago. China is divided into 15 provinces, which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-si, Chen-si, Se-tchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-si, Yun-nan, and Koei-tcheou. These provinces contain 4402 walled cities; divided into classes, the civil and the military; the civil class containing 2045, and the military 2357. The civil class is again divided into three other classes; the first are called *fou*, the second *tcheou*, and the third *shien*. According to the statement of the population of China, delivered to lord Macartney, in 1793, by a Chinese mandarin, the number of inhabitants was not less than 333,000,000. This estimate sir George Staunton defends, and gives a variety of reasons to account for this wonderful population; observing in conclusion, that from this statement China contains, upon an average, about one third more inhabitants than are found upon an equal quantity of land in the most populous country in Europe. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the S; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. Here are several large lakes; the principal of them are the Po-yang, in Kiang-si, 250 miles in circumference; the Tong-ting, in Hou-quang, above 200 miles in circumference; the Tai, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kao-yeou, in the province of Kiang-nan. The chief rivers are the Yang-tse-kiang and the Hoang-ho or Yellow-river; beside which there are an infinitude of great and small rivers, and fine canals, one of which, called the **GRAND CANAL**, surpasses any thing of the kind in the world. By this canal, and some rivers, there is a communication by water between Peking and Canton, the two extremes of the empire, except the interruption of a day's journey, by a mountain in the province of Kiang-si. This inland navigation, upward of 1400 miles, is effected from Peking by passing down the Pei-ho, to the influx of the Hu-ho,

then up that river to the entrance of the grand canal, and along that canal to the Yang-tse-kiang; then up that river, through the Poyang lake, and the great river that runs through Kiang-si; then over the mountain before mentioned, and down the river of Canton. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, the country has been often desolated by famine. One great cause of the scarcity of grain is the prodigious consumption occasioned by the composition of wines, and of a spirituous liquor called *rack*. The numerous mountains of China (which are chiefly in the *n* and *w* parts) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver: but those of gold and silver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having always feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptation of these artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, precious stones, and a kind of sonorous stones of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potters earth of such various and superior kinds, that the celebrated fine porcelain of China will ever remain unrivalled. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were first brought us from China. Here are also lemons, citrons, the *tse-tse*, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the *li-tchi*, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long-yen, or dragon's-eyes, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the *li-tchi*. The Chinese surpass us in the art of managing kitchengardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the *pitui*, or water chestnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is white, of the size of a small walnut, and the pulp has the proper-

ties of tallow; the wax-tree, producing a kind of white wax almost equal to that made by bees; the *tsi-chu*, or varnish-tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the *tie-ly-mou*, or iron wood, the wood of which is so hard and heavy, that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships of war are made of it; the camphire-tree; the bamboo reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree, and beside being used as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberless other purposes; the tea-plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco: the flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants, are too numerous to be recited. The mountains and vast forests abound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the muskdeer, is peculiar to this country. Of its birds, the most beautiful in China, and, perhaps, in the world, is the *kin-hi*, or golden fowl.* The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make a pompous appearance when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground-floor. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. The government is absolute, and the emperor has the privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood: it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown, according to sir George Staunton, are said to be 66,000,000*l.* sterling; and the army in the pay of China, including Tartars, amount to 1,000,000 infantry and 800,000 cavalry. Their religion is paganism. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for

which reason they always appear to be extremely goodnatured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. All their towns are so much alike, that those who know one are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital.

CHINCA, a seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its name, 90 miles s of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 10 S.

CHINCHILLA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 70 miles SW of Valencia. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 38 48 N.

CHIN-CHIN. See **QUIN NONG**.

CHINON, a town of France, in the department of Indre et Loire. Here is a castle, in which Henry II of England expired; and the celebrated Joan of Arc first presented herself, in a military habit, before Charles VII. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 miles N of Richelieu, and 150 SW of Paris.

CHINSURA, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a fortress; seated on the Hoogly, 17 miles N of Calcutta.

CHINY, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 57 miles W by N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49 45 N.

CHIOURLIC, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, the see of a Greek bishop, seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 57 E, lat. 41 8 N.

CHIOZZO, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and a bishop's see. Most of the salt used in the Venetian territories is made here. The town is built on piles, and has a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

CHIPPENHAM, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Avon, over which is a bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E of Bristol, and 94 W of London.

CHIFFONA, a town of Spain, in Seville, situate on a rock, near the sea, five miles SW of St. Lucar de Barameda.

CHIRK, a village of Wales, in Denbighshire, near Wrexham. It had formerly two castles, on the top of a hill, one of which seems to have been a magnificent structure.

CHISLEHURST, a village in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the residence of the celebrated anti-

quary of that name, who died here. Chislehurst is also the birthplace of Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir Francis Walsingham.

CHISME, a seaport of Natolia, on the strait that parts the continent from the isle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyfus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B.C. and has been distinguished by the destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians in 1770. It is 40 miles W of Smyrna. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 38 24 N.

CHISWICK, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, five miles W by S of London. Here is a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire; and in the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick.

CHITPOUR, or **CHITTIPUR**, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes, 172 miles SW of Ahmedabad. Lon. 73 3 E, lat. 23 45 N.

CHITRO, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi. Here the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander. It is 36 miles SSE of Edessa. Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CHITTAGONG, a province of Asia, bounded on the N by Cassay, SW by the bay of Bengal, and SE by Arracan. It belongs to the English E India Company, and Islamabad is the chief town.

CHITTELDROOG, a town and district of Hindoostan, in Mysore. Since the defeat and death of Tippoo Sultan, in 1799, it belongs in part to the rajah of Mysore and the Mahrattas; and the English keep a garrison here. It is 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

CHITTOOR, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 28 miles NW of Arcot, and 70 W of Madras.

CHIVAS, or **CHIVAZZO**, a fortified town of Piedmont, situate on the river Po, 12 miles NNE of Turin.

CHIUSI, a town of Tuscany, on the river Chiano, 35 miles SE of Sienna.

CHUTAYE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia Proper, and the residence of the grand signior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E of Bursa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

CHOCZIM, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, surrounded by walls. It was taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1788, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated on the

Dniester, 120 miles NW of Jassy. Lon. 26 35 W, lat. 48 46 N.

CHOISEUL, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 12 miles NE of Langres.

CHOLET, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a castle, 27 miles SSW of Angers.

CHOLM, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the river Lovat, 180 miles S of Petersburg. Lon. 31 14 E, lat. 57 5 N.

CHONAT, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Merich, 25 miles E of Segedin. Lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

CHORASAN, or KORASAN, a province of Persia; bounded on the N by Charafin and the country of the Uzbeg Tartars, E by Bukharia and Candahar, S by Segestan, and W by Mezanderan and the Caspian sea. It is about 450 miles in length and 420 in breadth. The principal town is Herat.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 10 miles E of Gap.

CHORLEY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and some manufactures of cotton. In the neighbourhood are quarries of ashler, flag, and millstone; and mines of coal, lead, and alum. It is seated near the Lancaster canal, six miles SSE of Preston, and 205 NW of London.

CHOWLE, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and is 15 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

CHRISTBURG, a town of W Prussia, with a castle on a hill, situate on the river Sorge, 15 miles SE of Marienburg.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a castle and a priory; and the church is a large and interesting structure. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Avon, opposite the influx of the Stour, 25 miles S of Salisbury, and 98 SW of London. Lon. 1 39 W, lat. 50 45 N.

CHRISTIANA, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county. It stands on a navigable creek of its name, and is the greatest carrying place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, which are here only 13 miles asunder. It is four miles SW of Newcastle.

CHRISTIANBURG, a town of Virginia, chief of Montgomery county,

situate on the W side of the Allegany mountains, near a branch of the Kanaway, 170 miles WSW of Richmond. Lon. 80 30 W, lat. 37 5 N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 4 10 N.

CHRISTIANFELD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, built by a society of Moravians, under the protection of Christian VII. The houses are very neat, separated from each other by a small court or garden, and have a row of trees before them on each side the way. All articles manufactured here are of excellent quality. It is eight miles N of Hadersleben.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, and an episcopal see, in the government of Aggerhuys, situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. It is divided into the city, the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen, the fortrefs of Aggerhuys, and the old town of Opsloe or Ansløe. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV, after a plan designed by himself. The streets are carried in a straight line, and at right angles to each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad, and very neat and clean. It covers a considerable extent of ground, but has not more than 10,000 inhabitants. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. Opsloe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains the episcopal palace. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and its principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, plank, deals, and alum. Here are 136 privileged sawmills, of which 100 belong to a single family of the name of Anker. Christiania is 30 miles from the open sea, and 290 N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 30 N.

CHRISTIANOFLE, a strong seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 13 miles NE of Carlscrona. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 56 26 N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town on the N coast of the island of St. Croix, in the W Indies, with a fine harbour, defended by a fortrefs. Lon. 65 23 W, lat. 17 45 N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a fortified town of Sweden, in Blekingen, built by Christian IV of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown. English vessels annually resort to this port.

for alum, pitch, and tar; and it has manufactures of cloth and filken stuff. The town is seated in a marshy plain, close to the river Helge-a, which flows into the Baltic at Åhus, about the distance of 10 miles, and is navigable only for small craft. It is 37 miles w by s of Carlscrona. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N.

CHRISTINA, ST. the principal of the islands called Marquesas. See **MARQUESAS**.

CHRISTINEHAM, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, at the E extremity of the lake Wenner, 30 miles SE of Carlstadt.

CHRISTINESTADT, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, on the gulf of Bothnia, 155 miles N by W of Åbo. Lon. 21 28 E, lat. 62 30 N.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by captain Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas-day. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a bay on the S coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 2 W, lat. 55 21 S.

CHRISTOPHE DE LAGUNA, ST. the capital of the island of Teneriffe. Here the courts of justice are held, and the governor has a palace, but he commonly resides at Santa Cruz. It stands on an eminence, in an extensive fertile plain, and has several fountains supplied with water from the neighbouring heights by an aqueduct. The lake from which it has been supposed to take its name is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 13 W, lat. 28 30 N.

CHRISTOPHER, ST. or ST. KITTS, one of the Leeward islands in the W Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 15 miles long and four broad, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the SW parts, hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

CHRUDEM, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which is remarkable for a great number of fish-

ponds, and an excellent breed of horses. It stands on the river Chrudimka, 46 miles SSE of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 53 N.

CHUDLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The neighbourhood is famous for cider, and for a stupendous rock of bluish limestone, called Chudleigh marble, in which is a large cavern. It is seated near the Teign, nine miles SW of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London.

CHUGANSERJAI, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cabul, on a river of the same name, 80 miles E of Cabul. Lon. 70 8 E, lat. 34 55 N.

CHUKOTSKIJA, a province of Siberia, and the most easterly of the dominions of Russia. It extends from 156 to 197 E lon. and from 63 to 73 N lat.

CHUNAR, a fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and built on a rock, fortified all round by a wall and towers. At the end, overlooking the river, is the citadel, which is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764; the next year it was surrendered to them: they restored it to the nabob of Oude at the subsequent peace; but, in 1772, it was ceded to them in exchange for Allahabad. It is 385 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 25 10 N.

CHYNAUB, or JENAUB, a river of Hindoostan, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moulton; and, at their confluence with the Indus, 20 miles W of Moultaq, they form a stream as large as that river. The Chunaub is the Acesines of Alexander.

CHUN-TE, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li, with nine cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is 100 miles NNW of Peking. Lon. 114 20 E, lat. 37 5 N.

CHUR. See COIRE.

CHURCH STATION, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday,

14 miles s of Shrewsbury, and 153 WNW of London.

CHUSAN, an island on the E coast of China, with a town called Ting-hai, and a much frequented harbour. Lon. 124 ° E, lat. 30 ° N.

CHUQUISACA. See **PLATA**.

CIAMPA, or **TSIAMPA**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Cochinchina, E and S by the China sea, and W by Cambodia. It is more elevated than the latter, but not so fertile; having immense tracts of sand, and ledges of rocks that rise to a considerable height.

CICACOLF, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the Northern Circars. It is 150 miles NE of Rajamundry, and 308 ENE of Hyderabad. Lon. 84 8 E, lat. 18 16 N.

CICLUI, or **CICLUGH**, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narenta. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

CILLEY, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a considerable trade in merchandise going to and from Vienna and Trieste, and is seated on the Saan, where it receives the Koding and becomes navigable, 58 miles S by W of Gratz. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 21 N.

CIMBRISHAM, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, 24 miles S of Christianstadt. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CINALOA, a province and town of New Navarre, on the gulf of California. The aborigines in this province have neither laws nor kings to punish any crime, and seem to be among the rudest people in America: they are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to submit to the Spaniards about the year 1771. This province produces abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton, and abounds in the richest gold mines. The town is seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 109 35 W, lat. 26 15 N.

CINCINNATI, a town of the state of Ohio, chief of Hamilton county. It stands on the N bank of the Ohio; and two miles higher up, opposite the mouth of Licking river, is Fort Washington. Cincinnati is 82 miles NNE of Frankfort, and 160 W by S of Marietta. Lon. 84 42 W, lat. 39 6 N.

CINEFI, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, in the neighbourhood of which excellent manna is collected. It is 20 miles W of Palermo.

CINEY, a town of the Netherlands,

in the territory of Liege, eight miles S of Dinant.

CINQUE MARS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 10 miles NW of Tours.

CINQUE PORTS, certain ports on the S coast of England, opposite France, so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William 1, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges and immunities, for which they were to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege that was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

CINQUE VILLAS, a town of Portugal in Beira, six miles NE of Almeida.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugal, in Estremadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

CROTAT, a seaport of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12 N.

CIRCAES, **NORTHERN**, five provinces on the W coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of these Circars, Guntoor belongs to the nizam of the Deccan; and Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Cicacole, are in the possession of the English. The last four extend from the N bank of the river Kistna to the lake Chilka; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English Circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759.

CIRCASSIA, one of the seven Cau-

casian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded by the government of Caucasia on the N, and by Mingrelia and Georgia on the S, being separated from Russia by the river Cuban. It contains the districts of Great Cabarda, Little Cabarda, Beslen, Temirgoi, Abasch, Bfeduch, Hatukai, and Bshani. This nation, from extent of territory, which includes nearly 10 degrees of longitude, and from their extraordinary courage and military genius, might become very formidable, were they united under one chief. But a nation of mountaineers, who subsist by raising cattle, and are therefore forced to fix themselves on the banks of rivers, for the sake of water and pasturage, soon forget their origin, and divide into separate and hostile tribes. From this principle of disunion, the Circassians of the Cuban possess so little power as to be scarcely known even to Russians, but by the general appellation of Cuban Tartars, in which they are confounded with the Abkhas and Nogays, their neighbours. The Cabardian Circassians, however, are still the most powerful people of the N side of Caucasus; and this superiority has introduced among their neighbours such a general imitation of their manners, that, from a description of these, an idea may be formed of all the rest. They are divided into three classes; the princes, the ufdens or nobles, and the vassals or peasants. A certain number of the peasants is allotted to each princely family. In each of these, the eldest individual is considered as chief of the family, and as judge, protector, and father of all the vassals attached to it. No prince can be a landholder; he has no other property than his arms, horses, slaves, and the tribute he may be able to extort from the neighbouring nations. The person of every prince is sacred; but this is the only distinction of birth when unaccompanied by personal merit: the greatest honour a prince can acquire is that of being the first of the nation to charge the enemy. The princes are not to be distinguished in time of peace from the nobles, or even from the peasants; their food and dress are the same, and their houses little better. The nobles are chosen by the princes from the inferior class; they are the officers of the prince, and the executors of the laws, and are employed in the general assemblies of the nation to gain the assent of the people to the measures proposed by the princes. The vassals, as well as the ufdens, are proprietors of lands. By an odd kind

of contradiction, the princes claim, and sometimes attempt to exercise, the right of seizing the whole property of their vassals; but, at the same time, the vassal has a right to transfer his allegiance to any other prince, whenever he thinks himself aggrieved; by which privilege, the princes are compelled to gain the affections of their vassals. The Circassians do not appear to have ever had any written laws, but are governed by a kind of common law, or collection of ancient usages. On great occasions the whole nation is assembled: a measure is proposed by the oldest of the princes; it is first debated among the ufdens, and afterward by the deputies of the people, who are old men, and often possess greater influence than the prince himself: if the proposition be accepted, it is confirmed by a solemn oath by the whole people. They have few manufactures; and their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, particularly the latter, which sell at a high price; but the balance of trade would be considerably against them, were it not for the slaves which they make in their predatory excursions. At the birth of a prince, some ufden, or sometimes the prince of another family, is chosen by the father as his future preceptor. When a year old, he is presented with some playthings and arms: if he seems to prefer the latter, the event is celebrated in the family by great rejoicings. At twelve years of age, he leaves his father's house for that of his preceptor; by whom he is taught to ride, to use arms, and to steal, and conceal his thefts. He is afterward led to more dangerous robberies, and does not return to his father's house until his cunning, address, and strength, are supposed to be perfect. The preceptor is recompensed by nine-tenths of the booty made by his pupil while under his tuition. This mode of education is persevered in, with a view to prevent the bad effects of paternal indulgence, and is supposed to be peculiar to the Circassians; but the object of education is the same among all the mountaineers of Caucasus, who universally subsist by robbery. Girls are brought up by the mother: they learn to embroider, to make their own dress, and that of their future husbands. The daughters of slaves receive the same education, and are sold according to their beauty, from 20 to 100. These are principally Georgians. Soon after the birth of a girl, a

wide leather belt is sewed round her waist, and continues till it bursts, when it is replaced by a second. By a repetition of this practice, their waists are rendered astonishingly small, but their shoulders become proportionably broad; a defect which is little attended to, on account of the beauty of their breasts. On the wedding night the belt is cut with a dagger by the husband. The bridegroom pays for his bride a marriage present, consisting of arms or a coat of mail, but he must not see her, or cohabit with her, without the greatest mystery; and this reserve continues during life. The father makes the bride a present on the weddingday, but reserves the greater part of what he intends to give her till the birth of her first child. On this occasion she pays him a visit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is clothed by him in the dress of a matron, the principal distinction of which consists in a veil. Until this time, the dress of the women is much like that of the men, excepting that the cloak is longer, and frequently white, a colour never worn by men: the cap too is generally red. Before marriage, the youth of both sexes see each other without restraint at the little rejoicings which take place on festivals. At their dances, the young men previously show their activity and address in a variety of military exercises, and the most alert have the privilege of choosing the most beautiful partners. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a tambourin. Their dances are in the Asiatic style, with little gayety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The women participate in the general character of the nation: they take pride in the courage of their husbands, and reproach them severely when defeated. They polish and take care of the armour of the men. Widows tear their hair, and disfigure themselves with scars, in testimony of their grief. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts; one allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers; the other to the wife and family: the court which separates them is surrounded by palisades. At meals the whole family is assembled; so that here, as among the Tartars, each village is reckoned by a certain number of kettles. Their food is simple, consisting of a little meat, some paste made of millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they

have been successively converted to Christianity and Mahometanism, and have now no religion or worship among them. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places in the neighbourhood of their ruins (supposed to be remains of christian churches) which insure their fidelity. Their courage, great as it is, is not proof against religious terrors. Like all barbarians, they believe that what is called accident may be influenced by particular ceremonies. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who wish to write their language make use of Arabian characters.

CIRELLA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the sea, 12 miles SE of Scala.

CIRENCESTER, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The ruins of the walls are yet visible; and it had also a castle and an abbey. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool; and has a manufacture of curriers knives, highly valued throughout Europe and America. It is seated on the river Churn, 18 miles SE of Gloucester, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

CIRIE, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Doria, near the foot of the Alps, eight miles NNW of Turin.

CIRKNITZ. See **CZERNIC**.

CISMAU, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 17 miles N of Travemunde.

CITTADELLA, a seaport and the capital of Minorca, on the W side of that island. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, capital of a county of its name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 miles SW of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 28 N.

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S of Loreto.

CITTA NUOVA, a seaport of Venetian Istria, and a bishop's see, 68 miles E of Venice. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 45 32 N.

CITTA VECCHIA, a fortified city of Malta, formerly the capital of the island, and still the seat of the bishopric. The most remarkable edifices are the palace of the grand master, and the ca-

thedral. Here are extensive catacombs that have long been justly celebrated: they contain streets in all directions, formed with such regularity, that the title of Subterraneous City has been given to this place. They are about 15 feet below the surface of the rock in which they are cut; and many of the different passages have been walled up, lest the curious spectator should lose himself in such a labyrinth. Near this city is the Grotto of St. Paul, divided into three parts by iron grates; in the furthest part is an altar, and a statue of the saint, in white marble. This old city was considerably larger than at present; for the new city, Valetta, being more conveniently seated, has drawn away the greater number of its inhabitants. It stands in the interior of the island, six miles w by s of Valetta.

CITY POINT. See **BERMUDA HUNDRED.**

CIUDAD REAL, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 90 s of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 w, lat. 38 58 N.

CIUDAD REAL, a city of New Spain. See **CHIAPA DOS ESPAGNOLS.**

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, seated on the river Aquada, 60 miles sw of Salamanca. Lon. 5 58 w, lat. 40 33 N.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river that flows into the Tiber, 25 miles N of Rome.

CIVITA DI CHIETI, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. It contains four churches and nine convents, and is situated on a mountain, near the river Pescara, 28 miles E of Aquila, and 196 N of Naples. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 42 34 N.

CIVITA DI FRIULI, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natissona, 10 miles E of Udina.

CIVITA DI PENNA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near the river Salino, 25 miles NE of Aquila.

CIVITA DUCALE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, on the river Velino, 10 miles w of Aquila.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a strong seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the pope's gallees are stationed, and it is a free port. It was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is 35 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 42 3 N.

CIVITELLA, a town of Naples, in Otranto, five miles N of Taranto.

CIVRAY. See **SIVRAY.**

CLACKMANNAN, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Clackmannanshire, with a harbour formed by the Devon, at its confluence with the Forth. On the top of a bold hill is a large square tower, which derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. It is 27 miles WNW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 56 5 N.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the s and sw by the Forth, and on all other sides by Perthshire. It is eight miles long and five broad; produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal and salt. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. Clackmannan is the county-town, but Alloa is the largest.

CLAGENFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia. It has a strong wall, and contains six churches and three convents. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a considerable one of white lead. This town was for a short time in possession of the French in 1797. It stands on the river Glan, 140 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 7 E, lat. 46 41 N.

CLAIR, St. a lake of N America, between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

CLAIRAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. Corn and tobacco are cultivated, and a great deal of wine and brandy made here. It is seated in a valley, on the river Dord, 13 miles NW of Agen.

CLAMECY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. Before the late revolution, the chapel of an hospital in the suburb was the provision for the bishopric of Bethlehem, founded in 1180, when Guy count of Nevers gave an asylum, in this place, to a Latin bishop of Bethlehem, who had been driven from the Holy Land. Clamecy is seated at the confluence of the Buevron with the Yonne, 35 miles NNE of Nevers. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, three miles SSW of London, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common.

CLARA, St. a small island of Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 70 miles SW of Guayaquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 2 20 S.

CL A

CLARE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is famous for the great men who have born the title of earl and duke of it. Lionel, third son of Edward III, becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence; and that title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family. Here are the ruins of a castle, and of a Benedictine priory. Here also was an Austin priory, the house of which is still entire, occupied by a farmer, and the chapel is a barn. Clare has a manufacture of bays, and is seated near the Stour, 15 miles S of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 NE of London.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Galway, and E and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It contains two market-towns, and 76 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of its name, 17 miles NW of Limerick. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52 N.

CLAREMONT, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, situate on Sugar river, at its conflux with the Connecticut, 90 miles WNW of Portsmouth.

CLARENDON, a village in Wiltshire, three miles E of Salisbury. Here Henry II, in 1164, summoned a council of barons and prelates, who enacted the laws called the Constitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king John.

CLARKESBURG, a town of Virginia, chief of Harrison county, situate on the Monagahela, 40 miles SW of Morgan-town. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 39 15 N.

CLARKSVILLE, a town of Tennessee, chief of Robertson county, situate on Cumberland river, at the mouth of Red river, 45 miles NW of Nashville. Lon. 87 27 W, lat. 36 28 N.

CLAUDE, St. a town of France, in the department of Jura, and lately a bishop's see. It owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, which was secularized in 1742. The cathedral is extremely elegant. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine prospect over Swisserland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud. The town contains many public fountains with large basins. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lifon, 35 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 24 N.

CL E

CLAVERAC, a town of New York; in Columbia county, with a Dutch church, a court-house, and a gaol. It is seated in a large plain, near a creek of its name, two miles E of Hudson.

CLAUSSEN, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle. The adjacent country produces a fine red wine. It stands near the river Eisack, eight miles SW of Brixen.

CLAUSENBURG, or **COLOSWAR**, a town of Transylvania, where the states of the province generally assemble. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of emperor Trajan. It is seated on the Samos, 60 miles NW of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 55 N.

CLAUSTHAL, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here is a mine office, and a mint for coining money; and near it are some rich silver mines. It belongs to the elector of Hanover, and stands in the Hartz mountains, 10 miles SSW of Goslar. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 51 52 N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, with some large salt-works; seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Norwich.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory of a little island on the S of Ireland. Lon. 11 15 W, lat. 51 18 N.

CLEBURY, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the river Rea, 28 miles SSE of Shrewsbury, and 136 NW of London.

CLEEVE, OLD, a village in Somersetshire, two miles SW of Watchet. Here are considerable remains of a large abbey, some parts of which are converted into a granary, stables, &c. for an adjoining farm-house.

CLERAC, or **CLAIRAC**, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the river Lot, 10 miles NW of Agen.

CLERKE'S ISLANDS, two islands at the entrance of Beerings straits, between the coast of Kamschatka and that of N America. They were seen by captain Cook in 1778, and so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. They were both inhabited, and not unknown to the Russians. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

CLERMONT, a city of France, capital of the department of Puy de Dome, and a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, and sometimes called Clermont Ferrand, since the town of Montfermeil, about a mile distance to the NE, was united under the name of a suburb. The cathedral, public squares, and

walks are very fine; but the streets are narrow, and the houses built of stones of a gloomy hue. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. There are also some mineral springs; and that of the suburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral Bridge, and carriages may pass over it. Clermont is the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is 300 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N.

CLERMONT, a town of New York, in Columbia county, 15 miles S of Hudson, and 117 N of New York.

CLERMONT EN ARGONNE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on an eminence by the river Ayr, 12 miles W by S of Verdun.

CLERMONT EN BEAUVAISIS, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 37 miles N of Paris.

CLERY, a village of France, nine miles SW of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of that monster Lewis XI, who appears, in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king.

CLEVE, a duchy of Westphalia, formerly divided into two parts by the Rhine, but the part on the W of that river was ceded to France in 1800. It is a fine country, variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and is subject to the king of Prussia. The capital is Wesel.

CLEVE, a city of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, and the capital of the duchy of Cleve. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; and has a castle, built in the time of Julius Cæsar. Several of the streets, from their elevated situation, extend their views many leagues deep into the country, on the opposite shore. It is 25 miles NW of Wesel. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 51 48 N.

CLEYBROOK, GREAT AND LITTLE, two villages in Leicestershire, on the NW side of Lutterworth. They are supposed to have been a part of Cleycester, situate one mile to the W, which was a flourishing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

CLIFF, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles NE of Northampton, and 88 NNW of Lon-

LIFTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for its roman-

tic scenery and the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1684. It is seated on a craggy mountain, six miles N of Spalatto.

CLISSON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, on the river Sèvre, 12 miles S of Nantes.

CLITHERO, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient castle. It is seated near Pendil hill and the river Ribble, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 213 NNW of London.

CLOGHER, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone, 20 miles W of Armagh.

CLONFERT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and a bishop's see united with Kilmaeduaugh. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 43 miles E of Galway. Lon. 7 58 W, lat. 53 18 N.

CLONWEL, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the river Sure, 19 miles SE of Tipperary.

CLOPPENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 32 miles NE of Lingen.

CLOSTER NEUBURG, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent of regular canons. It has a yard for shipbuilding, and is seated on the Danube, seven miles NNW of Vienna.

CLOSTER SEVEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the duke of Cumberland, and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies, in 1758, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms and were dispersed. It is 19 miles S of Stade.

CLOUD, ST. a town of France, four miles W of Paris, seated on the Seine. Here is a magnificent palace, gardens, &c.

CLOYE, or CLOIS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, five miles SW of Chateaudun.

CLOYNE, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 16 miles E of Cork.

CLUNDERT, a town and fortress of S Holland, near an arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. In 1793 it was taken by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It is nine miles SE of Williamstadt.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, with a late

famous Benedictine abbey, seated on the Groine, 10 miles NW of Macon.

CLUSE, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 miles SE of Geneva.

CLWYD, a river of Wales, which rises in the middle of Denbighshire, runs through a fertile vale of the same name, and having entered Flintshire, flows into the Irish sea, six miles below St. Asaph.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S part of Lanerkshire, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, and Port Glasgow to Greenock, where it enters an arm of the sea, called the Frith of Clyde. This river runs, for several miles, between high rocks, and in its course exhibits many astonishing cataracts. At Glasgow it becomes navigable, and six miles below that city it is joined by the Great Canal from the Forth.

CLYTHENESS, a cape of Scotland, on the SE coast of the county of Caithness. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 58 16 N.

COANGO, a river of Africa, which rises in the interior parts, and when near the sea changes its name to **ZAIRE**.

COANZA, a river of Africa, which rises far in the interior parts, crosses the kingdom of Angola, and enters the Atlantic, 30 miles NE of Cape Lado.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 10 miles ENE of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 5 0 N.

COBBE, the capital of the territory of Darfoor, in Zahara, situate on the borders of Nubia, 150 miles WSW of Sennar, and 500 SE of Mathan. Lon. 28 8 E, lat. 14 11 N.

COBI, a desert part of Tartary, called Chamo by the Chinese; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalkas, E by the Moguls and Chinese Tartary, S by China, and W by Calmuc Tartary.

COBIJAH, a seaport of Chili, with a good harbour for vessels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. Lon. 34 44 W, lat. 22 20 S.

COBLENTZ, a city of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It was the residence of the elector, who built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. Here are a great number of fine churches and convents, and a college. Coblentz was taken by the French in

1794. It is seated at the influx of the Moselle with the Rhine, 50 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 50 22 N.

COBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain; and at the stone manufacture in the prince's palace many valuable articles in petrified wood are made. It is seated on the Itch, 22 miles N by E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 17 N.

COCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near which is a strong castle for state prisoners. It is seated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and Elezena, 25 miles NNE of Segovia. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 41 17 N.

COCHABAMBA, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is one of the richest, largest, and most populous in Peru, and deemed the granary of the archbishopric of Plata. It is 130 miles N of Potosi. Lon. 67 25 W, lat. 18 0 S.

COCHERIM, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 25 miles SW of Coblentz.

COCHIN, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch settlement, and was taken by the English in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 10 0 N.

COCHINCHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E by the China sea, N by Tonquin, W by Laos and Cambodia, and S by Ciampa. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. September, October, and November is the rainy season, when the low lands are suddenly overflowed by torrents of water from the mountains: the inundations happen generally once a fortnight, and continue three or four days. In the three following months there are frequent rains, brought by cold northerly winds, which distinguish the country with a winter different from any other in the east. The inundations render the land fruitful, many parts producing three crops of grain in the year. Gold is almost taken pure from the mines; and there is plenty of cinnamon, pepper, cardamoms, silk, cotton, sugar, Agula wood, wax, honey, and ivory. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for

promoting inland commerce, yet not large enough to admit vessels of great burden; but there are commodious harbours on the coast, particularly that of Turon. The aborigines of Cochinchina are called Moys, and they inhabit the chain of mountains which separate it from Cambodia. To these strong holds they were driven, about the beginning of the 15th century, by the present possessors of the country. They are a savage people, very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants bear evident marks of being derived from the same stock as the Chinese; their religion is also the same, and most of their manners and customs. They are a courteous, affable, inoffensive race, rather inclined to indolence. The women are by far the most active sex, and merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. The cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night. The houses are mostly of bamboo, covered with rushes or the straw of rice. The capital is Huefo.

COCKER, a river which rises in the s of Cumberland, flows through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, and joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

COCKERMOUTH, a borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It stands on the Cocker, at its conflux with the Derwent, and between two hills, on one of which is a handsome church, and on the other the remains of a stately castle. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen and woollen cloths, and hats. It is 27 miles sw of Carlisle, and 290 NNW of London. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 54 32 N.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, the birthplace of Columbus, 20 miles E of Turin.

COD, CAPE, on the s side of Boston bay, in the state of Massachusetts. Lon. 70 14 W, lat. 42 4 N.

COGOGNO, a town of Italy, in the Lodofan, seated near the confluence of the Adda with the Po, 12 miles SSE of Lodi.

COEL, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, 33 miles N of Agra, and 65 SE of Delhi.

COESFELD, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated near the source of the Burkel, 18 miles W of Munster.

COEVORDEN, a fortified town of

the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated in a morass, on the river Aa, 33 miles s by E of Groningen. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 42 N.

COGGESHAL, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays; seated on the river Blackwater, 10 miles w of Colchester, and 43 ENE of London.

COGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and seated on the Charente, 17 miles w of Angoulême.

COGNE, a town of Piedmont, in a valley and on a river of the same name. The mountains which surround it are rich in mines of iron and copper. It is six miles s of Aosta.

COGNY, a town of Natolia, in Carmania, in a country abounding in corn, fruit, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep, whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

COIMBATORE, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, capital of a province of its name. It was taken by general Meadows in 1790, retaken in 1791 by Tippoo Sultan, on whose defeat and death in 1799 it was ceded to the English. It is 100 miles s by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 11 5 N.

COIMBRA, a city of Portugal, capital of Beira, and a bishop's see, with a university. The cathedral and the fountains are magnificent. It contains 18 colleges, nine churches, and eight convents. It stands on a mountain, on the river Mondego, 100 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 12 N.

COIRE, or **CHUR**, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Grisons, and of the league of God's House, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers; and is divided into two parts, the least of which is of the catholic religion, and the greatest of the protestant. The French surprised and defeated the Austrian army at this place in 1799; and in June 1800 they became masters of the whole country of the Grisons. Coire is seated between two mountains, on the river Pfessur, near the Rhine, 25 miles ESE of Glaris. Lon. 9 32 E, lat. 46 48 N.

COISLANS, a Dutch factory of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, 65 miles NW of Cape Comorin.

COKENHAUSEN, a strong town of

Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

CO-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yu-nan, 1160 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 105 2 E, lat. 26 35 N.

COL, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, nine miles SW from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleshire. It is rich in corn and pasture. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 57 0 N.

COLAR, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 35 miles ENE of Bangalore, and 135 W of Madras. Lon. 78 19 E, lat. 13 9 N.

COLBERG, a fortified seaport of Prussian Pomerania. It has a collegiate church, good linen manufactures, and considerable salt-works. The Russians laid siege to this town in 1758 and 1760, without success; but it surrendered to them after a long siege in 1761, and was restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant, on the Baltic, 60 miles NE of Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 54 9 N.

COLCHESTER, a borough in Essex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on an eminence on the Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town, at a place called Hylthe, where the customhouse is situated. The town was surrounded by a wall, now demolished, and had 16 churches, but now only 12 are used; and most of them were damaged in 1648, when the town surrendered to the army of the parliament, after a memorable siege. The town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, has a large manufacture of baize, and is governed by a mayor. To the E are the ruins of an old castle, in which is one of the town prisons. It is 22 miles SW of Ipswich, and 51 ENE of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 51 53 N. See COLN.

COLCHESTER, a town of Virginia, in Fairfax county, on Occoquum creek, three miles from its influx with the Potomac, and 16 SW of Alexandria.

COLCHESTER, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, 20 miles NW of New London.

COLCHESTER, a town of Vermont, in Ghittenden county, situate on a bay of Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, 14 miles N by E of Burlington.

COLDING, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. The harbour is choked

up, and its commerce nearly annihilated. It is seated on the Thuetha, near the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 30 miles ENE of Ripen. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 55 35 N.

COLDINGHAM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, anciently noted for a nunnery, built by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbeesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb's Head. It is eight miles NNW of Berwick.

COLDITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of linen and stuffs, seated on the Mulda, 22 miles SE of Leipzig.

COLDSTREAM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge, 13 miles SW of Berwick.

COLEBROOK DALE, a valley in Shropshire, on the banks of the Severn. It winds between two vast hills, which break into various forms, and are all thickly covered with hanging woods. Here are many kilns for burning limestone; the most considerable iron works in England; a bridge, over the Severn, constructed of cast iron; and a spring of fossil tar, or petroleum, which has yielded a vast quantity of that substance, but is now much diminished. A work for obtaining a similar kind of tar, from the condensed smoke of coal, has been erected here.

COLEFORD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, five miles E by S of Monmouth, and 123 W by N of London.

COLENET, CAPE, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

COLERAIN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 miles NE of Londonderry.

COLERAIN, a town of the state of Georgia, in Camden county. A treaty of peace and friendship was concluded here, in 1796, between the United States and the Creek Indians. It is seated on St. Mary river, 35 miles W by N of the port of St. Mary, and 140 S by E of Louisville.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the side of a hill, on the Coln, 11 miles NW of Coventry and 105 of London.

COLIMA, a seaport of New Spain, in Meoacan, capital of a rich and fertile valley of its name. It is seated on a river,

near the Pacific ocean, 300 miles w of Mexico. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. 19 52 N.

COLIOURE, a seaport of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 42 34 N.

COLL, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the WNW of Mull, 13 miles long and three broad. Its surface is one continued rock, diversified with eminences, and covered with a thin stratum of earth. The greatest part is covered with heath, and abounds with rabbits; and many black-cattle are fed here. The castle of Coll is a strong square-built structure, and still in tolerable repair.

COLLE, a town of Tuscany, on a hill near the river Elza, 10 miles NNW of Sienna.

COLLEDA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 19 miles N by W of Weimar.

COLLUMPTON. See COLUMPTON.

COLMAR, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine; seated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 5 N.

COLMARS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 20 miles ENE of Digne.

COLN, a river which rises near Clare in Suffolk, passes by Halstead and Colchester in Essex, and enters the German ocean, between Mersey island and the mainland. In the inlets and pools at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colchester oysters. There are several small rivers of the same name in England.

COLNBROOK, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London.

COLNE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in shalloons, calamancos, tammies, calicos, and dimities. Here is an elegant piece-hall, where goods are sold during the ringing of a bell. It is seated on a hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London.

COLOCYTHA, a town of the Morea, situate on the W side of a bay to which it gives name, 40 miles S of Mistra. Lon. 22 24 E, lat. 36 38 N.

COLQČZA, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, and an archbishop's see, 57 miles E of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles W of Padua.

COLOGNE, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleve and Gelderland, E by the duchy of Berg, S by the archbishopric of Treves, and W by the duchy of Juliers. Some detached parts of this territory lie on the E side of the Rhine, and in 1800 were given as indemnities to the neighbouring German princes; but the principal part, W of the Rhine, now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Roer.

COLOGNE, a city of France, in the department of Roer, with a university. It was lately an imperial city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, and an archbishop's see. It is fortified in the ancient manner with strong walls, towers, and ditches. It contains 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches, and many other religious foundations; all of which are famous for their fine paintings, their treasures, or their relics. Cologne is the birthplace of the great Rubens. The inhabitants are generally Roman catholics; but there are some protestants, who perform divine service at Mulheim, three miles from the city. In the cathedral is the chapel of the three Magi, in which they pretend to show the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings. Cologne was once celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, lace, and some tobacco. It owes its decay to persecution; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen-gardens and vineyards. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 6 57 E, lat. 50 54 N.

COLOMEY, or **COLOMIA**, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, on the river Pruth, 42 miles SE of Halitz. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 48 41 N.

COLOMIERS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 18 miles SE of Meaux, and 40 E of Paris.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E of Rome.

COLONSA, a fertile little island, on the W coast of Scotland, seven miles W of the island of Jura.

COLOOR, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, near which is a diamond mine. It is situate on the S

side of the Kistnah, 13 miles NW of Condavir.

COLORADO, a river of New Mexico, which, being joined by the river of the Apostles, enters the gulf of California, in lon. 101° 0' W, lat. 32° 20' N.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, where the duke has a pleasant house; seated near the Po, 10 miles N of Parma.

COLOSWAR. See **CLAUSENBURG**.

COLUMB, ST. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday; seated on a hill, 26 miles NNE of Penryn, and 249 WSW of London.

COLUMBIA, a city of S Carolina, capital of Kerihaw county, and the seat of government of the state; but a branch of each of the public offices are retained in Charleston. It is situate on the Congaree, just below the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers, 110 miles NNW of Charleston, and 170 SW of Raleigh. Lon. 81° 10' W, lat. 33° 58' N.

COLUMBIA, a town of Virginia, in Goochland county, situate on James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna, 40 miles above Richmond, and 100 SW of Alexandria.

COLUMBIA, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, situate on the Susquehannah, at Wright's ferry, 12 miles W of Lancaster, and 70 W by N of Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situate on Pleasant river, near the Atlantic, 15 miles WSW of Machias.

COLUMBIA, a town of the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county, seated on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Little Miami, eight miles E by S of Cincinnati.

COLUMBIA, a territory of the United States of America, the seat of the federal city. See **WASHINGTON**.

COLUMBO, the British capital of Ceylon. It was built in 1638 by the Portuguese, who in 1658, were expelled by the Dutch, and they surrendered it to the English in 1796. The fort, upward of a mile in circumference, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. The town is built more in the European style than any other garrison in India, and nearly divided into four equal quarters by two principal streets, to which smaller ones run parallel, with connecting lanes between them. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The inhabitants amount to above 300,000. Here is a

school for the propagation of the christian religion, and a botanical garden. The harbour is nothing more than an open road, affording safe anchorage for only four months of the year, from December to April. Notwithstanding this, Columbo is the chief place for the staple trade of the island. The articles exported are cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and coya-rope, or cordage; also a number of inferior articles, as betel-leaf, areka nut, jaggery (a sort of blackish sugar), cocoa-nuts and oil, wax, honey, cardamoms, coral, ivory, fruit, &c. Columbo is situate in a rich district on the W coast, toward the S part of the island. Lon. 79° 49' E, lat. 7° 4' N.

COLUMBTON, sometimes written Collumpton and Cullumpton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, 12 miles N of Exeter, and 164 W of London.

COLUMNA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and an archbishop's see, 50 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 38° 25' E, lat. 55° 5' N.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, on the S side, at the bottom of one of the finest harbours in the world. It is 17 miles W by S of Athens. Lon. 23° 45' E, lat. 38° 0' N.

COM, a populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 10 miles N of Ispahan.

COMACHIO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, entirely inhabited by fishermen. It is seated in a lake of the same name, lying between two mouths of the river Po, 27 miles ESE of Ferrara.

COMANA. See **CUMANA**.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of Terra Firma, 10 miles W of Cumana.

COMB-ABBEY, a village in Warwickshire, three miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demolished, but the abbey, modernized, is the seat of lord Craven.

COMB-MARTIN, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on an inlet of the Bristol channel, surrounded by lodes of iron and lead, the produce from which is shipped for Wales and Bristol. It is five miles E of Ilfracomb, and 176 W by S of London.

COMBAM, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cuddapa, 65 miles N of Cuddapa.

COMBAMET, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 68 miles E of Hyderabad.

COMINES, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lis, five miles SW of Menin.

COMMENDO, or **COMMANI**, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous, that the king is said to be able to raise an army of 20,000 men. The capital, where the king resides, is called Grand Commendo or Guffo; four miles to the S of which, on the seacoast, is Little Commendo, where the English and Dutch have forts, and a considerable trade. Lon. 0 34 E, lat. 14 54 N.

COMMERCEY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, seated on the Meuse, 16 miles E of Bar le Duc.

COMMOTAU, a town of Bohemia, celebrated for its excellent beer. Its alupits, and the great quantities of fruit and vegetables raised here, are the principal part of its trade. It is 58 miles NW of Píague. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 50 27 N.

COMO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by a wall, backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of a castle. The cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks of the delightful situation of the town, and the romantic scenery of its environs. It stands at the end of the W arm of the lake of Como, 18 miles N of Milan, and 80 NE of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 44 N.

COMO, LAKE OF, a lake of Italy, in the Milanese, 30 miles in length, but not above six miles over in any one part. Toward the S it divides into two branches; at the end of the western one stands the town of Como, and at the other, Lecco. The river Adda runs S through this lake, by Lecco.

COMORA ISLANDS, five islands in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar, and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They are called Hinzuan, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. See HINZUAN.

COMORIN, CAPE, the most southern point of Hindooftan. Lon. 77 32 E, lat. 9 50 N.

COMORA, or **COMORN**, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. In 1783 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is seated

on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47 46 N.

COMPIEGNE, a town of France, in the department of Oise. Here is a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, on the river Oise, 45 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

COMPOSTELLA, a city of Spain, capital of Galicia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The public squares and the churches are magnificent; and it has a great number of monasteries for both sexes. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here; and a great number of pilgrims visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar of the cathedral. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its origin. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the Tambre and Ulla, 265 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

COMPOSTELLA, a rich town of New Spain, in the audience of Gaudalajara, and province of Xalisco. The soil is barren, but there are several mines of silver in its neighbourhood. It is 110 miles W of Guadalajara. Lon. 105 42 W, lat. 21 15 N.

COMRIE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the river Earn, six miles W by N of Crieff. It has a trade in yarn and whifky.

CONCAN, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindooftan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20 N lat.

CONCARNEAU, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle, 12 miles SE of Quimper.

CONCEPTION, a seaport of Chili, in the Pacific ocean, and a bishop's see. The old city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and part of its ruins are visible, on the SE side of the bay, near the town of Talcahuana. The new city is nine miles from the site of the old one, on the river Biobio, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The bay of Conception is one of the most commodious harbours in the world, and sheltered from all winds but the north. The city is of great extent, and seated in the most fertile part of Chili, 230 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 72 50 W, lat. 36 40 S.

CONCEPTION, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Veragua. It is seated near the Caribbean sea, 100 miles WNW of Porto Bello. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 8 45 N.

CONCORD, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county. The legislature commonly hold their sessions here; and from its central situation, and a thriving back country, it will probably become the permanent seat of government. It has a handsome bridge over the Merrimac, 54 miles WNW of Portsmouth, and 38 SW of Hanover.

CONCORD, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a handsome court-house, the best gaol in New England, and three bridges over the river Concord. This town is famous for having been the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the spot where the first opposition was made to the British troops in 1775. It is 18 miles NNW of Boston.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Secchia, five miles W of Mirandola.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 28 miles SSW of Udina.

CONDANORE, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 24 miles E of Adoni.

CONDAPILLY, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the Northern Circars. It is situate near the bay of Bengal, 80 miles SSE of Rajamundry. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 16 37 N.

CONDAVIR, a fort of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situate on a mountain, 16 miles W of Guntoor.

CONDE, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortress. It surrendered to the allies, after enduring the rigours of famine, in 1793; but was retaken in 1794, and ordered by the convention to have its name changed to that of Nord Libre. Condé is seated on the Scheldt, seven miles NE of Valenciennes, and 107 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 27 N.

CONDE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Neveau, 15 miles W of Paris.

CONDECEDO, a cape of N America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

CONDOM, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Baïse, 22 miles W of Auch.

CONDORE, a fertile island in the China sea, near the coast of Cambodia. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive com-

plexion. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. This island is 12 miles long and three broad, in the form of a crescent, and has a spacious bay on the E side. Lon. 106 55 E, lat. 8 40 N.

CONDRIEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, celebrated for excellent wine. It is seated near the Rhone, 17 miles S of Lyon.

CONFLANS, a town of Savoy, near the confluence of the Isere and Doron, 18 miles E of Chambery.

CONFLANS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 12 miles N of Vesoul.

CONFOLENS, a town of France, in the department of Charente, on the river Vieulle, 30 miles NE of Angoulême.

CONGLETON, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has two churches, but the principal one is two miles distant. Here is a manufacture of leather gloves, and a large silk-mill. It stands on the river Dane, seven miles S of Macclesfield, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 8 N.

CONGO, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1482; and is bounded on the N by Benin, E by the inland part of Africa, S by Matamon, and W by the Atlantic. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. There are many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents: but, near the coast, the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm-trees, from which wine and oil are made. The greatest part of the inhabitants go almost naked: they worship the sun, moon, stars, and animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts: they are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the

summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river-horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONÇON, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 97 miles s of Schiras. Lon. 54 30 E, lat. 28 10 N.

CONI, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of its name, with a strong citadel. Its trade is considerable, being the repository for all the merchandize from Turin and Nice, which is intended for Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany. It is so strong by nature and art, that though frequently besieged by the French, they never could take it. In 1796 it was delivered up to the French, after their victory at Mondovi, as a hostage for the performance of a treaty; and it surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on a rock, at the confluence of the Gressa and Sture, 35 miles s of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 24 N.

CONIX, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fishing, especially for tunnies. It is 18 miles sse of Cadiz.

CONIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch, seated on the Warta, 18 miles s by E of Gnesen.

CONINGSECK, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

CONINGTON, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton. It has the ruins of a castle; and is seated at the head of the river which forms Ugmere, Brickmere, and Whittlesea-mere.

CONISBERG. See **KONIGSBERG**.

CONISTON-MERE, a lake in Lancashire, six miles long and nearly one broad. Near the head of it, on the NW side, is the village of Coniston, three miles W by S of Hawkhead.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, S by the latter province, W and N by the Atlantic, and NE by Ulster. It is fertile in many places, but is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, which include one archbishopric and five bishoprics. The chief town is Galway.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of America, 81 miles long and 57 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusetts, E by Rhode Island, W by New York, and S by the Sound, which divides

it from Long Island. This country is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. Hartford and Newhaven are the capitals; the general assembly being annually holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October.

CONNECTICUT, a considerable river of New England, which rises in a swamp on the N confines of Vermont and New Hampshire, and taking a southerly direction, runs into Long Island sound. Between Walpole and Westminster are the great falls. The river, compressed between two rocks, scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad basin below. Over these falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length, under which the highest floods may pass without injury to it, was built in 1784; the first bridge erected over this noble river. From its source to its mouth it is upward of 300 miles; and is navigable for large vessels up to Hartford.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and a bishop's see, six miles N of Antrim.

CONQUET, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Brest.

CONSIGLIONE, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 19 miles S of Palermo.

CONSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 23 miles NE of Brieg.

CONSTANCE, a fortified city of Suabia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the S side of the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. Though once flourishing in commerce, and celebrated in history, it now scarcely contains 4000 inhabitants. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. In 1787, about 300 emigrants from Geneva were settled here, by emperor Joseph II, who granted them the secularized convent of the Dominicans, for a manufacture of printed linens. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and in 1805 it was ceded, by the treaty of Pressburg, to the

elector of Baden. It is 35 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 47 38 N.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF, the most considerable lake of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted where the city of Constance is seated on its s side. It is divided into three parts. The upper and largest part is called Boden See; the middle part is named Bodmer See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of Zell. The upper lake is 37 miles long, and 15 in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle on a mountain, 10 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 37 40 N.

CONSTANTINE, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest and richest of the four. The greatest part along the coast is mountainous. In the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, of whom the Cabyls are deemed the most turbulent and cruel. As these free mountaineers possess a superfluity of oil, soap, dried figs, and timber; the government of Algiers, which stands in need of these articles, is obliged in many things to show indulgence to those tribes. See ZAAB.

CONSTANTINE, a city of the kingdom of Algiers, capital of the province of the same name. It is seated at the top of a steep rock, and there is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock. The usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. Next to Algiers, this city is the most populous in the kingdom. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E by s of Algiers. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 36 4 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the capital of the Turkish empire. It is of a triangular form; and seated between the Black sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances toward Natosia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the s, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the NE. Constantine the great made it the seat of the Roman empire in the East. It was taken, in 1453, by the

Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the seaside, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It stands on the site of ancient Byzantium, the E point of their present city, and is three miles in circumference, consisting of an assemblage of palaces and apartments placed by the side of one another, without symmetry and without order. The principal entrance of this palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is, the Port (or gate), a name used frequently to express the court, or the empire. The castle of Seven Towers is a state prison, and stands near the sea of Marmora, at the W point of the city from the seraglio; and at the NW point, without the walls, is the imperial palace of Aijub, with a village of the same name. The number of houses in Constantinople is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built in masonry in a very solid manner. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and dirty; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants, who are said to amount to 500,000, are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Greeks or Armenians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Between the two mosques of sultan Solymán and Bajazet is the old seraglio, in which are shut up the wives of the deceased sultans; and also such women as have misbehaved, or have had the misfortune to displease the grand signior. The bazars, or bezesleins, are the markets for merchandize: they are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and containing all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. There is a market for slaves of both sexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. A great number of girls are brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraghis. The great square, near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions. The gulf on the NE of the city is the harbour, which runs up from the point of the seraglio to the village of

Aijub, about four miles in length and half a mile where broadest. Aijub may be reckoned one of the suburbs, and has a mosque, in which is the tomb of sultan Othman, the founder of the empire. The suburbs of Galata and Pera are on the other side of the harbour. The former extends along the entrance of the harbour, and is chiefly occupied by merchants; and adjoining it, on the E, is a cannon foundery, called Tophana. Pera stands behind these on an eminence, and is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside. In this part there are several houses where European sailors, Greeks, and even Turks, go to drink and intoxicate themselves, notwithstanding the severity of the government in this respect. The circumference of this city is 12 miles, and 24 with the suburbs included; and as they are built on ground which rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The city is surrounded with walls of freestone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked by 250 towers. There are 22 gates; six on the land-side, and the rest toward the harbour and sea. The palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravan-sarais, are many of them magnificent. It is 112 miles ESE of Adrianople, 300 E of Salonichi, and 700 SE of Vienna. Lon. 28 38 E, lat. 41 1 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, and the Euxine or Black sea. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter where broadest; and forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. At its entrance on the W side is situate Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari. Both its banks are lined with villages, where are seen some very handsome houses, almost entirely built of wood and variously painted: those belonging to the Turks are in white or red; those of the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are of a blackish brown, for they are not allowed to employ the colours of the Mussulmans. At its termination in the Black sea are two forts, opposite each other, to defend the passage.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Seluczka, 62 miles NE of Kamienieck. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

CONTESSA, a seaport of European Turkey, in Macedonia, at the mouth of the Stramon, and on a gulf of its name, 60 miles E by N of Salonichi, and 240

W of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 40 52 N.

CONTI, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Seille, 15 miles SW of Amiens, and 62 N of Paris.

CONTRÉSS, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 10 miles S of Blois.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 miles SE of Bari.

CONWAY, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday. Here are the massy remains of a castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is seated at the mouth of the Conway, 18 miles ENE of Carnarvon, and 235 WNW of London.

CONWAY, a river of Wales, which flows through a fertile vale of the same name along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish sea at the town of Conway.

CONZA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, and an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. Its principal commerce is in marble. It is 52 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

COOK'S INLET, an extensive arm of the sea, on the NW coast of America, discovered, in 1778, by captain Cook, who traced it 70 leagues from its entrance, in lon. 152 W. It was further explored, in 1794, by captain Vancouver, who found its termination to be in lon. 148 43 W, lat. 61 29 N.

COOK'S STRAIT, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

COOPERSTOWN, a town of New York, chief of Otsego county, situate at the SW end and the outlet of Lake Otsego, 12 miles NW of Cherry Valley, and 73 W by N of Albany. Lon. 74 38 W, lat. 42 44 N.

COOS, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles NW of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

COOS BEYHAR, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. Its district, on the confines of Bootan, exhibits a melancholy proof of two facts frequently united; the great facility of obtaining food, and the wretched indigence of the lower order of inhabitants. It is situate on the Toorsha, 190 miles NNE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 47 E, lat. 26 47 N.

COOSAWATCHIE, a town of S Caro-

lina, in Beaufort district. The courts formerly held at Beaufort are held here. It is seated on the Coosaw, over which is a bridge, 20 miles NW of Beaufort, and 60 WSW of Charleston.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best built city of the North; and owes its principal beauty to a fire in 1728, and another in 1794. The new parts of the town, raised by Frederic V, consist of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of heavy stone, and of four broad streets, leading to it in opposite directions: in the middle of the area is an equestrian statue of that king in bronze. The new royal market is the largest square in the city, and almost entirely composed of stately buildings; as, the academy of painting and sculpture, the theatre, the great hotel, the artillery house, &c. and in the centre is a marble equestrian statue of Christian V. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone. The palaces of the nobility are in general splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. The royal palace, called Christianburg, built by Christian VI, one of the most commodious and most sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed by fire in 1794. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. Contiguous to the harbour are several islands, denominated Holms, upon which are dock-yards, containing every thing necessary for the building and equipment of ships of war. The citadel is a regular fortification, with five bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The round tower, built by Christian IV, and designed for an observatory, is a singular structure, not having a single step in it, though very lofty; its ascent is by a spiral road, near 14 feet wide, and one of their kings has drove in his carriage up and down it. In the N suburbs is a large obelisk of reddish stone, erected in 1793 by the city, to the honour of Christian VII, on his abolishing vassalage; and around its pedestal are four female figures of white marble. Copenhagen at the end of the year 1799, contained 83,618 inhabitants. It is five miles in circumference, seated on the E shore of the Isle of Zealand, 340 miles SW of Stockholm, and 500 NE of London. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 55 41 N. See **AMAR**.

COPIAPO, a seaport of Chili, in a ju-

isdiction of the same name, abounding in mines of gold, iron, copper, sulphur, tin, and lead. The town stands on the S side of a river of the same name, which here enters the Pacific ocean. Lon. 70 35 W, lat. 26 30 S.

COPILOWATZ, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

COPORIA, a town of Russia, in Ingria, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 miles W of Petersburg.

COPPENBRUGH, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Spiegelberg, 10 miles E by N of Hamelin.

COPPET, a town of Switzerland, with a castle, on the lake of Geneva, 10 miles N of Geneva.

COQUET, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Scotland, crosses the centre of Northumberland, and enters the German ocean, at Warkworth. Opposite its mouth is an island of the same name.*

COQUIMBO, a seaport of Chili, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 71 11 W, lat. 29 54 S.

CORAH, or **CORAHJHENABAD**, a city of Hindoostan, in Doab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SSW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Waldeck. It is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which contains a fine academy; and near it, on a high mountain, is the castle of Eisenberg. The hereditary prince of Brunswick was defeated here by the French in 1760. It is seated on the Itter, 22 miles W of Cassel. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 51 16 N.

CORBECK, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, three miles S of Louvain.

CORBEIL, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Seine, 17 miles S of Paris.

CORRIE, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens.

CORBIERES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 10 miles S of Friburg.

CORDILLERAS. See **ANDES**.

CORDOVA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral.

sicularly the cathedral, which was a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town; for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk, and leather; but is not so considerable as formerly. In the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees; and here are the best horses in Spain. Cordova is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a magnificent bridge, 75 miles N E of Seville, and 137 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 4 W, lat. 37 52 N.

CORDOVA, an episcopal town of Tucuman, with some monasteries, and a convent. It has a great trade with Buenos Ayres, and sends cotton cloth to Potofi. It is 260 miles S of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 32 10 S.

COREA, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan; bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, E by the sea and isles of Japan, S by the ocean, and W by the gulf and province of Leao-tong. The principal products are wheat, rice, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, fossil salt, castor and sable's skins, a yellow varnish, almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. Numbers of whales are annually found on the coast toward the NE. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave, and tractable. They are fond of dancing and music, and show great aptness for acquiring the sciences, which they apply to with ardour. Men of learning are distinguished from other people by two plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. They have borrowed their writing, dress, religion, and the greater part of their customs, from the Chinese. Their women are less confined than those in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other sex. In China, parents often marry their children without their consent; but in Corea, they choose for themselves. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them in coffins for that time. The kingdom of Corea is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. King-ki-tao is the capital. Lon. 126 42 E, lat. 37 38 N.

CORFCASTLE, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It

is seated in a peninsula called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance, and where king Edward the martyr was stabbed at the infigation of his mother-in-law. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. The town is governed by a mayor, and its aldermen have the title of barons. It is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

CORFU, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, lately subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they had in these parts. Here is made a great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. It was taken by the French in 1797, and by the Turkish and Russian fleet in 1799. It now constitutes a part of the republic of Seven Islands. The capital is of the same name, on the E coast, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, and a strong castle. Lon. 29 54 E, lat. 39 32 N.

CORGA, a country of Hindoostan, near the coast of Malabar, bounded on the N and E by Mysore, S by the country of Nayrs, and W by the sea.

CORJA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Alagon, 120 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 55 N.

CORINTH, or CORANTHO, a celebrated city, in the Morea, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a castle. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. It is 50 miles W of Athens. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 38 4 N.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is six miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. Julius

Cesar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamilium, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E of Salamanca.

CORK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, N by Limerick, E by Waterford, and S by St. George's channel. It contains 233 parishes, and sends 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two considerable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

CORK, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of Cork, and a bishop's see united with Ross. It stands on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour, and surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's channel, and 124 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 51 54 N.

CORLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Persant, 10 miles SE of Colberg.

CORMENTIN, a fortress of Guinea, on the Gold coast, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

CORMERY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Indre, eight miles SE of Tours.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Marta, three miles E of the sea, and 10 N of Civita Vecchia.

CORNIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 15 miles E of Milan.

CORNWALL, a county which forms the SW extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonshire, S by the English channel, and NW by St. George's channel. Its length from E to W is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts; and at Falmouth does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the S and SW, and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains nine hundreds, 27 market-towns, and 161 parishes; and sends 44 members to parliament. The vicinity of the sea exempts it from hard

frosts, and snow never lies long on the ground. The soil, as it is shallow, is not very fruitful, especially in the centre on the hilly parts; the valleys yield plenty of grass, and the lands near the sea produce corn. It has plenty of sea-herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The principal rivers are the Tamar and Camel. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin and copper are numerous, and in general very rich in ore; and there are some of lead. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in buildings and for millstones; when polished it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper: he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints, in his privy council, the sheriff of the former county. Launceston is the capital.

CORNWALLIS, a town on the W coast of Nova Scotia, 42 miles NW of Halifax. Lon. 64 15 W, lat. 45 10 N.

CORO. See VENEZUELA.

COROMANDEL COAST OF, the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending between 10 and 16 N lat. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast, which is an even, low, sandy country. Madras is the principal town.

CORON, a seaport of the Morea, seated on the W side of a bay to which it gives name, 15 miles E of Modon. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 36 45 N.

CORONATION CAPE, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

CORREGIO, a town of Italy, in the Modonese, with a castle, nine miles NNE of Reggio.

CORREZE, a department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which runs into the Vezere, after having watered Tulle and Brives. Tulle is the capital.

CORSHAM, a town in Wiltshire, where king Ethelred had a palace.

Here are some considerable clothiers. It is four miles sw of Chippenham.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from that of Sardinia, on the s, by the strait of Bonifacio. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Callista and Cynus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are interspersed; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. In the earliest times it has been famous for its swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey, which, however, is reckoned bitter, on account of the box and yew with which the country abounds. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver; and there are also mines of alum and saltpetre. The granite of Corsica is nearly equal to the oriental; porphyries, jasper, talc, amianthes, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the mountains; and the coast abounds with beautiful coral. This island was, for some centuries, under the dominion of the Genoese, whose tyranny was such, that the Corsicans were almost in a perpetual state of insurrection. In 1736, a German adventurer, Theodore baron Newhoff, brought some assistance to them, and, on his assurances of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but, as he could not substantiate his promises, he was obliged to leave the island. He went to England, was thrown into the Fleet prison, released by an act of insolvency (after having registered his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors) and suffered to die in extreme indigence. The Genoese, tired of the contest, sold the sovereignty to France, in 1767; and the celebrated Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command, in 1755, was obliged to abandon the island in 1769. After the French revolution, in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence, however, of some events which followed the revolution of 1793, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, in 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain, according to a new constitution, which had been previously formed. In 1796, however, the English found it expedient to evacuate the

island, of which the French immediately took possession, and again united it to their republic, dividing it into two departments, Golo and Liamone, of which Bastia and Ajaccio are the chief towns.

CORSOER, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 18 N.

CORTE, a town of Corsica, situate in the centre of the island, on the side and foot of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, is the castle, to which there is only one winding passage, that will admit only two persons abreast. While the island was in the possession of the English, Corte was made the seat of the viceroy; and it has been enlarged and fortified by the French. It is 27 miles NE of Ajaccio, and 40 SW of Bastia. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CORTEMIGLIA, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, situate on the Bermuda, 16 miles E of Cherasco.

CORTIS, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 10 miles NE of Ramilies.

CORTONA, a fortified town of Tuscany, and a bishop's see, with a famous academy. It stands on a mountain, on the frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State; 32 miles E of Sienna. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

CORVEY, a town and small principality of Westphalia, with a late celebrated abbey, whose abbot was a sovereign prince. It is situate on the Weser, 27 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 34 E, lat. 51 46 N.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne, 20 miles SW of Ferrol, and 35 N by E of Compostella. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 18 N.

CORVO, the smallest and most northerly island of the Azores, so called from the abundance of crows found upon it. The inhabitants cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 5 W, lat. 39 42 N.

COYVRESKAN, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince, who perished in this place: its dreadful vortex extends above a mile in circuit. Many smaller whirlpools and rapid currents are found in this neighbourhood, dangerous to those who are strangers to the coast.

CONZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 45° 16' N.

COSEIR, a town of Egypt, on the Red sea, 190 miles SSE of Suez.

COSENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a mountain, by the river Crate, 105 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 16° 20' E, lat. 39° 20' N.

COSLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, which has good woollen manufactures, excellent fisheries, and fine cattle. It is seated on the Nesebach, 18 miles E of Colberg.

COSNE, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. Anchors for ships are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are much esteemed. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and the Noain, 88 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3° 6' E, lat. 47° 23' N.

COSPOUR, a town of the kingdom of Affam, 376 miles E of Patna. Lon. 92° 57' E, lat. 24° 56' N.

COSSACS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kofakki-sa-Parovi, the Kofakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. These people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aqueline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Ural'sk. The country which the Kofakki-sa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kofakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don; are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See **UKRAINE**, and **URALIAN COSSACS**.

COSSIMBAZAR, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors; this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in a river of the same name, which is the western arm of the Ganges, 106 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 85° 23' E, lat. 23° 40' N.

COSSOMAY, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Venog, 10 miles N of Lausanne.

COSTA RICA, a province of New Spain, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, SW by the Pacific ocean, NW by Nicaragua, and SE by Veragua. It has rich mines of gold and silver, but in

other respects is mountainous and barren. Nicoya is the capital.

COSWICK, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 10 miles W by N of Wittenburg.

CORBUS, a town and district of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. The castle stands on an eminence on the E side of the town. Here are a great number of French protestants, who have introduced their manufactures; and it is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles SSE of Berlin. Lon. 14° 24' E, lat. 51° 46' N.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, which has its name from a mountain, situate to the S of Dijon. It contains part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

COTES DU NORD, a department of France, so named from its northern maritime position. It contains part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

COTESWOLD, a long tract of high ground in the S part of Gloucestershire. It affords in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep; and others are devoted to the growth of corn. The sides of this long range are beautiful as they sink into the vale, from the hills of Stinchcomb and Nibley in the S, to that of Bredon in the N, which has been celebrated in ancient rhyme.

COTHEN, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt-Cotthen, with a castle. It is 12 miles SW of Dessau. Lon. 12° 9' E, lat. 51° 48' N.

COTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Var, on the river Argens, six miles SSE of Barjols.

COTIGNOLA, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, 25 miles SSE of Ferrara.

COTRONE. See **CROTONA**.

COUCY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons.

COVENTRY, a city in Warwickshire, which, with Lichfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has three parish-churches, two free-schools, and several hospitals. The houses being mostly old, and built of wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. It had very early a great trade in various articles of manufacture, as cloths, stuffs,

thread, &c. At present, its principal branch is that of silk ribands: some gauzes, camlets, and lastings, are also made here. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 15 miles NNE of Warwick, and 91 NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 24 N.

COVOERDEN. See COEVORDEN.

COURLAND, a duchy of Europe; bounded on the W and N by the Baltic, E by Livonia, and S by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It was formerly a feudatory province of Poland, but was annexed to the dominions of Russia, in 1795, by an act of the states. Mittau is the capital.

COURSERANS, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

COURTRAY, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its trade and manufactures of linen and woollen cloths. It is seated on both sides the river Lis, 12 miles E of Ypres.

COUTANCES, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Manche, and a bishop's see, with a fine cathedral. It is 22 miles N of Avranches. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 49 3 N.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

COWBRIDGE, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called by the Welsh, Pont-van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after enters the Bristol channel. Near it are the remains of Eboracian castle, of which a massive gateway is now converted into a barn; and about a mile distant, on a lofty hill, are the ruins of Penline castle. Cowbridge is 12 miles W of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 51 28 N.

COWES, a seaport of England, in the isle of Wight, on the W side of the mouth of the Medina or Cowes. It has a castle at the entrance of the harbour, and a good trade in provisions, &c. for the use of the shipping. It is 10 miles S by

E of Southampton, and 10 W by S of Portsmouth. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 50 46 N.

COYLAN. See QUILON.

COZUMEL, an island on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortes landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruit, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess this island, but are subject to Spain. Lon. 87 19 W, lat. 19 40 N.

CRAB ISLAND. See BORIQUEN.

CRACATOA, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice fields. The population is considerable, and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 N.

CRACOW, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see. It was formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned, and nearly in the centre of the Polish dominions; but, since the partition of Poland, it is become a frontier town, and belongs to Austria. It has a university, once called the Mother of Polish Literature; but its lustre declined after the removal of the royal residence to Warsaw. On a rock near the Vistula is the ancient royal palace, surrounded by brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel. Adjoining is the cathedral, within the walls of the citadel, in which most of the sovereigns of Poland are interred. Though the city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, they scarcely contain 18,000 inhabitants. The great square is spacious and well built, and many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the mark of ruined grandeur. This devastation was begun by the Swedes in 1702, when it was taken by Charles XII; but it has since experienced greater calamities, having been taken and retaken by the Russians and the confederates. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciuszko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of

Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 miles ssw of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

CRAIGMILLAR, a ruinous castle of Scotland, two miles SE of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France.

CRAIL, a decayed borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, seated on the coast of the frith of Forth, seven miles SE of St. Andrew.

CRAMOND, a village of Scotland, three miles NW of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Amond, in the frith of Forth. It has a commodious harbour, and considerable iron-works.

CRANBERRY, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, with a handsome presbyterian church, 16 miles ssw of Brunswick, and 20 ENE of Trenton.

CRANBOURN, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was a place of great note in the Saxon and Norman times, and has a fine chafe, which extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles NE of Dorchester, and 94 W of London.

CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles S of Maidstone, and 51 SE of London.

CRANENBERG, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on a hill, five miles W of Cleve.

CRANGANORE, a town and fort of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1662, by the Dutch, who retained it to 1789, and then sold it to the rajah of Travancore. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W of Cochin. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 10 23 N.

CRANSAC, a village of France, in the department of Aveyron, celebrated for its mineral waters, 15 miles NW of Rhodéz.

CRAON, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, near the river Oudon, 15 miles S of Laval.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. It is seven miles E of Portalegra. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 39 6 N.

CRAUTHEIM, a town and castle of Franconia, seated on the river Jagst, 15 miles sw of Mergentheim.

CRAWFORD, a village in Dorset-

shire, three miles SE of Blandford. It is situate on the Tarrant, and near the Stour, over which it has an ancient bridge of 13 arches. Here was formerly an abbey, no remains of which are visible, though the conventual barn is still standing.

CRECY, or **CRESSY**, a village of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, celebrated for the victory over the French, gained by Edward III, in 1346. It is 32 miles S by E of Calais.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The church is built in the form of a cross, to which belongs a free-school. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1743. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is seated between two hills, 12 miles NW of Exeter, and 181 W by N of London.

CREE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the northern parts of the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, forms the boundary between them, and enters the head of Wigton bay. It abounds with salmon, and is navigable for several miles.

CREEK or **MUSKOGEE INDIANS**, the most numerous tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United States. They inhabit the middle parts of Georgia. Their whole number is about 26,000, of which 6000 are warriors. Their principal towns are in lon. 86 30 W, lat. 32 0 N. Their country abounds with creeks and rivulets, and hence they derive their name.

CREETOWN, or **FREAYTOWN**, a small port of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying sea-shells coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland. It stands on Wigton bay, near the influx of the Cree, 12 miles W by N of Kirkcudbright.

CREGLINGEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, situate on the Tauber, 22 miles S of Wurzburg, and 30 NW of Anspach.

CREIL, a town of France, in the department of Oise, seated on the Oise, five miles E of Senlis.

CREMA, a town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, and a bishop's see. It is well fortified with a castle, and seated on the Serio, 30 miles S of Bergamo. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

CREMASCO, a small territory of Italy, in the S part of the province of Bergamasco. It is nearly surrounded by the duchy of Milan. Crema is the capital.

CREMIU, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles NE of Vienne.

CREMNITZ, a mine-town of Upper Hungary, 34 miles NE of Leopoldstat.

CREMONA, a city of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a university. The streets are broad and straight, adorned with some small squares, a few palaces, 40 parish churches, and 43 convents of both sexes. It stands in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, about a quarter of a mile from the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, defended by a fort; and a canal that passes through the town, forms a communication between the two rivers. Cremona has been several times taken; the last time by the French in 1800. It is 30 miles NW of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

CREMONENSE, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, N by Bresciano, W by Cremasco, and S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

CREMSIER, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle and a convent, seated on the river March, 18 miles SSE of Olmutz.

CRESCENTINO, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 20 miles NE of Turin.

CRESPY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 17 miles S of Compiègne.

CRESSY. See **CRECY**.

CREST, a town of France, in the department of Drome, seated on the Drome, 15 miles SE of Valence.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scheldt, five miles S of Cambray.

CREVECOEUR, a town and fort of S Holland, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maese, four miles NW of Bois le Duc.

CREVELT, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. Near this place the French were defeated by the Hanoverians in 1758. It is 14 miles NW of Nuy.

CRUSE, a department of France, so named from a river that flows into the Vienna. It contains the late province of Marche. Guerit is the capital.

CRUSEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, seven miles S of Bayreuth.

CREUTZBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle. It has a great trade in honey, wax, leather, and flax; and is seated on the Brinnitz, 11 miles NW of Rosenberg.

CREUTZNACH, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnarre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. The castle, which stood on a mountain, was destroyed by the French in 1689. It has a trade in wine, salt, corn, wool, and tobacco. On Dec. 2, 1795, this town was taken three times; first by the French, then by the Austrians, and again by the former. It is seated on the Nabe, 25 miles SW of Mentz.

CREWKERNE, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S of Wells, and 132 WSW of London.

CRICHOWELL, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday, and a castle in ruins; seated on the Usk, 10 miles SE of Brecknock, and 149 W by N of London.

CRICKLADE, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Thames; and is 25 miles W by S of Oxford, and 83 W by N of London.

CRIEFF, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with manufactures of paper and thin linen; seated on the Earn, 18 miles W of Perth.

CRIM, a town of the Crimea, supposed to be on the site of an ancient city that once gave its name of Crim Tartary, or Crimea, to the whole peninsula of the Taurida; after having, under the name of Cimmerium, been the capital of a famous people who gave laws to the greatest part of Europe. The modern town called Eski Krim [Old Crim] by the Tartars, is seated at the foot of an insulated mountain, 10 miles W of Caffa.

CRIMEA, or **TAURIDA**, the ancient Taurica Cherfoneusia, a peninsula in Europe; bounded on the S and W by the Black sea, N by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Prekop, and E by the sea of Asoph and the strait of Caffa. Toward the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in this country; but they were expelled by the Crim Tartars in 1474. See **CAFFA**. These Tartars had been settled in the Crimea above two centuries before the expulsion of the Genoese. They were subjects of Batu Khan, grandson of Zingis; and their conquest was an-

nexed to the kingdom of Kasan, till the death of Tamerlane in 1405, when Edagai Khan, an officer of that prince, took possession of it, and was succeeded by Duetlet Cherai, in whose family the sovereignty continued till the 18th century. The khans, however, were vassals, or tributary to the Turks, till the year 1774, when their independence was stipulated in the treaty of Cainargi. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortrefs of Ocza-kow. The Crimea is divided into two parts by the river Salgir, which runs from w to e. The n division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. It has neither tree nor hillock; salt lakes, and flocks of sheep, are its greatest riches. This district is bleak and cold in winter, and sultry and scorching in summer. The s part is mountainous; but the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the n division is frequently incommoded. The lower hills, extending from Caffa to the e extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. Beside the port of Kertch, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Balaclava, there is, near Sebastopol, one of the finest harbours in the world. The principal articles of export are corn, salt, honey, wax, butter, horses, female slaves, hides, and furs, especially the Tauric lambskins, which are in high esteem. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinensflaf, under the name of Taurida. Sympheropol is the capital.

CRIMMITSCHAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of stuffs and linens, seated on the Pleife, 10 miles ssw of Altenburg.

CRINAN, LOCH, a small arm of the sea on the w coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, opposite the n end of the island of Jura. It is connected with Loch Fyne by a canal, called the Crinan Canal.

CROATIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the n by Hungary, e by Sclavonia and Bosnia, s by Dalmatia, and w by Carniola and Stiria. It belongs to the house of Austria, except a small part, e of the river Unna, subject to the Turks. Carlsbad is the capital.

CROIA, a town of European Turkey,

in Albania, seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles NE of Durazzo.

CROISIC, or **CROISIL**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles w of Nantes.

CROIX, Sr. a river of N America, which forms the NE boundary of the United States, and runs into the bay of Passamaquoddy.

CROIX, St. one of the Caribbee islands, 30 miles long and eight where it is broadest, lying 40 miles s by e of St. Thomas. It produces much sugar, and the chief town is Christianstadt.

CROMACK-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, receiving the former at its s end, by the river Cocker, and the latter at its n end. It is four miles long, and half a mile over; with three small isles, one of them a rock, and the other covered with wood. Half a mile from the sw end is a most astonishing waterfall, called Scale force, situate in an opening between the mountains of Mellbreak and Blea-cragg. At the ne corner is a handsome stone bridge of four arches over its outlet, the Cocker. It abounds with very fine char and red trout.

CROMARTY, a small county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninsula on the s side of a frith to which it gives name. On the s and w it is bounded by Ross-shire. It is 16 miles long and six broad, fertile and well cultivated; and sends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairnshire.

CROMARTY, a seaport of Scotland, and the only town of the county of Cromarty. The harbour is one of the finest in Great Britain, and has a commodious quay. The town has a considerable manufacture of hempen cloth, and a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. It stands at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, 16 miles NNE of Inverness. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 57 38 N.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It formerly had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; and the best lobsters, on this part of the coast, are taken here. It is seated near the German ocean, 22 miles N of Norwich, and 127 NE of London.

CROMFORD, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of

Wirksworth. Here Mr. (afterward Sir Richard) Arkwright erected some of the new cotton mills, a capital improvement of mechanism due to him; and here also he built a noble seat, and a church.

CRONACH, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, with a citadel, 11 miles N of Culmbach.

CRONBORG, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. In this fortress is a palace, where queen Matilda was imprisoned till she was permitted to retire to Zell. Not far from this is Hamlet's Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated.

CRONENBERG, or **KRONBERG**, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, seated on a mountain, nine miles NW of Frankfort.

CRONSTADT, a seaport and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland. The harbour is the station of the Russian fleet; and here are great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships. It is 12 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56 N.

CRONSTADT, a town of Transylvania. See **BRASSAU**.

CROPANI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, nine miles ENE of St. Severino.

CROSNE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 80 miles WSW of Lemberg.

CROSSEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the frontiers of Silesia, at the confluence of the Roba with the Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit, 23 miles SE of Frankfort. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 7 N.

CROSS-FELL, a mountain in Cumberland, eight miles ESE of Kirkcowl. Its extreme altitude is computed to be 3390 feet. At different elevations there are two extensive plains; and a third on the summit contains several hundred acres, covered with moss and other vegetable productions. The view from this height comprehends great part of six counties. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentleman's Well.

CROTENAY, a town of France, in the department of Jura, six miles SE of Poligny.

CROTONA, or **CROTONE**, a seaport

of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It has a trade in grain, cheese, oil, and silk, and is 15 miles SE of St. Severino. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

CROTOY, a town of France, in the department of Somme, on the E side of the mouth of the Somme, 35 miles NW of Amiens.

CROUCH, a river in Essex, which rises near Horndon, and enters the German ocean, between Burnham and Foulness island. The Walsfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of its creeks and pits.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the fens, and had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no way to it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three streets, separated from each other by watercourses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow trees. The chief trade is in fish and wild fowl, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London.

CROWN POINT, a fort and town of New York, in Clinton county. The fort was erected by the French, in 1731, on a point that runs N into Lake Champlain. It was reduced by the English in 1759, taken by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the English the year after. It is 90 miles N of Albany. Lon. 73 28 W, lat. 43 57 N.

CROYDON, a town in Surrey, with a market on Saturday. It has an hospital and free-school, founded by archbishop Whitgift; and in the church are many fine monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the see in 1780: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some manufactures. The summer assizes are held here and at Guilford alternately. Croydon is seated near the source of the Wandle, nine miles S of London. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 51 20 N.

CROZEN, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 16 miles NW of Chateaulin.

CRUMLAU, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, seated on the Muldau, 12 miles S by W of Budweis.

CRUMLAU, a walled town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, with a castle, 10 miles NNE of Znaim.

CRUZ, ST. See **SANTA CRUZ**.

CUBA, an island of the W Indies, at

the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives; but from their laziness, and the want of hands, only a very small portion of the island is cleared. In the woods are some valuable trees, particularly cedars of a large size; and birds abound here, both in variety and number, more than in any of the other islands. The soil is not extremely fertile; but there is pasture sufficient to feed a great number of sheep and hogs, which were originally brought hither. There are several sorts of mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, long pepper, cassia, wild cinnamon, mastic, tobacco, and aloes. The hills run through the middle of the island from E to W, but near the coast the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N and S. This island was taken by the English in 1761, but restored by the peace of 1763. It is 75 miles N of Jamaica, and Havannah is the capital.

CUBA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles S by E of Evora.

CUBAGUA, a small island of S America, between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma. Here the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearl: in diving for them they employed the Indians, which, in addition to their other calamities, contributed to their extinction. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 10 20 N.

CUBAN, a large river, formed by the junction of many streams that rise in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. It divides the Abkhas and Circassians from part of Taurica, and flows into the Black sea.

CUBAN, or **CUBAN TARTARY**, a country in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Asoph, N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe, E by the desert of Astracan, and S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkhas.

CUCKFIELD, a town in Suffex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles NW of Lewes, and 40 S by W of London.

CUDALORE, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by intel-

ligence being received of the peace. It is 80 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 41 N.

CUDDAPA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the nizam of the Deccan, in 1792. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 miles W by N of its entrance, at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW of Madras. Lon. 78 47 E, lat. 14 3 N.

CUDREFIN, a town and bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, 21 miles W of Bern.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 7 N.

CUENZA, a large town and jurisdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito. The town is very populous, and situate at the foot of the Cordillera mountains, on one of the sources of the Amazon, 170 miles S by W of Quito.

CUJAVIA, a province of Great Poland, including the two palatates of Wladislaw and Brzeic. It now belongs to the territories of Prussia. Wladislaw is the capital.

CULENBERG, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, on the river Leck, 12 miles SSE of Utrecht.

CULIACAN, a province and town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadaluajara, opposite the S end of California. The country abounds with all sorts of fruits, has many salt ponds, and several rich mines. The town is seated on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean, 140 miles SSE of Cinaloa. Lon. 108 5 W, lat. 24 20 N.

CULLEN, a borough of Scotland, in Banffshire, at the mouth of the Culan or Cullen. It has manufactures of linen and damask, and a trade in fresh and dried fish. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. It is 13 miles W by N of Banff.

CULLERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Xucar, 28 miles S of Valencia.

CULLITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Cully, 17 miles E of Exeter, and 154 W by S of London.

CULLODEN, a wide heath, in Scotland, three miles E of Inverness, on which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

CULLOOR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 100 miles S of Hyderabad.

CULLUMPTON. See **COLUMBTON.**

CULM, a town of W Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see. It has a catholic university, and a royal school for cadets; and is seated on the Vistula, 60 miles s of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

CULMBACH, a town of Franconia, formerly the capital of a margravate of the same name. Near it, on a mountain, stands the fortress of Plassenburg, where the archives of the principality were preserved, but they were removed to Bayreuth in 1783. From its district the whole margravate was formerly called Brandenburg-Culmbach; but in 1726, the government devolved into another line, and since that time it has been called Brandenburg-Bayreuth. Culmbach is seated on the Maine, 13 miles NNW of Bayreuth. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 50 7 N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Lough Foyle, five miles N by E of Londonderry.

CULROSS, a borough of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire. Here is an ancient palace or abbey, said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore. It is situate on the frith of Forth, 20 miles s of Perth, and 21 WNW of Edinburgh.

CUNANA, or **COMANA**, a province and seaport of Terra Firma. The town stands near the mouth of a great lake or branch of the sea, and is defended by a castle. It is 170 miles E by s of St. Jago de Leon. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 10 10 N.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 58 miles long and 30 broad, bounded on the N by Scotland, E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland, S by Lancashire, and W by the Irish sea and Solway frith. It lies in the dioceses of Chester and Carlisle; contains one city, 14 market-towns, and 90 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, whose flesh is particularly sweet and good, and the valleys produce corn, &c. The tracts of level land are neither numerous nor extensive, being chiefly confined to the borders of the rivers and toward the N coast. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, iron, lapis calaminaris, and black-lead; the latter are near Borrowdale, and almost peculiar to this country. The principal manufactures are cotton and sail-cloth, and there are some iron works. Skiddaw, Saddleback, and

Crofs-fell, are the principal mountains, and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. This county, and the adjoining one of Westmorland, are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly described by the pen and pencil. The principal lakes in Cumberland are Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere-water, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Ulls-water, Waft-water, Ennerdale-water, and Leathes-water. Carlisle is the capital.

CUMBERLAND, a town and fort of New Brunswick, in a county of the same name, in which are coal mines. The fort is situate at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the E side of its northern branch. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 45 45 N.

CUMBERLAND, a town of Maryland, chief of Allegany county, situate on the Potomac, 105 miles NW of Washington.

CUMBERLAND, an island on the coast of Georgia, the most southern territory of the United States on the Atlantic ocean. It is 15 miles long and two broad. Opposite its s extremity is the island Amelia, and between them is the entrance of St. Mary river.

CUMBRAY, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two islands of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, to the E of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral dedicated to St. Columba. Upon the latter is a light-house.

CUMIANA, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles SW of Turin.

CUPAR, a borough of Scotland, capital of Fifeshire. A great quantity of coarse linens are manufactured here, and there is also a considerable tannery. It is seated in a rich valley, on the N side of the Eden, eight miles W by s of St. Andrew, and 30 NNE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 16 N.

CUPAR, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, with a considerable linen manufacture and a large tannery. It is seated on the Isla, 12 miles NW of Dundee, and 12 NNE of Perth.

CURACAO, an island to the N of Terra-Firma; 35 miles long and 12 broad, subject to the Dutch. It produces sugar, tobacco, and salt; has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the East; and carries on a great trade, whether in peace or in war. In 1800, some French having settled on part of the island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single

British frigate, on the 13th of September. The principal town is St. Peter, at the NE extremity of the island. Lon. 49 15 W, lat. 12 22 N.

CURDISTAN, a country lying partly in Armenia and partly in Persia, along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. The inhabitants are not subject either to the Turks or Persians. Some live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism. Betlis is the capital.

CURIA MARIA, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0 N.

CURISCH HAF, a lake or gulf of E Prussia, lying along the Baltic, 70 miles in length. It is wide toward the S, but narrow to the N, where it communicates with the Baltic, at Memel.

CURSOLIERS, a small island of Livadia, in the gulf of Patras, formerly called Echanades.

CURZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 20 miles long. It belongs to the Venetians, and has a town of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 3 6 N.

CUSHAI, a river of N Carolina, which runs into Albemarle sound.

CUSSET, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 17 miles N of Roanne.

CUSTRIN, a fortified town of the electorate of Brandenburg, capital of the New Mark, with a castle. In 1760, it was bombarded and almost destroyed by the Russians. It is seated amid morasses, at the confluence of the Warta with the Oder, 46 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 52 40 E.

CUTAIS, the chief town of Imeritia. The remains of the cathedral seem to prove that it was once a considerable place, but it now scarcely deserves the name of a village. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 43 35 N.

CUTCH, a territory of Hindoostan, governed by a rajah, and situate on the SE of Sind; the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. The capital is Boodge-boodge.

CUXHAVEN, a seaport of Lower Sax-

ony, in the duchy of Bremen, at the mouth of the Elbe. Here are only a few hovels and a windmill; but it is the port for the English packets to Hamburg; and passengers, while on shore, are accommodated at Ritzenbüttele, which is half a mile distant. Cuxhaven is 60 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 50 N.

CUYCK, a town of Dutch Brabant, in a small territory of the same name, six miles SSE of Grave.

CUZCO, a town of Peru, formerly the capital of the incas. The Spaniards, under Pizarro, entered and took possession of it 1534. On a mountain contiguous to the N part of the city are the ruins of the fort and palace of the incas, the stones of which are of an enormous magnitude. Cuzco is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America: four large streets, which are perfectly straight, terminate in the square. It contains five religious houses, and the number of the inhabitants is about 20,000, of which three-fourths are original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country, where it seldom rains. It is 320 miles E by S of Lima. Lon. 71 47 W, lat. 13 0 S.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise. There is one archbishop and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The exports of the islands are silk, wool, and wine. Nicosia is the capital.

CYR, St. a village of France, two miles from Versailles, celebrated for a nunnery founded by Lewis XIV, under the patronage of madame de Maintenon, who was herself the abbess till her death in 1719.

CZASLAU, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. The church has the highest tower in Bohemia. Near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the Crudenka, 40 miles SSE of Prague. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 49 50 N.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a fortified convent on a mountain, in which is kept a rich treasure, called the Treasure of the Virgin Mary. Pilgrims resort

hither to visit another convent near it, in a valley, called the Loretto of Poland. It is seated on the Watte, 50 miles N by W of Cracow. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

CZERCASSI, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle, seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiow. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

CZERNETZ, a town of Walachia, near the N bank of the Danube, 44 miles E of Belgrade. Lon. 29 44 E, lat. 41 23 N.

CZERNIC, a town of Germany, in Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which produces grafs and corn every year. The lake is surrounded by mountains of chalk stone, and in dry seasons is from 20 to 25 miles in circumference, but when full is 40 miles round. Under the natural bed of it are holes and cavities, by which the water retires and returns; but it is supplied also by several brooks and springs. It contains several hills, which upon the fall of the water become islands, and on the largest of them is a village. The ebb and flow do not happen at stated periods, that there is no regular seed-time; but buck-wheat is sown on the dry parts, and becomes ready for the sickle in six weeks. The pasturage is not hurt by the water if it does not stay too long; and as soon as the water subsides, oxen and horses are driven on it out of the neighbouring places. The town is situate on the NW point of the lake, 24 miles SSE of Laubach.

CZERNIKOU, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dezna, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Wislula, 30 miles SSE of Warsaw.

CZONGRODT, a town of Hungary, at the confluence of the Teissé and Keres, 13 miles N of Sagedin. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

D.

DABER, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in a circle of its name, 16 miles NNE of Stargard.

DABUL, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. Lon. 72 50 E, lat. 18 0 N.

DACCA, a city of Hindoostan, in the E quarter of Bengal, and on a branch of the Ganget, which communicates with

all the other inland navigations. It is the provincial capital of this quarter, was once the capital of all Bengal, and is the third city of that country in point of extent and population. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe: the cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is 160 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 55 N.

DACHAU, a town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens: It is seated on a mountain, near the river Amber, 10 miles NNW of Munich.

DACHSBACH, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 22 miles S of Bamberg.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a palace that belonged to the see of Strasburg. It is situate on the Breusch, eight miles W of Strasburg.

DAFEK, or DOFAR, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

DAGESTAN, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian sea, W by the mountains of Caucasus, N by Circassia, and S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and subject to Russia. Tarku is the capital.

DAGISTAN, or DAHESTAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan; situate on a river, which runs into the Caspian sea, 240 miles NW of Mesched.

DAGNO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see; seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 39 E, lat. 42 50 N.

DAGO, or DAGAO, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, seven miles N of the isle of Oesel. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

DAGSBOROUGH, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, on a branch of Indian river, which enters the ocean to the S. of Delaware bay. It is 50 miles S by E of Dover.

DAHL, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia, and enters the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gelle. Near Escarleyby, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen.

DAHOMY, a kingdom of Guinea, to the N of Whidah, supposed to reach 180 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half the distance. The country is fertile, yielding a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, and a variety of spices. The religion of Dahomy consists of a jumble of superstitious ceremonies, of which it is impossible to convey any satisfactory idea. The government is perhaps the most perfect despotism in the world; for the policy admits of no intermediate degree of subordination between king and slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister prostrates himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject. The king maintains a considerable standing army, commanded by an *agaow*, or general, and other subordinate officers, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field, at the command of the sovereign. On extraordinary occasions, all the males able to bear arms are obliged to repair to the general's standard; every caboccer marching at the head of his own people. Sometimes the king takes the field at the head of his troops; and on very great emergencies, at the head of his women. In the different royal palaces, in Dahomy, are immured not less than 3000 women; several hundreds of whom are trained to arms, under a female general, and other officers. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness: the former appears in the treatment of their enemies; the latter they possess far above the African nations with whom Europeans have hitherto had any intercourse. The capital, Abomy, stands in lon. 3 30 E, lat. 7 58 N.

DALACA, an island in the Red sea, opposite the coast of Abex, 72 miles long and 15 broad. It is fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are Negros, and great enemies to the Mahometans.

DALAGOA, a large bay on the coast of Caffraria, opposite the S point of Madagascar, much frequented by whalers. It affords a commodious harbour, having several large rivers, particularly the Mafumo, in which ships may lie perfectly safe from all winds, and obtain plenty of every sort of refreshment. Lon. 33 0 E, lat. 25 52 S.

DALBEATTIE, a village of Scotland, 52 miles S by N of Kirkcudbright. It

stands near the mouth of the Orr, in Solway frith, and has a convenient harbour for small vessels.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, situate on the SW side of Lake Wenner, 60 miles N by E of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 35 N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Nordland and the mountains of Norway. It is 270 miles long and from 40 to 120 broad. The principal productions are wood, corn, and hemp; and it contains many mountains, in which are mines of silver, copper, and iron. The chief town is Hedemora.

DALEM, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Bervine, 15 miles NW of Limburg.

DALEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on the Bervine, 15 miles NNW of Juliers.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W of Wermeland and Lake Wenner. It is 85 miles long and 40 broad. The N part is full of mountains, forests, and lakes; but to the S it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese are the chief articles. The capital is Daleburg.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, with a great weekly market for corn and oatmeal. Here is Dalkeith house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is seated on a strip of land between the N and S Esk, six miles SE of Edinburgh.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the N by Bosnia, S by the gulf of Venice, E by Servia, and W by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capital of Venetian, and Herzegovina of Turkish Dalmatia; Ragusa is capital of the republic of Ragusa: the Hungarian part contains five districts, and Segna is the capital. See MORIACHIA.

DALSTON, a village in Cumberland, six miles S by W of Carlisle, and belonging to the bishop of that see. It stands on the Caldew, and has various branches of the cotton manufacture.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and near it are the venerable ruins of Furness abbey. It is seated in a champaign country, not far from the sea, six miles SW

of Ulverston, and 273 NNW of London.

DALRY, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, seven miles NNW of Irvine. It has a cotton manufacture, and near it are valuable coal mines, and a strong sulphureous spring.

DAMANHOUR, a town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria, 32 miles ESE of Alexandria.

DAMAR, a town of Arabia Felix, in Yemen, 100 miles S of Sanaa. Lon. 46 33 E, lat. 16 0 N.

DAMASCUS, now called **SHAM**, an ancient city of Syria, the form of which is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. It had three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams which flow across the fertile plain of Damascus, water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and are carried into every house. The houses are built of wood, with their fronts inward, where there is a court: in the streets there is nothing to be seen but walls without windows, and yet the insides are richly adorned. The most remarkable buildings are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses; and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques, of which there are about 200, are extremely handsome edifices, the most stately of which was a christian church. One street runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold. Several manufactures are carried on here, among which that of sabres and knives has been most famous. It is the capital of a Turkish pachalic, and the see of a Greek archbishop, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. It stands on the river Barada, 122 miles S of Antioch, and 112 NE of Jerusalem. Lon. 37 0 E, lat. 33 45 N.

DAMAUN, a seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. Aurungzebe besieged it, about the middle of the 17th century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garrison sallied out on a part of his camp guarded by 200 elephants, so terrified these animals by their fire-arms, that they turned on their masters, and

trampled to death half his army. It is subject to the Portuguese, and 50 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 20 20 N.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Recknills, 18 miles W of Stralsund.

DAMIANO, ST. a town of Piedmont, in Monterrat, 18 miles W by N of Vercelli.

DAMIETTA, a town of Egypt, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a good harbour. It is seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, 100 miles NNE of Cairo. Lon. 31 42 E, lat. 31 26 N.

DAMM, a town of Prussian Pomerania, which has a considerable trade in steel manufactures. It is seated on the Oder, eight miles ESE of Stettin.

DAMM, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges.

DAMM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, 14 miles NE of Groningen.

DANBURY, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two churches, and a court-house. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British in 1777. It is 20 miles NNW of Fairfield, and 65 NNE of New York.

DANBURY, a village in Essex, situate on a hill, five miles E of Chelmsford, and 16 W of the sea. The spire of the church was burnt by lightning in 1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a seamark.

DANCALA. See **DONGALA**.

DANCALI, or **DANKALA**, a kingdom in the E part of Abyssinia. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in salt and honey. It is governed by a prince nominally tributary to the negus, or emperor of Abyssinia. Baylur is the principal town, with a harbour, on the Red sea. Lon. 41 40 E, lat. 13 30 N.

DANGER, ISLES OF, three islands in the Pacific ocean, seen by commodore Byron in 1765, but were so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Islands. Lon. 169 28 W, lat. 10 35 S.

DANNEBERG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, capital of a district of the same name; seated on the Jetze, near the Elbe, 30 miles S by S of Lunenburg. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 53 10 N.

DANTZIC, one of the richest cities of Europe, capital of Prussia, with a fine

harbour, and a university. It is encompassed by a wall, and fortifications of great extent. The houses are six or seven stories high; and the granaries are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well stored; the exchange is a handsome structure, and the college is provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores. The established religion is the Lutheran; but papists, Calvinists, and anabaptists, are tolerated. In 1709, upward of 24,000 persons died of the plague. It was a free hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, it submitted to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, near its entrance into the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Marienburg, and 160 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 54 22 N.

DANUBE, the largest river in Europe, called *Ister* by the ancients. It rises at Donaueschingen, in Suabia, and flows NE by Ulm; then E through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna: it then enters Hungary, and runs SE by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Walachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, discharging itself by five channels into the Black sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had ships of war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black sea, on account of the cataracts. From its source to the Black sea, it traverses a course of above 3000 miles.

DANVILLE, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, situate in a fertile plain, 35 miles SSW of Lexington, and 70 SE of Louisville.

DARABGERD, or **DARAB-GUIERD**, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, said to have been founded by Darius. It is large, but not populous; and near it salt is found of various colours, white, black, red, and green. A considerable manufacture of glass is carried on here. It stands 116 miles ESE of Schiras.

DARAH, or **DRAS**, a country of Barbary; bounded on the N by Sus, E by Tafillet, S by Zahara, and W by the Atlantic. A river of the same name flows through it, which enters the Atlantic at Cape Nos. The principal produce is indigo and dates. The inhabitants are Arabs and Mahometans; and some of

the districts of the country are dependent on Morocco.

DARAGORY, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 88 miles E of Seringapatam. Lon. 78 26 E, lat. 12 12 N.

DARAFORUM, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 36 miles ESE of Coimbatore, and 73 W of Trichinopoly.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Austrians the next year. It is seated on the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Esbeck, eight miles S of Baranwhar, and 80 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 45 N.

DARDANELLES, two castles of Turkey; the one, called *Sestos*, seated in Romania; the other, called *Abydos*, in Natolia. They command the SW entrance of the strait of Gallipoli. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 40 0 N.

DAREL HAMARA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 34 20 N.

DARFOOR, a kingdom of Zahara, to the SE of Bornou, on the borders of Nubia. It lies to the southward of the general latitude of the great desert. The wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyæna, wolf, and buffalo. The domestic animals are camels, goats, sheep, and horned cattle. Considerable quantities of grain of different sorts are raised, and after the tropical rains the fertility is sudden and great. The people are very barbarous; consisting of native tribes, of a deep black complexion and woolly hair, though with features different from those of the Negroes, and of Arabs of various tribes. Polygamy is not only established, but the intercourse of the sexes is totally destitute of decency. The most severe labours of the field are left to the women; and the houses, which are of clay covered with thin boards, are chiefly built by them. Salt is the general medium of commerce here, as gold dust is in many other places of Africa. This territory is governed by a chief who calls himself sultan, and assumes the most extravagant titles. Cobbe is the capital.

DARIEN, or **TERRA FIRMA PROPER**, a province of Terra Firma, lying on the coast of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Darien; and, by some writers, the Isthmus of Panama. It extends, in the form of

a crescent, round the bay of Panama; being bounded on the *w* by the gulf of Mexico, *e* by the river and gulf of Darien, *s* by Popayan and the Pacific ocean, and *w* by the same ocean and Veragua. It is not above 50 miles broad; but this isthmus, which unites the continents of *N* and *S* America, is strengthened by a chain of lofty mountains, stretching through its whole extent, which render it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The mountains are covered with forests almost inaccessible. The valleys in this moist climate, where it rains during two-thirds of the year, are marshy, and so often overflowed, that the inhabitants, in many places, build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The natives go naked; and the men have a silver plate fastened to their nose, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon: the women have a ring hanging down in the same manner; and they have also several chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Their houses are mostly thin and scattered, and always by the side of a river, with plantations lying about them. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. It is the business of the men to make baskets, which they do very neatly with cane, reeds, or palmeto leaves died of various colours. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They are fond of dancing to the sound of a pipe and drum, and play a great many antic tricks. When they go out to hunt, the women carry in their baskets, plantains, bananas, yams, potatoes, and cassava-roots ready roasted. They have no distinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals are the same as in other countries of the same climate. The principal towns are Panama and Porto Bello.

DARIEN, a river and gulf of Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthagera. In 1695, the Scotch obtained a charter from William III. empowering them to form a settlement on the *sw* point of the gulf, where the country had never been occupied by the Spaniards, but continued to be possessed by the native Indians. This

settlement excited such an alarm among the maritime powers of Europe, that the adventurers, meeting with obstruction from the very administration that had granted their charter, were obliged to abandon the settlement.

DARIEN, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, seated on the Alatamaha, not far from its mouth, and 47 miles *ssw* of Savannah. Lon. 81 14 *w*, lat. 31 23 *N*.

DARKING, or **DORKING**, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, noted for corn and poultry. It is seated on the river Mole, 11 miles *e* of Guildford, and 23 *sw* of London.

DARLSTON, a village in Staffordshire, near Stone, where are the remains of a castle, on a hill.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. It has a manufacture of huckabacks and camlets: some small wares of the Manchester kind are also made here; and there is a considerable trade in dressing leather. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and another for spinning linen yarn, have been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is seated on the Skerne, over which is a long stone bridge, 19 miles *s* of Durham, and 239 *N* by *w* of London. Lon. 1 25 *w*, lat. 54 32 *N*.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, capital of the upper county of Catzenellenbogen, with a castle, where the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt generally resides. It has handsome suburbs, and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles *NNW* of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 38 *E*, lat. 49 53 *N*.

DAROCA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Xiloca, 38 miles *ssw* of Saragossa.

DARORE, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 80 miles *e* by *s* of Amednagar. Lon. 76 10 *E*, lat. 18 50 *N*.

DART, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, and enters the English channel at Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a nunnery founded by Edward III. At the dissolution it was converted into a royal palace; but it was alienated by James I. The rebellion of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II, began in this town. It is seated on the Darent, not far from its

infest into the Thames, 16 miles \times by s of London.

DANTMOOR, an extensive forest in Devonshire, bounded on the \times by bleak hills, and extending 20 miles southward quite through the centre of the county to the sea. It contains about 80,000 acres, and is watered by the river Dart. Many sheep are bred here, but of a small kind, and subject to the rot. The chief riches of the inhabitants are their black cattle, which thrive well on the coarse herbage.

DARTMOUTH, a borough and seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Friday. It stands on the side of a craggy hill, by the river Dart, near its entrance into the sea, and has a spacious bay, defended by a castle, and two playgrounds of cannon. The dock-yards and quay project into the river, and the rocks on each side are composed of a glossy, purple-coloured slate. The town is governed by a mayor, contains three churches, and has a considerable trade to the s of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It is 30 miles ssw of Exeter, and 204 w by s of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 22 N.

DARTMOUTH, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate on the Accushnet, 70 miles s of Boston. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 41 37 N.

DARWAR, a strong town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, and one of the frontier towns, 88 miles s by w of Vislapour, and 90 ENE of Goa. Lon. 75 29 E, lat. 16 5 N.

DASSEL, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 15 miles NNW of Göttingen.

DASSEN EYLAND, or Isle of Deer, one of the three small islands to the N of the Cape of Good Hope; so called on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. Here are also sheep whose tails weigh 79 pounds. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 33 25 S.

DAVENTRY, a town in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. The Roman highway called Watling-street runs through it, and many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the side of a hill, 10 miles W of Northampton, and 72 NW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 15 N.

DAVID, ST. a city of Wales, in Pembrokehire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once a considerable place, and had walls, which are now demolished. The cathedral is said to have a

higher roof than any in England. From the cape called St. David's Head it is view into Ireland. It is seated in a barren soil, on the river Hen, 24 miles NW of Pembroke, and 235 W by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 51 38 W.

DAVID, ST. a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour in Inverkeithing bay. It has a considerable manufacture of salt, and exports an immense quantity of coal.

DAVID, FORT ST. an English fort, on the coast of Comorandé, which was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles s of Fort St. George.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the sea between Greenland and N America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he attempted to find a NW passage.

DAVOS, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, capital of the league of the Ten Jurisdictions. It is 24 miles E of Coire.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a fort built by the French, on the E coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

DAUPHINY, a late province of France, extending 40 leagues from N to s, and 36 from E to W; bounded on the W by the Rhone, N by the Rhone and Savoy, s by Provence, and E by the Alps. Hence the heir apparent of the late kings of France was called the Dauphin; a title which he derived from the following circumstance. In 1349, Hubert II, count of Dauphiny, being inconsolable for the loss of his only son, whom he had let fall from a window of his palace at Grenoble into the Isere, entered into a convent of Jacobins, and ceded Dauphiny to Philip, a younger son of Philip of Valois, for 120,000 florins of gold (each of the value of 12d. English) on condition that the eldest son of the king of France should be styled the Dauphin. Charles V, grandson of Philip of Valois, bore this title in 1550. Two thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce grapes. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. The valleys afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. Mines of iron, copper, and lead, have been worked here to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance,

Here, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Here, and Upper Alps.

DAF, or **DACS**, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and lately a bishop's see. Here are some famous hot-baths, the spring of which discharges 543 cubic feet of water in fifteen minutes. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and seated on the Adour, 24 miles NE of Bayonne. Lon. 1° 6' W, lat. 43° 42' N.

DEAD SEA, a lake or inland sea of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 60 miles long and 13 broad, inclosed on the E and W by high mountains. There is no verdure on its banks, or fish in its waters; owing to the extreme saltness and other qualities of its water. Mines of fossil salt are found in the sides of the mountains, which supply the neighbouring Arabs, and the city of Jerusalem; also fragments of sulphur and bitumen, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce. This lake, called also Lake Asphaltites, has no outlet; and it has been demonstrated, that evaporation is more than sufficient to carry off the water brought by the river.

DEADMAN'S HEAD, a cape on the S coast of England, in Cornwall, between St. Maws and Fowey.

DEAL, a seaport in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the N and S Foreland, and is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. No manufacture is carried on here, and it chiefly depends on the seafaring men who resort hither. It has no harbour, but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin Sands, called the Downs, is generally a secure road for ships, where they usually ride at their leaving or entering the river Thames. The port is defended by two castles, Deal or Walmer castle to the S, and Sandown castle to the N. It is seven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 71 S by S of London. Lon. 1° 29' E, lat. 51° 13' N.

DEAN, a forest in Gloucestershire, including that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains four market-towns and 23 parishes. It is fertile in pasture and tillage, bears very fine oaks, and has rich stores of iron and coal. It was once reckoned the chief support of the English navy; and the Spanish armada, it is said, was expressly commissioned to destroy it. It is now thinned by frequent felling, and narrowed by increase

of cultivation, though a few deer still continue to run wild in its recesses. The forest of Dean, and the rich vale of the same name, abound in orchards, which produce great plenty of excellent cider.

DEAN, or **MICHEL DEAN**, in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday. It stands at the N extremity of the forest of Dean, 12 miles W of Gloucester, and 112 WSW of London.

DEBALPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the country of Moultan. It is situate on the great road from Delhi to Moultan, 146 miles S of Lahore, and 190 E by S of Moultan. Lon. 73° 50' W, lat. 29° 10' N.

DEBEN, a river in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and flows to Woodbridge, where it expands into a long narrow arm of the German ocean, a little to the N of Harwich.

DEBENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated near the head of the Deben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E of Bury St. Edmund, and 84 NE of London.

DEBRECZEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Austrians retook it the same year. It is 107 miles E of Buda. Lon. 22° 11' E, lat. 47° 32' N.

DECCAN, an extensive tract in Hindoostan, which, from the signification of its name, the South, has been supposed to include the whole region S of Hindoostan Proper. But, in its more accepted sense, it contains only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candesh, Dowlatabad, Vissapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S from the peninsula of Hindoostan. All this vast country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candesh, Vissapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder to the nizams of the Deccan.

DECCAN, the dominions of the nizams of the Deccan, comprising Golconda, the principal part of Dowlatabad, and the western part of Berar; the latter subject to a tribute of a fourth part of its net revenue to the Berar Mahrattas. His territories are bounded on the NW by the Poonah Mahrattas, N by the Berar Mahrattas, E by the southern Circars, and S by the Carnatic and Mysore. By family succession, in 1780, the nizams

became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Tachore, and of the Gundoor Circar; and by the peace of 1792 and partition of 1799 he had a share of the countries belonging to Tippoo Sultan, including Kopaul, Cuddapa, Gangecolla, Gooty, and Gurrumcondia. His dominions (without including the cessions) are supposed to be 430 miles from NW to SE, by 300 wide. The capital is Hydrabad.

DECISE, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE of Nevers.

DECKENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 27 miles NW of Passau.

DEDNINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward III. It is 16 miles N of Oxford, and 70 WNW of London.

DEDHAM, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Norfolk county, seated on Charles river, 11 miles SW of Boston.

DEDDHAM, a village in Essex, six miles NNE of Colchester. It is noted for a free grammar-school, and an ancient large church, with a fine steeple.

DEE, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. Some trace its head to the foot of the lofty mountain Arun, in the NW angle of Merionethshire; but others trace it no further than to the lake of Bala, whence it flows through a fine vale across the S part of Denbighshire, visits the W border of Cheshire, passes on to Chester, and flows thence to the Irish sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire. By embankments made here, much land has been gained from the tide; and a narrow, but deeper, channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester half way to the sea. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, to Chester; but, at this city, the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, running across the bed of the river, and causing a sort of cascade.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises on the W border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar forest, and flows E through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds to Aberdeen, below which it enters the German ocean.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W part of Kirkcubrightshire, receives the Ken, below New Gal-

loway, and runs into the Irish sea, 18 miles below Kirkcubright.

DEEPING, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Welland, in a fertile country, six miles E of Stamford, and 90 S of London.

DEER, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on a river of its name, 10 miles W of Peterhead. It has a trade in fine yarn, and near it are the remains of the abbey of Deer.

DEERFIELD, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, situated near the Connecticut, 15 miles N of Northampton, and 80 W by N of Boston.

DEERHURST, a village in Gloucestershire, three miles S of Tewkesbury, subject, by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn. Here was a palace built, and afterward converted to a monastery in 715, which the Danes destroyed; but it was rebuilt and made an alien priory, under the patronage of the abbot of Tewkesbury.

DEINSE, or DEYNSE, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent.

DEIZABAD, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, 90 miles N of Isfahan.

DE LA WAR, a town of Virginia, in King William county, seated on the broad peninsula formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattaponi, whose united streams hence assume the name of York River. It is 20 miles N by W of Williamsburg, and 45 W of Richmond.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America, 92 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, E by Delaware river and bay, and S and W by Maryland. In many parts it is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is generally low, which occasions the waters to stagnate. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. The capital is Dover.

DELAWARE, a river of the United States, which rises in the state of New York, in Lake Utiyantho, divides New York from Pennsylvania, and passes through Delaware bay to the Atlantic, having New Jersey on the E side, and Pennsylvania and the state of Delaware on the W. From the mouth of this bay, at Cape Henlopen, to Philadelphia, it is 118 miles; with a sufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ship; above Philadelphia, it is navigable for sloops up to the great falls at Trenton; and for boats, that carry eight or ten tons, 20 miles higher.

DELAWARE BAY, a bay of N Ame-

rice, which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-hook. It is so wide, in some parts, that a ship in the middle of it cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the s, and Cape May on the n. These capes are 18 miles apart.

DELEBIO, a town of Switzerland, in the Valteline, on a small river which runs into the Adda, five miles NW of Morbegno.

DELFINO, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Lower Albania, where the pacha resides. It is 50 miles ENE of Larissa. Lon. 21 15' E, lat. 40 4' N.

DELFT, a town of S Holland. It is well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of William 1, prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It has a fine arsenal, and a considerable manufacture of earthen ware, known by the name of Delft ware. It is seated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam.

DELYTSHAVEN, a fortified town of S Holland, on the N side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three miles from each.

DELFZUYL, a town and fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen, with a good harbour. It is seated on the Damster, at its influx into the mouth of the Ems, 12 miles W by S of Emden. Lon. 6 58, lat. 58 18 N.

DELHI, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the NW by Lahore, NE by Serinagar, E by the Rohilla country, S by Agra, and W by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 60 years, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possesses every advantage, that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the great mogul of his once extensive empire.

DELHI, the capital of the province of the same name. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was actually so during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest, in 1218, when Nadr Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and committed there the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and the plunder to the amount of 62,000,000l. was said to be collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761,

on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, got possession of this place; but they were afterward defeated here by general Lake, and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindoostan, was restored to his throne. Delhi is seated on the river Jumna, 880 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

DELICHI, a river of European Turkey, in Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

DELITZ, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Great quantities of worsted stockings are made here. It is 15 miles N by E of Leipzig.

DELLAMCOTTA, a fortress of the country of Bootan, which commands the principal pass over the mountains. It was taken by storm in 1773, by a detachment under the command of captain John Jones, and is 175 miles N of Moorshedabad.

DELMENHORST, a town of Westphalia, capital of a district, in the duchy of Oldenburgh; seated on the Delm, near the Weser, eight miles SW of Bremen.

DELOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called DILI. There are abundance of fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birthplace it is said to be. It is six miles in circumference, but now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

DELPHI, or DELPHOS, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, seated in a valley, near Mount Parnassus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

DEL REY, the most southern province of Brasil, from 90 to 120 miles in breadth, but running above 800 in length, between the mountains of Paragway and the Atlantic ocean. Its extremity contains a large lake, called Merim, 160 miles long and 50 broad, with a fort at each end; and between it and the ocean is another lake, very narrow, but nearly as long. The principal place on this extensive coast is the island of St. Catharine.

DELSBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the late bishopric of Basel, on the river Birs, 10 miles NW of Solcure.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the life of Delta, because it is in the

shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt.

DEMSEA, a considerable lake of Abyssinia, in a province of the same name, in the w part of the empire. It is supposed to be 450 miles in circumference, and contains many islands, one of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners.

DEMERARA, a Dutch settlement in Guiana, on a river of the same name, contiguous to Issequibo. The river is two miles wide at its mouth, defended by a fort on the E bank, and navigable upward of 200 miles. The country produces coffee, sugar-canes, and the finest kinds of wood. It was taken by the English in 1781; but the French dispossessed them of it soon after, and by the peace of 1783 it was restored to the Dutch. It was again taken by the English in 1796, restored in 1802, and taken again in 1803. This settlement and that of Issequibo form one government, and the capital is Starbrock.

DAMMIN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, situate among morasses, on the river Peene, 16 miles SW of Gripsholm.

DEMONA, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles SW of Coni.

DEMOTICA, or **DIMOTUC**, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, where a Greek archbishop resides. It was the residence of Charles XII. for some years; and is situate near the Maritsch, 12 miles S of Adrianople.

DENAIN, a village of France, in the department of Nord, remarkable for a victory gained over prince Eugene, by marshal Villars, in 1712. It is seated on the Scheldt, eight miles W of Valenciennes.

DENBIGH, a borough of Wales, capital of Denbighshire, with a market on Wednesday. Its ruined castle, with its vast inclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes. It is situate on the side of a rocky hill, above the vale of Clywd, on a branch of the river of that name, 27 miles W of Chester, and 208 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 11 N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of Wales; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, NE by Flintshire, E by Shropshire, S by Montgomeryshire and Montgomery-

shire, and W by Carnarvonshire. It is 48 miles long, and 20 in its broadest part, but in general is much less. It lies in the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor; contains 22 hundreds, four market-towns, and 57 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Clywd, Bwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil is various, the vale of Clywd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the E part of the country; and the W is, in a manner, barren. The products are corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal.

DENDER, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, flows by Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Aloft, and joins the Scheldt, at Dendermonde.

DENDERMONDE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and the Dutch put a garrison into it as one of the barrier-towns. The French took it in 1743, and again in 1794. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and seated at the confluence of the Dender with the Scheldt, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 11 E, lat. 51 3 N.

DENIA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mediterranean sea, and at the foot of a mountain, 52 miles E of Alicante. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 44 N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe; bounded on the E by the Baltic sea, W and N by the ocean, and S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also Norway, the duchy of Holstein, and Iceland. In the E Indies he possesses the settlement of Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar islands to the N of Sumatra; in the W Indies, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; and on the coast of Guinea, the fort of Christiansburg. Denmark was once a divided and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of a foreigner. The inhabitants are 1,200,000. Since the year 1559, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg,

The number of souls in the islands of Denmark and Jutland is estimated at 250,000, in the duchy of Sleswick or S Jutland 250,000, to which if we add Norway, the duchy of Holstein, and Iceland, the whole number will be rather more than 2,140,000. The revenues, which arise from the crown and duties, are computed at 1,520,000*l.* a year. The harbours of Denmark are well calculated for trade; and commercial companies are established to the E Indies, W Indies, and Africa. In 1746, the number of manufactures in Copenhagen was only 1200; and in 1780, they were upward of 4000. The produce of Denmark, beside fir and other timber, is black cattle, horses, butter, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENDERA, a town of Egypt, on the w side of the Nile. Near it are very magnificent ruins, supposed to be those of a temple of Serapis. It is 48 miles sse of Gize. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 26 10 N.

DENTON, a town of Maryland, chief of Caroline county, situate on the Choptank, 37 miles sse of Chester.

DENYS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Paris. The abbey of the Benedictines, to which the town owes its rise, has more the appearance of a palace than a convent. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, among other curiosities, the sword of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. In 1793, after the abolition of royalty, the royal tombs in the church were all destroyed; and the name of the town was changed to that of Franciade. It is seated on the river Croul, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris.

DEPTFORD, a town in Kent. considerable for its fine docks, and for the king's yard and warehouses. It was anciently called West Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches. Here is an hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII, called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, and are obliged, at certain times, to meet here for business. It contains 21 houses: a more modern one, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome weekly allowance. Deptford is 11 miles S of London.

DERBENT, a seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Sehirvan, on the w coast of the Caspian sea. It is said to have been built by Alexander the great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The inhabitants are chiefly Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. The fortress was taken by the Russians, in 1796, after a bombardment of ten days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

DERBY, a borough and the capital of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the N side of the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. It is governed by a mayor, and has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy. It was the first of its kind erected in England; and its operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a fabric of fine porcelain, equal to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. The malting trade is likewise carried on here. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned to Scotland. It is 16 miles W of Nottingham, and 126 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

DERBY, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, seated on the Housatonic, which is navigable hence to the sea, 14 miles NW of Newhaven.

DERBY, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, noted for a remarkable cave, which has numerous apartments adorned with stalagmites curiously diversified in size and colour. It is situate on the Swatara, two miles above its confluence with the Susquehannah, and 10 SE of Harrisburg.

DERBYSHIRE, an inland county of England; bounded on the N by Yorkshire, E by Nottinghamshire, S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, W by Staffordshire, and NW by Cheshire. It extends 59 miles from N to S, and 34 where broadest, but in the S part it is not above 16. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, sends four mem-

bers to parliament, and contains six hundreds, 11 market-towns, and 106 parishes. The s and e parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the NW part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the bleak mountains abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaster, millstones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of chrystal; and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, which seems to be the medium substance between earth and ores, is here found in great quantities. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwasch, and Trent. See **PEAK**.

DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, noted for wool and yarn. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 NNE of London.

DERENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, six miles WSW of Halberstadt.

DEREOTE, or **DEIROUTE**, a town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

DERNE, a town of Barbary, capital of Barca, and the residence of a sangiac. It is seated near the coast of the Mediterranean, 480 miles E of Tripoli, and 550 WNW of Cairo. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 32 55 N.

DERP, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, and a bishop's see, with a university. It stands near the river Ambec, 50 miles NW of Pskof. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 58 30 N.

DERWENT, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the high Peak, flows S through the middle of the county, by Derby, and joins the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.

DERWENT, a river in Yorkshire, which rises in the N riding, flows by Malton, and joins the Ouse, near Howden.

DERWENT, a river in Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and joins the Tyne, above New-castle.

DERWENT, a river in Cumberland, which flows N through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, and then runs W, by Cockermouth, into the Irish Sea, near Workington.

DERWENT-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, near to Keswick. It is of an oval form, three miles in length and a mile and a half wide, sur-

rounded by rocky mountains, broken into many fantastic shapes. The precipices seldom overhang the water, but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences, or sink into green pastoral margins. The surface of the lake is spotted by five islands; one of which, near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining. The river Derwent flows through this lake to Bassenthwaite-water.

DESEADA, one of the French Caribbee islands, in the W Indies. It is 20 miles long and five broad, and generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

DESEADA, or **CAPE DESIAE**, the southern point of the straits of Magellan, in S America, at the entrance of the South sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 N.

DESSAU, a strong town of Upper Saxony, capital of the province of Anhalt-Dessau. It has flourishing manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats; and is seated on the Mulda, at its confluence with the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipzig. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 51 52 N.

DETMOLD, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a fortified castle; seated on the river Wehera, 17 miles NNW of Paderborn.

DETROIT, a town of the state of Ohio, with a strong fort. Its trade consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the Indians for furs, deer skins, tallow, &c. It is situated in a fruitful country, on the W side of the strait, or river, that forms the communication between the lakes St. Clair and Erie. Lon. 83 1 W, lat. 42 40 N.

DETTELBACH, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, eight miles E of Wurtzburg.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau, four miles SW of Hanau. Here George I. gained a victory over the French in 1743.

DEVA, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, on the bay of Biscay, 15 miles SE of Bilbao.

DEVENTER, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overijssel, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the Yffel, 50 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 52 17 N.

DEVLEGE, or **ZAGORIA**, a town of European Turkey, in Salonica, the seat of a Greek archbishop. It stands on the

Paniza, near the Black sea, 58 miles *sw* of Adrianople, and 106 *nw* of Constantinople. Lon. 27 22 *E*, lat. 42 25 *N*.

DEVERRON, a river of Scotland, which rises in the *se* of Banffshire, and after a course of 50 miles, through fertile plains, enters the ocean at Banff. It forms the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff for many miles, and on its banks are found frequent specimens of plumbago and lead ore.

DEVIZES, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of ferges and other woollen stuffs. It is seated on an eminence, 24 miles *nw* of Salisbury, and 89 *w* of London.

DEVON, a river of Scotland, which rises in the *se* part of Perthshire, and, after a circuitous course of about 40 miles, runs into the Forth at Clackmannan, only eight miles distant from its source in a direct line. In its course in Perthshire it forms some striking and romantic waterfalls, called the Devil's-mill, the Rumbling-bridge, and the Caldron-linn.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England, 69 miles long and 64 broad; bounded on the *nw* and *n* by the Bristol channel, *e* by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, *se* and *s* by the English channel, and *w* by Cornwall. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains 33 hundreds, one city, 37 market-towns, and 394 parishes; and sends 26 members to parliament. The air is so mild in the valleys, that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fertile, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part is remarkably fertile; and fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made. On the coast is found a peculiar rich sand, of singular service to husbandmen. The middle part is occupied by the forest of Dartmoor. The western part abounds with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks; and here is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and like that constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. Devonshire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall; and although the latter has nearly monopolized the trade, the stannary laws in some degree remain in force. Here are likewise quarries of good stone for building, and slate for covering houses,

great quantities of which are exported. In the *sw* parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

DEUX PONTS, or **ZWEYBRUCKEN**, a late duchy of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It formerly belonged to the kings of Sweden of the house of Zweybrucken, which line becoming extinct in 1731, the count of Birkenfeld obtained possession in 1733. The country is mountainous, but yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine. It now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Mont Tonnerre.

DEUX PONTÉ, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately the capital of the duchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace. It is seated on the Erbach, 49 miles *nw* of Strasburg, and 30 *sw* of Mentz. Lon. 7 28 *E*, lat. 49 15 *N*.

DEYNSE. See **DEINSE**.

DIARBECK, or **DIARBEKAR**, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the *n* by Turcomania, *e* by Persia, *s* by Irac-Arabia, and *w* by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

DIARBEKAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the province of Diarbeck, and the residence of a pacha. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 20,000 in number. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. It is seated on the Tigris, 150 miles *nw* of Aleppo. Lon. 39 40 *E*, lat. 37 18 *N*.

DIE, a town of France, in the department of Drome, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Drome, 24 miles *se* of Valence.

DIEBURG, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 10 miles *sw* of Aschaffenburg.

DIEKIRCH, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situate on the Semoy, 15 miles *n* of Luxemburg.

DIEPHOLTZ, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It has a manufacture of coarse linen, and stands on the river Hunte, near the lake Dummer, 30 miles *nw* of Minden. Lon. 8 23 *E*, lat. 52 36 *N*.

DIERRE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a

good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. The principal trade consists in fish, ivory toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not so considerable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 NW of Paris. Lon. 19 E, lat. 49 55 N.

DIERDORF, a town of Westphalia, capital of the upper county of Wied, with a castle, situate on the Wiedbach, 10 miles NNW of Coblenz.

DIERNSTEIN, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent, and the ruins of a castle, in which Richard I of England was imprisoned. It is seated on the Danube, 17 miles NE of St. Polten.

DIESSEN, a town of Bavaria, on the W side of the lake Ammersee, 10 miles SE of Landsberg.

DIESSENHOFFEN, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, seated on the Rhine, five miles S of Schaffhausen.

DIEST, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Demer, 16 miles NE of Louvain.

DIEZ, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dietz, and seated on the Lahn, 24 miles WSW of Wetzlar. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 50 20 N.

DIEUZE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Seille, 23 miles NE of Nancy.

DIEZ, St. a town of France, in the department of Vosges. It had lately a celebrated chapter, whose canons were obliged to produce proofs of nobility. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Luneville.

DIGHTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate near Taunton river, seven miles SSW of Taunton.

DIGNA, a town of Venetian Istria, three miles from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 45 10 N.

DIGNE, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps, and a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and seated on the Meuse, 30 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 44 10 N.

DIJON, a city of France, lately an archbishopric, but now a bishopric, and capital of the department of Côte d'Or. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine. In front of the Palace Royal, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a church, in which

some of these princes are interred. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles NE of Autun. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N.

DILL. See DÉLOS.

DILLA, MOUNT, a promontory on the coast of Malabar, 20 miles N by W of Tillichery.

DILLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of the same name, rich in mines of copper and iron. It has a fortress, on a mountain, the usual residence of the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg; and is seated on the Dillen, 13 miles NNW of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 42 N.

DILLINGEN, a town of Suabia, with a catholic university, seated on the Danube, 17 miles NW of Augsburg.

DIMOTUC, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 41 35 N.

DINANT, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo.

DINANT, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle, seated on the Meuse, 12 miles S of Namur.

DINASMONDY, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Friday, 18 miles S of Bala, and 196 NW of London.

DINGELFING, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Isar, 20 miles SSE of Landshut.

DINGLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Derry, seated on Dingle bay, four miles W of Limerick.

DINGWALL, a borough of Scotland, in Ross-shire. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a linen mill in the neighbourhood. It is seated at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 18 miles W of Cromarty.

DISKEUSPIL, an imperial town of Suabia. The magistracy is half Lutherans and half papists, but the inhabitants are generally Lutherans. It has a foundation of Teutonic knights, and a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks. It is seated on the Wernitz, 18 miles NNW of Horingen. Lon. 10 27 E, lat. 46 7 N.

DISCHAU, a fortified town of Prussia, seated on the Vistula, nine miles W of Marienburg.

DISENTIS, a town of Switzerland, in

the Grisons, with an abbey founded in the seventh century. It is situate near the sources of the Rhone, 10 miles ssw of Ilantz.

DISMAL SWAMP, a marshy tract on the coast of N Carolina, 50 miles long and 30 broad. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle sound and Pamlico sound.

DISS, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill; and at the w end of the town is a large muddy lake, abounding with eels. Here are manufactures of sailcloth, linen cloth, and hose. It is 19 miles s of Norwich, and 92 nne of London. Lon. 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

DISSEN, or **TISSEN**, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnabrug, where are salt works belonging to the elector of Hanover. It is 16 miles se of Osnabrug.

DISSINGTON, a village in Cumberland, four miles w by e of Whitehaven. Near it are a number of lime-kilns, and a great quantity of lime is sent hence to Harrington and Whitehaven for exportation.

DIU, an island at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, three miles long and one broad. On it is a fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles w by s of Surat, and 200 nw of Bombay. Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 20 43 N.

DIXAN, the first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taranta. It is built on the top of a conical hill; a deep valley surrounds it like a trench, and the road winds spirally up the hill till it ends among the houses. The inhabitants consist of Moors and Christians, whose only trade is the selling of children. The Christians bring such as they have stolen in Abyssinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to market at Masnah, whence they are sent to Arabia or India. The priests of the province of Tigre are openly concerned in this infamous traffic. Lon. 33 23 E, lat. 14 57 N.

DIXMUEDE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its excellent cheese and butter. It is seated on the Yper, 13 miles n of Ypres.

DOLIER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated

on the Marne, 13 miles nne of Joinville.

DNIESTER, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black sea, between Cherson and Oczakow. Through its whole course, of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but these may be passed in spring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks. In other seasons of the year, the goods are landed at Kemensk, opposite the mouth of the Samara, and sent 40 miles by land to Kitchkale, six miles from the fortress of Alexandrowsk, where they are again embarked, and descend the stream to Cherson.

DNIESTER, a fine river, the ancient Tyras, which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and flows to Chockzim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia; it then separates Bessarabia from the Russian government of Catharinenslaf, and having watered Bender, enters the Black sea, at Ovidopol.

DOBELIN, a town of Courland, 20 miles sw of Mittau.

DOBZIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko, seated on a rock, near the Vistula, 14 miles nw of Ploczko.

DOCKUM, a town of the United Provinces, in W Friesland, near the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles ne of Lewarden.

DOEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Scheldt, opposite Lillo, seven miles nw of Antwerp.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland. It has been often taken; and the reduction of it, in 1586, was the first exploit of the English forces sent by queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the Dutch. It is seated on the Yssel, 10 miles ssw of Zutphen.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice, in which is the capital. It is bounded on the e by the gulf of Venice, s by Polosino, w by Paduano, and n by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the LAGUNES OF VENICE.

DOL, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, lately an episcopal see, situate in a morass, five miles from the sea, and 21 se of St. Malo.

DOLCE AGUA, a town of Piedmont, with a castle, seated on the Nervia, five miles n of Vigniniglia.

DOICIGNO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, and a citadel. It is seated on the Drino, 19 miles SE of Antivari. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 12 N.

DOLE, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, 25 miles WSW of Besançon.

DOLGELLY, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of Welsh cotton. It is seated on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the high rock Cader Idris, 31 miles NW of Montgomery and 205 of London.

DOLLART BAY, a large gulf, separating E Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

DOMAZLIZE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the rivulet Cadbu7, 17 miles S of Pilsen.

DOMBACA, a small island near the coast of Ava, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 94 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

DOMBES, a late principality and small country of France, in Burgundy, of which Trevous was the capital. It is now part of the department of Ain.

DOMBROWA2, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 60 miles SW of Lemberg.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a craggy rock, which has a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 miles NW of Alençon.

DOMINGO, ST. or **MISPANIOLA**, one of the richest islands in the W Indies, 400 miles in length and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N and SE would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, silver, and crystal. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island for 120 years; in the first fifteen of which they reduced at least a million of inhabitants to 60,000. They were afterward forced to divide the island with the French, who had the W part; and the Spaniards retained the E, which is the most extensive and fruitful. This joint possession continued till 1795, when the Spaniards ceded their part to the French. Since the revolution in France this island has been subject to great calamities. In August 1791 an insurrection of the

Negros began in the French plantation. In a short time not less than 20,000 blacks were in arms; the manufactures and plantations appeared as one general conflagration, and the plains and mountains were covered with carnage and blood. An African by birth, named Toussaint, was afterward invested with the command of the blacks and mulattos; and in many instances he exercised his authority with prudence. In 1802 the French sent an additional force to restore order in the colony; and after several encounters, the negro chief was induced to accept of apparently favorable terms; but soon after, the French perfidiously seized on him, and sent him in irons to France, where he perished in a dungeon. Two other black chiefs, Dessalines and Christophe, saved themselves by flight; the Negros again flew to arms; and the French troops fell victims to the climate. Dessalines succeeded to the authority of Toussaint, and in 1804, following the example set him in Europe, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hayti (the ancient name of the island) by the title of Jacques. The war of extermination is carried on against the French, who probably will be compelled entirely to abandon the island. St. Domingo lies between Jamaica to the W, and Porto Rico to the E.

DOMINGO, ST. the capital of the W part of the island of St. Domingo, and an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a superb structure. It is seated on a large navigable river, difficult of access, and has an excellent harbour. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 18 20 N.

DOMINICA, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies. It lies about half-way between Guadeloupe and Martinico, and is 28 miles long and 13 broad. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783; and in 1793 they made an unsuccessful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken prisoners. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte-town.

DOMINICA, one of the islands of the Pacific ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

DOMINO, ST. one of the Tremiti islands, in the gulf of Venice, 22 miles from the coast of Naples.

DONITZ, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Eise, 23 miles s of Schwerin.

DONMEL, a river of Dutch Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois le Duc, and then flows into the Meuse. In the new division of the country it gives name to a department, including the e part of Dutch Brabant, of which Bois le Duc is the capital.

DONO D'OSOLA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Tosa, 20 miles n of Varallo.

DONPAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, formerly the residence of the kings of Austrasia and dukes of Lorraine, 10 miles wnw of Epinal.

DONREMY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, the birthplace of the celebrated Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles n of Neufchateau.

DONVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 14 miles n of Verdun.

DON, a large river that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from the lake St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides, near Tcherkassk, into three streams, which flow into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, and such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths also are so choked up with sand, that flat-bottomed boats only, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph.

DON, a river of Scotland, which rises in the w part of Aberdeenshire, receives the Urie-water at Inviary, passes by Kintore, and enters the German ocean, at Old Aberdeen.

DON, a river in Yorkshire, which flows by Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

DONAGHADFE, a small seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, 20 miles wnw of Port Patrick, in Scotland, between which two places a packet-boat sails every day. At the entrance of the harbour is a lighthouse, which with that at Port Patrick renders the passage convenient in the darkest night. It is 15 miles e by n of Belfast.

DONAUESCHINGEN, or **DONFESCHINGEN**, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg. It is the chief residence of the prince; in the court-yard of whose palace are some

springs, collected in a reservoir about 30 feet square, whence issues a little brook, which has the honour of being called the head of the Danube. It is 13 miles nww of Schaffhausen.

DONAUWERT, a strong town of Suabia, seated on the n side of the Danube, 23 miles n by w of Augsburg.

DONCASTER, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle, now in ruins; is large and well built, and has a manufacture of stockings, knit waistcoats, and gloves. It is seated on the river Don, 37 miles s of York, and 160 n by w of London. Lon. 1 13 w, lat. 53 33 n.

DONCHERRY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, three miles w of Sedan.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles long and 44 broad; bounded on the w and n by the ocean, e by Londonderry and Tyrone, and s by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 40 parishes, and sends 12 members to parliament. It is, in general, a champaign country, and abounds with harbours.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles n of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 47 w, lat. 54 42 n.

DONERAILE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Near it are quarries of beautiful variegated marble. It is situate on the Awbeg, 19 miles nw of Cork, and 113 sw of Dublin.

DONGALA, or **DANCALA**, a town of Nubia, with a castle. It contains 10,000 houses of wood, and is seated on the Nile, among mountains, 150 miles n of Sennar. Lon. 30 35 e, lat. 21 0 n.

DONJON, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 24 miles se of Moulins.

DONNINGTON. See **DUNNINGTON**.

DONZY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 22 miles n of Nevers.

DOOAR, or **DOABAN**, a fertile tract of Hindoostan, between the Ganges and Jumna, and formed by the confluence of those rivers. It is so named by way of eminence; the word signifying a tract of land formed by the approximation of two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the rabs of Oude.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and enters the firth of Clyde, about three miles s of Ayr.

DORAN, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the side of a mountain, 28 miles s of Sana.

DORAT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Abran, near its junction with the Sevre, 25 miles N. of Limoges.

DORCHESTER, a borough and the capital of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly a city, and much larger, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It has three churches, and is governed by a mayor. A fine terrace-wall, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town, which has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. A little to the s is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. One mile to the sw is Maiden castle, another work of the Romans; there are three ramparts and ditches, nearly oval, and the whole area is 115 acres. Dorchester is seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road, 53 miles E of Exeter, and 120 w by s of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was a bishop's see, till 1086, when William the conqueror translated it to Lincoln; and it had five stately churches, though now but one. It is seated on the Tame, 10 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London.

DORCHESTER, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, with manufactures of paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, and shoes. It is 2 miles s of Boston.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and joins the Garonne, near Bourdeaux.

DORDRECHT, or **DORT**, an opulent town of S Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse, which is here called the Merwe. It is famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. Here are several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, a fine council-house, an excellent academy, and the mint of S Holland. It has a good harbour, and a great trade in corn, wine, and timber. Its natural situation is such, that it has never been taken by an enemy; but it surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 miles SE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 51 51 N.

DORSTRO. See **SILISTRIA**.

DOWN, a village in a detached part of Worcesterhire, three miles SE of Camden in Gloucestershire. The Roman fossway runs through it, and there are evident tokens of its having been a Roman colony; abundance of coin, both Roman and British, having been found here.

DORNBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Weimar, with a castle; situate on a hill, by the river Saale, 14 miles E of Weimar.

DORNOCH, a town of Scotland, capital of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was the residence of the bishops of Caithness. Part of the cathedral serves for the parish church; the other part is in ruins. It is 40 miles NE of Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

DORPT, or **DORPAT**, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a university founded by the present emperor. It is seated on the Embur, between the lakes Wofero and Pepas, 60 miles s of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, 50 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, E by Hampshire, s by the English channel, and w by Devonshire and Somersetshire. It lies in the diocese of Bristol, sends 20 members to parliament, and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market-towns, and 248 parishes. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy: the northern part, which is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, affords good pasturage for cattle; while the southern part chiefly consists of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the SE part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire, 10 miles w of Lyme. From the Hampshire border to the neighbourhood of Blandford a healthy common extends, which causes an exception to the general character of fertility which this county merits; but the rich vales to the sw make ample amends. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of all sorts, swans, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. The products are corn, wool, hemp, fine flax, and

some marble. This county is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital. See PORTLAND and POREBECK.

DORSTEN, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the county of Recklinghausen. It was several times taken and retaken by the Swedes and Hessians during the long war of Germany. It is seated on the Lippe, 15 miles E by N of Wesel.

DORTMUND, a strong imperial town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Emser, 15 miles SW of Ham. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 5 31 N.

DOEKOM, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, with a foundry for bombs and cannon-balls; seated on the Yssel, 10 miles SE of Doelburg.

DOUAY, a city of France, capital of the department of Nord, with a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. The great square in the centre of the city, and the principal church, are worthy of notice. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French, in 1712, after the suspension of arms. It is seated on the Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles NW of Cambray. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 50 22 N.

DOUBS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It is so named from a river which flows into the Saone, below Verdun. Besançon is the capital.

DOUE, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. It has one of the finest fountains in France, and a considerable manufacture of druggets and tammies. Near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is nine miles SW of Saumur.

DOVE, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, parts the county from Staffordshire, and joins the Trent, four miles below Burton.

DOVER, a seaport in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate between two high cliffs, and on that E from the town is an ancient castle, in which there are barracks for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had 10 gates, but there now remain only three, and those much out of repair; also seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town and one in the castle. It was formerly deemed the key of the

island, and is one of the cinque ports, governed by a mayor. It is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 31 miles. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of a great height; and hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is fifteen miles SE of Canterbury and 71 of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

DOVER, the capital of the state of Delaware, in Kent county. Four streets intersect each other at right angles; in the centre of the town, whose incidencies form a spacious parade, on the E side of which is an elegant state-house of brick. Dover has a considerable trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in flour. It stands on Jones creek, four miles from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 66 SSW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 34 W, lat. 39 20 N.

DOVER, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Strafford county, situate on the Cochees, four miles above its junction with the Piscata, and 14 NW of Portsmouth.

DOUERO, or **DOURO**, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the mountains of Urbion, runs W by several towns, and crossing Portugal, enters the Atlantic ocean, near Oporto.

DOUGLAS, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on a river of the same name, which joins the Clyde, above Lanerk. Here is Douglas Castle, for ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same site, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles SW of Edinburgh.

DOUGLAS, a seaport of the isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, with the best harbour in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Whitehaven. The town rises near the S point of the bay in a triangular form, and the residence of the English is chiefly confined to this spot. Near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DOUGLAS, CAPE, a lofty promontory, on the W coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's inlet. Its summit appears above the clouds, forming two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 38 56 N.

DOULAINCOURT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 10 miles SW of Joinville.

DOULENS, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with two citadels; seated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens.

DOUNE, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the ruin of a huge square castle, whose tower is yet full 80 feet in height. Here is a celebrated manufacture of pistols; also an extensive work called the Adelphi cotton-mill. It is seated on the Teith, eight miles NW of Stirling, and 32 SW of Perth.

DOWRAK, a town of Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris. Lon. 56 57^W, lat. 32 15 N.

DOURDAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings, seated on the Orge, 25 miles SW of Paris.

DOWLATABAD, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N by Candeish and Malway, W by the Gauts, S by Vishapour and Golconda, and E by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

DOWLATABAD, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 15 miles NW of Aurungabad. In the neighbourhood are the pagodas of Elora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 19 55 N.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles long and 34 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, W by Armagh, NW by Antrim, and S by Carlingford bay and the ocean. It contains 72 parishes, sends 14 members to parliament, and is a fertile country, though in some places incumbered with bogs.

DOWN, or **DOWN PATRICK**, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Down, and a bishop's see united with Connor. It is seated on the river Newry, seven miles W of Strangford bay. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

DOWNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. A prodigious quantity of butter is brought hither, and sent up the Ouse to Cambridge, whence it is conveyed in waggons to London, and known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is seated on the Ouse, 35 miles NE of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of London.

DOWNINGTON, a town of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, on the E side of Brandywine creek, 33 miles W by N of Philadelphia.

DOWNS, a famous road for shipping,

on the E coast of Kent, at the extremity of the English channel. It lies between the N and S Foreland, about two leagues in length. See **GOUWEN SANDS**.

DOWNTON, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday; seated on the Avon, six miles SE of Salisbury, and 84 WSW of London.

DRAABURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Drave, 12 miles E of Lavamund.

DRACHENFELS, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, with a citadel, seven miles NNW of Lintz.

DRACUT, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, on the N bank of the Merrimac, at Patucket Falls, 28 miles SW of Exeter, and 30 NNW of Boston.

DRAGOMESTRO, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, taken by the Venetians in 1684, but abandoned soon after. It is 44 miles WNW of Lepanto.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Var, 10 miles NW of Frejus.

DRAMBURG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, seated on the Drage, 25 miles E by N of New Stargard.

DRAS. See **DARAH**.

DRAVE, a considerable river, which rises in Germany, at Innichen in Tyrol, flows through Carinthia and Stiria, then along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Esbeck, and a little after joins the Danube.

DRAYTON, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the river Torn, 17 miles NE of Shrewsbury, and 154 NW of London.

DRENTELBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 18 miles NNW of Cassel.

DRESDEN, a city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, an academy of painting and sculpture, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics. All the houses are built of freestone, almost all of the same height; and though the palaces are few, it is deemed the handsomest city in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China; and the picture gallery may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy. The city and suburbs are add

puted to contain 60,000 inhabitants, near 5000 of whom are Catholics, and there are about 300 Jews. Here are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, porcelain, paper-hangings, macaroni, and wind-instruments of music. Dresden was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon restored; again taken by him in 1756, but retaken in 1759; and it was bombarded by him in 1760, for nine days, when he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 80 miles NNW of Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 6 N.

DREUX, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth for the army, and is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 48 44 N.

DRIESSEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landsberg.

DRINAWARD, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

DRINO, a river of European Turkey, which has its source on the E frontiers of Albania, and runs into the bay of Drino, in the gulf of Venice.

DRINO, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles ESE of Ragusa. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 42 48 N.

DRISTRA. See **SILISTRIA**.

DROGHEDA, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a strong place, has an excellent harbour, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in corn and strong sheeting. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Irish sea, and 23 N of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 51 53 N.

DROITWICH, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday. Here are famous salt-pits, from which is made fine white salt. It is seated on the Salwarp, six miles ENE of Worcester, and 118 WNW of London.

DROME, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from a river of the same name. Valence is the capital.

DROMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral is small, but the palace erected some years since is handsome and convenient. It is seated

on the Laggan, 15 miles SW of Belfast, and 17 E of Armagh. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 54 25 N.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, 14 miles SSW of Saluzzo.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday, six miles N of Chesterfield, and 155 NNW of London.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway; bounded on the W by the ocean, N by the government of Wardhuys, S by that of Bergen, and E by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is not very populous.

DRONTHEIM, a city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 65 26 N.

DROSENDOFF, a town of Austria, with an ancient castle, formerly inhabited by the Knights Templars. It is seated on the Teyra, 10 miles N of Horn.

DROSSEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 14 miles SE of Custring.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk.

DRUMLANRIG, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Queensberry, screened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. It is seated on the river Nith, 13 miles N of Dumfries.

DRUSENHEIM, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Moselle, near the Rhine, five miles SE of Haguenau.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. Their language is the Arabic; and they appear to be Mahometans, though in reality they have but little religion of any kind. They are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, N by E Meath, W by the same and Kildare, and S by Wicklow. It contains 107 parishes, four market-towns, and one city, and sends 10 members to parliament. The country is in general flat, except toward the S,

where it is mountainous and rocky. The principal river is the Liffey.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a university. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on each side, and it contains about 12,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 150,000. Its streets have been lately improved in regard both to convenience and embellishment; and there are several magnificent squares, some of which are newly built. It has a cathedral and a collegiate church, 18 parish-churches, eight chapels, 16 Roman catholic chapels, 13 meeting-houses for dissenters of various denominations, four foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal public buildings are the castle (the residence of the viceroy) the parliament-house, Trinity college, the royal exchange, the customhouse, the royal hospital of Kilmainham for invalids, the linen hall, the barracks, the tollsell, or townhouse, and Essex-bridge and Sarah's-bridge, two of the six bridges over the Liffey. The Phoenix park, at the w end of the town, is a royal inclosure, seven miles in circuit, and well-stocked with deer, and, beside the Hibernian school, is adorned with the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others. An observatory has been erected on a rocky hill, about four miles NW of the city. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council, formed of representatives from the 25 corporations. Beside the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures carried on in the suburbs, other branches of useful manufacture are establishing in different parts of the metropolis; and though its trade has formerly consisted chiefly in the importation of foreign commodities, yet now that the restriction of its woollen and most other goods are removed, by the Union bill in 1800, the export trade will increase. The harbour is incommoded by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar: it has a mole nearly four miles in length, with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the hill of Howth. The Liffey divides the city almost into two equal parts, and has spacious and noble quays on both sides. A canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonmel. Dub-

lin is seated at the bottom of a spacious bay, seven miles from the Irish sea, 60 w of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 NW of London. Lon. 6° W, lat. 53° 21' N.

DUCK CREEK, a town of the state of Delaware, which carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia. It is 14 miles NW of Dover.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfeld. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and is seated on the Whipper, 18 miles E. of Gottingen.

DUDLEY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of nails and other iron-ware. There is a church at each end of the longest street; and the venerable remnants of its castle are worthy of notice. It is 10 miles NW of Birmingham and 120 of London.

DUFLEN. See **DUREN**.

DUFROS. See **DOUROS**.

DUFSTADT, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated on the Lack, where it branches off from the Rhine, 12 miles S of Utrecht, Lon. 5° 22' E, lat. 51° 59' N.

DWINA. See **DWINA**.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly islands. Lon. 172° 30' W, lat. 8° S.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 10 miles long, lying between Lord Howe's Group and the SE point of New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour: their hair is woolly, but they dress it with grease and powder, and make it hang straight. Their huts are neatly made, chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of coconut trees, with a fence before them, within which the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated. The island is a perfect garden, and produces, beside the plants above-mentioned, betelnut, mangos, bread fruit, and guava. Here are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some spices. The outcrop was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter bay, in this island, in 1791. Lon. 154° 42' E, lat. 4° 7' S.

DULAS, a village of Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, 10 miles NW of Beaumaris. It stands on the Irish sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name; and is much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and for iron-ore.

DULCIGNO, a town of Piedmont,

Turkey, in Albania, on the gulf of Venice, with a good harbour, 15 miles sw. of Scutari. Lon. 18 56 E, lat. 42 23 N.

DULMEN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 14 miles sw. of Munster.

DULVERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnstable, and 164 w by s of London.

DULWICH, a village in Surry, five miles s of London. It is famous for a college, founded by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, called The College of God's Gift. He endowed it for a master, warden, and four fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; for six poor men, and six poor women, and for 12 poor boys to be educated by two of the fellows. The master and warden are always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, and to be single men.

DUMARING, a town of the island of Borneo, on the E coast. Lon. 117 30 E, lat. 2 10 N.

DUMBARTON, a borough of Scotland, capital of Dumbartonshire, seated on the Leven, near its confluence with the Clyde. Its principal manufacture is glass; but many hands are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. The castle is a place of some strength; it stands at the junction of the two rivers, on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side, and rising to the height of 500 feet. Dumbarton is 15 miles wnw of Glasgow. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 55 59 N.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, anciently called **LENNOX**, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N by Perthshire, NE and E by Stirlingshire, s by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew, and w by Argyleshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles; its breadth not above 12. The w part of this county abounds with great morasses; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. See **LOMOND**, **LOCH**.

DUMBLANE, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the see of a bishop. Part of the cathedral; which yet remains, serves for a parish church. Near this place was fought the battle of Sherburn muir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. It is seated on the Allan, six miles N of Perth, and 28 sw of Perth.

DUMFERMLINE, a borough of Scotland, in Fifehire, with a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. Here is a part of a royal palace, in which Charles

wife to George I. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serve for a parish church. In this place were buried Malcolm and his queen, and seven other Scottish monarchs. Dumfermline, in 1801, contained 9980 inhabitants. It is 15 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 5 N.

DUMFRIES, a town of Virginia, chief of Prince William county. It is situate on the N side of Quantico creek, four miles above its entrance into the Potomac, and 20 sw of Alexandria. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 38 30 N.

DUMFRIES, a borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Nith, eight miles from its mouth in Solway frith. It is a regular well-built town; and in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7288. Here is no considerable trade, nor manufacture, though almost every branch of commercial and mechanical industry is practised. The amusements of the town, and its healthy situation, allure many of the gentry from the neighbouring counties. It is 30 miles wnw of Carlisle, and 75 s by w of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 9 N.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by the shires of Lanerk and Peebles, E by those of Selkirk and Roxburgh, s by Solway frith, and w by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It contains a large morass, called Locher Moss; and the principal rivers are the Esk, Annan, and Nith. A great part of the county is mountainous and heathy, but the valleys are extremely fertile. It has abundance of freestone and limestone, and rich mines of lead and coal.

DUN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, situate on the Meuse, 15 miles nwn of Verdun.

DUN LE ROI, a town of France, in the department of Cher, on the river Auron, 15 miles s of Bourges.

DUNAMOND, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It formerly belonged to the duchy of Courland, but was taken by the Swedes in their wars with the Poles. In 1700 it was taken by the Poles, and retaken the next year, by Charles XII. In 1710, it was taken by Peter the great. It is situate at the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW of Riga, and 20 N of Mittan. Lon. 23 41 E, lat. 57 5 N.

DUNBAR, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, seated on a bay of the German ocean. It has a small harbour,

tery; also a dry dock and a rope-work; but the principal trade is the exportation of corn. Here was anciently a castle, now in ruins, which stood on a rock, and was deemed impregnable. Under the rock are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Balliol by earl Warrenne, in 1296; and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 27 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 56 0 N.

DUNCANWON, a fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the river Ros, six miles E of Waterford.

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NNW of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DUNDEE, a borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, with an excellent harbour. The new church, the townhouse, and the trades-hall are elegant structures. The lofty tower, in the middle of the town, is part of a magnificent consecrated edifice, built in the 12th century. Most of the streets are neat, and the houses well built; but the new streets are spacious and elegant. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 26,084. Here are manufactures of glass, coarse linen, canvas, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats; and also a sugar-house. It is seated on the frith of Tay, 14 miles NW of St. Andrew. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 28 N.

DUNDONALD, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, two miles S of Irvine. It has an extensive cotton manufacture, and near it is the royal castle of Dundonald.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles NNW of Armagh.

DUNGARVON, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon bay, 22 miles SW of Waterford. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 52 6 N.

DUNGESNESS, a cape on the coast of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 51 N.

DUNGISBAY-HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, which is the NE corner of Great Britain. About a mile from it is the ruin of John-o'-Groat's House, famous for its local situation at the northern extremity of the kingdom. On the highest part of the head, near the edge of the precipice, is the foundation of a building supposed to have been a watch-tower. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 58 32 N.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in

Perthshire, situate amid vast rocks, partly naked, and partly wooded, under which the Tay rolls its majestic stream. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. It is the market-town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen and yarn. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, screened by the Grampian mountains; and near it are the ruins of a cathedral, part of which ancient structure is now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12 miles NW of Perth.

DUNKIRK, a seaport of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by Charles II, in 1662. Lewis XIV made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterward resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763, and that an English commissary should reside at Dunkirk, to see that the terms of the treaty were fulfilled. By the peace of 1783, the commissary was withdrawn, and the next year it was declared a free port. The English attempted to lay siege to this place in 1793, but were obliged to retire. It is 22 miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DUNLEER, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth, seven miles N of Drogheda.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 40 NE of London.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village adjoining to Great Dunmow. It had once a priory; and is still famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear, kneeling upon two pointed stones, that they have not quarrelled, nor repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a sitch of bacon. Some old records mention several that have claimed and received it; and it has been actually received so lately as the year 1751; but the custom has since been dormant, either through the want of claimants, or from their neglect to enforce the demand.

DUNNET-HEAD, an extensive promontory of Scotland, in the county of

Caithness, its N extremity, in the Pentland frith, is the most northern point of Great Britain. Lon. 39 W, lat. 58 35 N.

DUNNINGTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 27 miles SE of Lincoln, and 111 N of London.

DUNNOSE, a cape in the English channel, on the SE side of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 37 N.

DUNSE, a town of Scotland, the largest in Berwickshire. Here is a woollen manufacture, and a celebrated mineral well, similar to that of Tunbridge in England. It is situate under a hill, near the river Whiteadder, 12 miles W of Berwick, and 40 ESE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 47 N.

DUNSTABLE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, having been ruined by the Danes, and restored by Henry 1, who made it a borough, but no members were ever sent to parliament. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm-house, once a royal palace. Dunstable has four streets, in the direction of the four cardinal points; and is famous for elegant hats, baskets, &c. made of straw. It is seated on a chalky hill, 17 miles S of Bedford, and 34 NW of London.

DUNSTAFNAGE, a castle of Scotland, in Argyleshire, one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs. Here was long preserved the famous stone chair, used at coronations, which was removed to Scope by Kenneth 11, and thence by Edward 1, in 1296, to Westminster abbey, where it now remains. Some of the ancient regalia still continue in the castle; and near it is a small roofless chapel, of elegant architecture, where several of the kings of Scotland are said to be interred. It stands on a promontory, almost insulated, at the entrance of Loch Etive, 24 miles NW of Inverary.

DUNSTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a harbour on the Bristol channel. It has a castle, on a steep knoll; and at one corner of the terrace is an ancient turret, supposed to be part of the original castle, built in the time of William 1. A castle stood on the NW side of the town, the church of which now serves for the parish-church. It is 20 miles NW of Taunton, and 158 W of London.

DUNWICH, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly a bishop's see, but it is now only the remains of a town, all but two churches being swallowed up by the sea.

It is 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 W of London.

DUQUELLA, a province of Morocco, about 80 miles long and 60 broad, exceedingly fertile in corn and pasture.

DURAMPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzarat, 45 miles SSE of Surat, and 96 NNE of Bombay. Lon. 73 14 E, lat. 20 32 N.

DURANCE, a river of France, which is formed near Briançon, of the rivulets Dure and Ancy, and flows by Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monique, Cavillon, and Avignon, into the Rhone.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles SE of Bilbao.

DURANGO, an episcopal town of New Spain, in the province of Zacatecas, with good salt-works, in a fertile country. Lon. 104 40 W, lat. 24 10 N.

DURAZZO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 19 E, lat. 41 54 N.

DURBUY, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Ourte, 20 miles S by W of Liege.

DUKEN, a fortified town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers.

DURHAM, a county of England, 47 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Northumberland, E by the German ocean, S and SW by Yorkshire, and W by Westmorland and Cumberland. It is usually called the Bishopric of Durham, or the County Palatine of Durham, from the great power possessed by the bishops, who were formerly sovereign bishops in their diocese; and they yet enjoy great privileges. It contains one city, seven market-towns, and 113 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The soil is very various; the W side being mountainous and barren, while the E and S consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Immense quantities of coal, lead, and iron, are found in the bowels of the earth; and there are quarries of marble, slate, millstone, freestone, grindstone, limestone, and freestone. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

DURHAM, a city and the capital of the county of Durham; and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is compactly built on a hill, on a bend of the Wear, over which are three stone bridges, and surrounded by a wall. The cathedral, which is a large and magnifi-

cent edifice; and the castle, now the bishop's palace, stand on the highest part of the hill; in the former are deposited the remains of St. Cuthbert and the venerable Bede. The city is governed by a mayor, and contains six parish churches. It has a manufacture of stuffs and carpets, and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7530. Nevil's Cross, near this city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1246, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. Durham is 14 miles S of Newcastle, and 257 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 54 50 N.

DURHAM, a town of New Hampshire, in Stafford county. Near it is a rock, computed to weigh 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be easily moved with a finger. It is situated on Oyster river, near its junction with the Piscataqua, 16 miles W of Portsmouth.

DURKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tomerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the river Haidt, 17 miles SW of Worms.

DURKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, where the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1675. It is four miles NW of Colmar.

DURLACH, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden Durlach, with a castle. It is seated on the Gießen, 15 miles NNE of Baden. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 58 N.

DURLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and a castle, now in ruins. It is inhabited by clothiers, and seated near the Severn, 13 miles SW of Gloucester, and 107 W of London.

DURTAL, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. The chief trade is tanning. It is 16 miles NE of Angers.

DUSKY BAY, a bay on the SW coast of New Zealand, in the Pacific ocean. The country here is steep, and the hills near the seaside are covered with intricate and impenetrable forests. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

DUSSELDORF, a strong city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Berg. Contiguous to the palace is a celebrated gallery of paintings. Dusseldorf was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 25 miles S of Wesel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 51 52 N.

DUXBOROUGH, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, with a harbour for small vessels, and a light-house at the extremity of the beach. It is situated S by E of Plymouth, three miles across Plymouth bay.

DÜSSELDORF, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, with a Calvinist university. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 15 miles S of Wesel.

DUYIZ, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is inhabited chiefly by Jews, and seated on the Rhine, opposite Cologne.

DUYVELAND, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, S of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a river of Russia, which runs from S to N into the White sea, at Archangel.

DWINA, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and runs into the Baltic, below Riga.

DYLE, a new department of France, including the southern part of Brabant. It has its name from a river which rises on its S border, and flows N through the middle of the country. The capital is Brussels.

DYSART, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. It has a considerable trade in coal, a salt-work, a manufacture of clocks, and some employ in building ships. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5385. It is seated on the bank of Forth, 10 miles N by E of Edinburgh, and 20 SW of St. Andrew. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 56 8 N.

E.

EAGLESHAM, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, nine miles SW of Glasgow. It consists of two rows of houses, about 200 yards distant, having a clear rivulet running in the middle, and its banks adorned with trees. The area before the houses is appropriated to bleaching; and a considerable cotton-work is lately erected.

EAOOWE, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Taiman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. The land gently rises to a considerable height, presenting a beautiful prospect of extensive meadows adorned with mists of trees, and mixed with plantations. Lon. 173 30 W, lat. 25 24 S.

EARLSTON, or EARSILTON, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Near it, on a rocky bank, stands Cowdenknowe, an old building, now somewhat modernized; and on the adjacent knolls may be seen the remains of its *broom*, so renowned in Scottish ditty. Earlston is seated on the river Leader, 35 miles SE of Edinburgh.

EARN, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name, in Perthshire, flows by Crieff and Abernethy, and joins the Tay, below Perth.

EARNE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. It is narrow in the middle; and in this part is an island, on which stands the town of Inniskilling.

EASDALE, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyleshire, to the SE of Mull, celebrated for its slate quarries.

EAST LOOE. See LOOE, EAST; and so with other places that have the same name of position.

EASTBOURN, a town in Sussex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and as a place of resort for bathing. It is seated near the English channel, 15 miles ESE of Lewes, and 65 SSE of London.

EASTER ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, is naturally barren, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. Rats are the only quadrupeds, and there are but few birds. The ears of the people are long beyond proportion, and their bodies have scarcely any thing of the human figure. This island was seen by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewein in 1722, and by Cook in 1774. Lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 5 S.

EASTHAMPTON, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the SE coast of Long Island. It is a half shire-town; and in it is Clinton academy. It is 12 miles ENE of Southampton.

EASTON, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Northampton county, seated at the confluence of the Lehigh and Delaware, 50 miles N by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 27 W, lat. 40 43 N.

EASTON, a town of Maryland, capital of Talbot county, seated near the banks of the Treadhaven, 24 miles NNW of Annapolis, and 30 S of Chester.

EASTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county. It has considerable manufactures of iron and steel, and linseed oil is made here. It is 10 miles NNW of Springfield, and 26 S of Boston.

EASTON, a cape of England, the most easterly one on the coast of Suffolk, at the N point of Southwold bay.

EAUSE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 miles SW of Condom.

EBENEZER, a town of the state of Georgia, capital of Effingham county, situate on the Savannah, 25 miles NNW of Savannah. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 32 15 N.

EBENFURTH, a town of Austria, on the Leyta, 22 miles S of Vienna.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a late Cistercian abbey, seated on the Necker, 11 miles ENE of Heidelberg.

EBERBERG, a castle of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Nahe and Alsen, eight miles SW of Creutznach.

EBERMANSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Wisent, 13 miles SSE of Bamberg.

EBERN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Baunach, 12 miles NNW of Bamberg.

EBERSTEIN, a castle and district of Suabia, subject to the elector of Baden. The castle is the chief place, eight miles SE of Baden.

EBERSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, eight miles SW of Strasbourg.

EBERVILLE, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dome, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Scioule, eight miles NE of Riom.

EBINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, noted for its cheese, called Ochsenburg cheese. It is seven miles S of Hohenzollern.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Castile, and runs by Saragossa and Tortosa into the Mediterranean.

ECCLESFECHAN, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is five miles N of Annan, and 15 E of Dumfries.

ECCLESHAL, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. The bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is seated on a branch of the river Sow, six miles NW of Stafford and 143 of London.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or State of the Church. See POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE.

ECHTERNACH, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Sout, surrounded by mountains, 18 miles NE of Luxemburg.

ECIJA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia. It contains 20 convents, and has manufactures of leather and

EDS. It is seated on the Xenil, 28 miles SW of Cordova. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 37 39 N.

ECKARDSBERG, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 20 miles WSW of Naumburg.

ECKRENFORDE, a seaport of Denmark, in S Jutland, on a bay of the Baltic. Near the town is a fresh-water lake, which is connected with the bay. It is 14 miles NW of Kiel in Holstein. Lon. 10 1 W, lat. 54 33 N.

EDAM, a town of N Holland, famous for its red rind cheeses; seated near the Zuider Zee, 11 miles NNE of Amsterdam.

EDDYSTONE, the name of some rocks in the English channel, lying SSW from the middle of Plymouth sound, at the distance of 14 miles, and almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points. On the principal rock (for the rest are under water) Mr. Winstanley built a lighthouse in 1700, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the projector perished in it. In 1709, another, built of wood, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Within four years after, one was built by Mr. Smeaton, which also was burnt down in 1770; and another, of stone, was completed by him in 1774, which has hitherto withstood the fury of the elements, without suffering any injury. The building, to the height of 3. feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones, engrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. It is nearly 80 feet high; and its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 50 11 N.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, on the confines of Fifeshire, and flows through the latter county, by Coupar, into the German ocean, at the bay of St. Andrew.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmorland, on the confines of Yorkshire. It runs N, by Appleby, into Cumberland, and there flows by Kirkoswald and Carlisle, into Solway frith.

EDENBURG, or **SOPRON**, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Austria, inhabited by Germans, whose principal manufacture is cloth. Many oxen and pigs are sent hence weekly into Germany. It is 30 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 47 43 N.

EDENTON, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel.

It abounds with pine, oak, cypress, and juniper.

EDENTON, a seaport of N Carolina, in Chowan county, and capital of Edenton district. It is situate on Albemarle sound at the mouth of the Chowan, 110 miles E by N of Raleigh. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 35 58 N.

EDİSSA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, once the residence of the Macedonian kings. It is seated near the Vistritza, 44 miles WNW of Salonichi. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 40 50 N.

EDGARTON, a seaport of Massachusetts, chief town of Duke's county, situate on the E side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 20 miles SE of Falmouth, on the continent. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 25 N.

EDGHILL, a village in Warwickshire, 14 miles S of Warwick. Here the first battle was fought between Charles I and the parliament, in 1642.

EDGWART, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, eight miles NW of London.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, in a county of the same name, seated on three hills which run from E to W, in a direction almost parallel. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town; the North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the South Town stands also on a similar sloping eminence. The form of the Old Town resembles that of a turtle; the castle being the head; the High-street, the ridge of the back; the narrow lanes (which are called closes) the shelving sides; and Holyrood-house, the tail. On each side of this hill was once a lake. The valley, drained of its waters, is occupied by Cowgate-street. The N valley is also drained; but a disagreeable morass remains, called the North Loch. The ancient castle is seated on a high, craggy, and precipitous rock, with a drawbridge on the only side that is accessible: here is shown the apartment in which was born James VI of Scotland, afterward James I of England. In the High-street is the collegiate church of St. Giles, a fine Gothic structure, which has four places of public worship under its roof. Near this is the building in which the Scotch parliament were usually convened: it is now occupied by the courts of justice; and has a magnificent lofty hall. The palace of Holyrood-house forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed

in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is hung with the pictures of all monarchs, from Fergus I to James VI, the greatest part of them imaginary. In the NW tower is shown the chamber where queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered; and the private staircase by which Ruthven entered with the assassins, to perpetrate the savage deed. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I, and converted by Charles II into a royal chapel. The communication between the N and S parts of Edinburgh is by two noble bridges, the North bridge and the South bridge. The North Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses. The buildings of the South Town are likewise elegant and extensive, and the New College forms a very striking object. The university of Edinburgh is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. The high school of Edinburgh has also been long famous for the scholars it has produced. Of the other buildings a few only can be noticed: the royal exchange, the register office, the physician's hall, Heriot's hospital for the education of 140 poor boys, Watson's hospital for the support of the sons of decayed merchants, the royal infirmary, the public dispensary, and some other public charities. The churches, both presbyterian and episcopal, and other places of worship, of various denominations, are numerous. The public places of amusement are, the assembly rooms, the concert hall, the hall for the royal archers, the theatre royal, and the equestrian circus. Edinburgh has numerous manufactures; and particularly of fine linen and cambric. In 1801, the number of inhabitants, exclusive of Leith, was 67,288. It is supplied with water, conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, a dean of guild, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden. A constant guard of 33 men in a uniform are kept in the guardhouse, who patrol the streets every night. It is two miles S of Leith (which is its port) and 389 N by W of London. Lon. 3° 7' W, lat. 55° 58' N.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or **MID LOCHES**, a county of Scotland, 27 miles long and from six to 36 broad, bounded by the N by the frith of Forth, E by the

shires of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh, S by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk, and W by Linlithgowshire. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also coal, copper, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala.

EFFERDING, or **EVERDING**, a town of Austria, with a castle, seated near the Danube, 12 miles W of Linz.

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, 12 miles NE of Guildford. It was once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. There are proofs of its having been a much larger place; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the neighbouring fields and woods; and in the church are some ancient stalls and monuments.

EGELN, a town and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Bode, 16 miles SSW of Magdeburg.

EGENBURG, a town of Austria, noted for good wine, 13 miles SW of Znaim.

EGG, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S of Skye, five miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, having a valley running through it. The low grounds are fertile.

EGLINGEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, six miles N of Dillengen.

EGLISAU, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zurich.

EGMONT, a low and woody island in the Pacific ocean, called Santa Cruz by the Spaniards. It is above 90 leagues in circumference, and the country fertile and populous. Lon. 164° 30' E, lat. 11° 15' S.

EGMONT OP DEN HOEF, a village of the United Provinces, in N Holland, three miles W by S of Alcmær. It appears to have been a considerable town, with many large religious edifices; but it was destroyed, in 1573, by the enraged Spaniards, after their failure before Alcmær. It now exhibits extensive and picturesque ruins, perhaps the only ruins in the United Provinces. Near it are two other villages; Egmont op Zee, a mile to the W, on the sea-coast; and Egmont Bienen, nearly two miles to the S, where a bloody and undecisive battle was fought, in 1799, between the allied English and Russian army and the French and Dutch.

EGRA, or **EGER**, a fortified town of

Bohemia, with a strong castle. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year, through famine. Here are manufactures of leather, hats, cloths, and stuffs; and its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Egra, 90 miles w. by N. of Prague. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 5 N.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. On the w. side is an artificial mount, with the ruins of a castle; and three miles s. of the town, in the wooded vale of the Calder, are the venerable remains of Calder abbey. Egremont was formerly a borough, but disfranchised on petition of the burghers. It is seated near the Irish sea, on the river Ehen, six miles s. of Cocker-mouth, and 299 N.W. of London.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, 500 miles in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, S. by Nubia, and W. by the deserts to the E. of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. This country, so famous in history, has not an extent proportionable to the description the ancients have given of it; but when we consider the fertility of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, and that there was a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not seem improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower; which last comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyfes became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottoes of the Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mœris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyfes demolished the temples, and persecuted the priests. This country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister

of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omay, the second califf of the successors of Mahomet, who drove out the Romans after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califfs declined, Saladin set up the empire of the Mamlouks, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered Egypt. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,500,000. The inhabitants are composed of four different races of people; the Turks, who pretend to be masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; the Copts, who are descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves, and being the only military force, are the real masters of the country. Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its 24 provinces were governed. The famous Hassan Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded this country in 1798, under general Bonaparte, who defeated the beys in several engagements; but after the departure of Bonaparte, and a strong British force arriving to aid the country, the French were expelled in 1801. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E. India commodities, till the Portuguese discovered the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts the natives procure elephants teeth, ebony, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold-dust is brought from Negroland to Fes and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandalwood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the further south the darker, so that those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly: the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud,

haughty, and ridiculously vain. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The 3 winds, which occur at intervals from February till the end of May, are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts: they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence; and for the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted. The sands are so subtle that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. The rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of gardenstuffs; and in Lower Egypt oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, are produced in great plenty. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the camelion, the cerastes, or horned viper, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying-serpents and noxious insects. The pyramids of Egypt are noticed by all travellers; the largest takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock. Here are also caverns, containing mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. The principal city is Cairo. See PYRAMIDS, NILE, and CAIRO.

EGYPTEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

ERINGEN, a town of Suabia, which fully belonged to the house of Austria.

It is seated on the Danube, 12 miles SW of Ulm.

ERINGEN, a town of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria, seated on the Neckar, opposite Rotenberg, six miles W by S of Tubingen.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a strong fortress of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, on the river Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, when supported by a competent garrison, to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblenz, by subterraneous passages, cut out of the solid rock; and is plentifully supplied with water, from a well 280 feet deep. The prospect from this castle is majestic, extensive, and variegated; and the stream at its foot is decorated with two small islands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein is an old palace, which belonged to the late elector of Treves. This fortress surrendered to the French, after a long siege, and a blockade of above a year's continuance, in 1799.

EHRENFELS, a fortress of Bavaria, in the duchy of Neuburg, which gives name to a lordship. It is 13 miles NW of Ratisbon.

EICHFELD, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, surrounded by Brunswick, Thuringia, and Hesse. It produces much flax and tobacco. Heiligenstadt is the capital.

EIL, LOCH. See LINNHE, LOCH.

EILENBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain. It is situate on the Mulda, 12 miles NE of Leipzick.

EINBECK, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of Grubenhagen. It has manufactures of cloth and all kinds of stuffs; and in the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is situate on the Ilme, 17 miles N of Gottingen. Lon. 10 2 W, lat. 51 45 N.

EIMEO, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean, lying near Otaheite. The products of the two islands, and the manners of the people, are much the same. Eimeo has steep rugged hills, running in different directions, leaving large valleys, and gently rising ground about their sides. The hills, though rocky, are generally covered with trees almost to the tops.

EISENACH, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a celebrated

college. The duke resides in a castle within the town; and there is another on a mountain out of it, called Wartburg, which, in 1521, was for some time the asylum of Luther. It is seated on the Nesse, at its conflux with the Horsa, 16 miles W of Gotha. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 51 0 N.

EISENARTZ, or EISENITZ, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 34 miles NNW of Gratz.

EISENSTADT, a town of Hungary, with a magnificent palace, five miles NW of Edenburg.

EISELEBEN, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the county of Mansfeld, with a decayed castle. The house in which Luther was born is yet standing here, and is now a schoolhouse for poor children. In the churches of St. Andrew and St. Ann are the superb burial-places of the ancient counts of Mansfeld. Eiseleben derives much profit from the neighbouring mines of iron ore. It is 28 miles NNW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 51 34 N.

EISSFELD, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. It has manufactures of indigo and vitriol, and stands on the Werra, near its source, seven miles E of Hildburghausen.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic, 12 miles SE of Sleswick.

ELBA, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles long and three broad. It contains mines of excellent iron, and quarries of marble; and has two good harbours, Porto Longone and Porto Ferrajo. It was lately subject to the prince of Piombino, and now belongs to the French.

ELBASANO, a town of European Turkey in Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Giant mountains on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; flows by Konigsgratz, Leutmeritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Witttemberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German ocean at Cuxhaven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea; a course of navigation longer than that of any other river in Europe.

ELBERTON, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Elbert county, 25 miles NW of Petersburg. Lon. 82 35 W, lat. 33 35 N.

ELBERTON, a town of the state of Georgia, in Effingham county, seated on the Agechee, 18 miles W of Ebenezer.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 NW of Paris.

ELBING, a strong town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It has a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and corn; and is seated on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Frische Haff, 30 miles ESE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 30 E, lat. 54 18 N.

ELBOGEN, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a citadel; seated on a mountain, by the river Egra, 16 miles NE of Egra. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland; on the E coast of the Zuider Zee, 10 miles NE of Harderwick.

ELCATIF, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Bafarah. Lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 0 N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles SW of Alicant.

ELEPHANTA, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, five miles from Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a stupendous subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, ten feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

ELEUTHES, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China. See KALMUCKS.

ELGIN, a borough of Scotland, capital of Murrayshire, and formerly the see of a bishop. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. Its cathedral was one of the most magnificent structures in Scotland; of which its ruins are a sufficient proof. Two miles to the NE, on the banks of a lake, is the palace of Spynie, formerly the residence of the bishop, of which some rooms are still pretty entire. Elgin

sands on the Loffie, five miles from its port at Loffiemouth, where there is a tolerable harbour, whence much corn is exported. It is 38 miles ENE of Inverness, and 163 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 57 37 N.

ELGINSHIRE. See **MURRAYSHIRE.**

ELISABETH ISLANDS, several small islands near the coast of Massachusetts, bearing NW of Martha's Vineyard, and belonging to Duke's county. They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Nashawn, Paqui, Nashawenna, Pi-nequese, and Chatahunk. Nashawn, the largest, supports a considerable number of cattle and sheep, and is famous for excellent cheese and wool. It is two miles from the continent, and the N point six miles WSW of Falmouth. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 41 34 N.

ELISABETH TOWN, one of the oldest towns of New Jersey, in Essex county, with a handsome presbyterian church, an episcopal church, and an academy. It is situate on a creek of Newark bay, 10 miles SSW of Newark, and 40 NE of Trenton.

ELISABETH TOWN, a town of N Carolina, chief of Bladen county, 36 miles S by W of Fayetteville, and 48 NW of Wilmington.

ELISABETH TOWN, OR HAGARTOWN, a town of Maryland, chief of Washington county. It has a considerable trade with the western country; and the neighbourhood produces the finest Oronoko tobacco. It is situate in a fertile valley, 70 miles WNW of Baltimore, and 80 NNW of the city of Washington.

ELKHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles W of Carlskrona. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

ELKTON, a town of Maryland, chief of Cecil county, with a considerable trade, particularly in wheat. It is situate at the confluence of the head branches of the Elk, 13 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 47 SW of Philadelphia.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estremadura, 54 miles N of Seville. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 38 26 N.

ELLESMERE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a canal from Shrewsbury, which passes hence, by Wrexham and Chester, to the estuary of the Mersey. The town is seated on a large mere, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW of London.

ELLICHPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of a circar of the

same name, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It was formerly the capital of Berar, and is 144 miles NE of Aurungabad. Lon. 78 5 E, lat. 21 12 N.

ELLORE, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the Northern Circars, 32 miles N of Masulipatam. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 16 43 N.

ELMAPIA, OR MAHADIA, a fortified town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the gulf of Capes, with a good harbour. It was taken by emperor Charles V, but retaken soon after. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

ELMO, FORT ST. a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It stands on the river Tet, five miles N of Collioure.

ELNBOGEN, a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a territory in the circle of Saatz, with a castle on a rock. It has only one gate, and stands on a mountain, by the river Egra, 17 miles NE of Egra. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

ELNE, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, formerly the see of a bishop. It suffered greatly in the civil wars during the reign of Lewis XI, and is eight miles S by E of Perpignan.

ELORA. See **DOWLATABAD.**

ELPHIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop, eight miles N of Boyle, and 16 N of Roscommon.

ELRICH, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Hohenstein. It stands on the river Zorge, 12 miles NNW of Nordhausen. Lon. 12 53 E, lat. 51 38 N.

ELSLETH, a town of Westphalia, at the conflux of the Hunt with the Weser, 13 miles ENE of Oldenburg.

ELSBURG. See **HELSINGBURG.**

ELSNORE, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen, being the residence of a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the fortress of Cronborg, situate on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land, little more than two miles, from the opposite coast of Sweden. Every vessel, as it passes, pays a toll at Elsinore, in return for which, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and

rocks, from the Cagate to the entrance into the Baltic. Elsinore has no harbour, but a good and safe road, and is 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 37 E, lat. 56 3 N. See COPENHAGEN.

ELSTERWERDA, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Elster, 24 miles N by W of Dresden.

ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a palace, in which Edward I resided, and his son, John of Eltham was born: its stately hall, still in ruins, is converted into a barn. It is 12 miles S of London.

See TOR.

ELZ, a town of Lower Saxony, in the county of Hildesheim, seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SW of Hildesheim.

ELZ, a strong frontier town of the Palatinate, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see, with a castle. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. The water is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in some places, is supported by four or five arches, one upon another. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, three miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was bombarded by the French in 1706. A royal academy for young gentlemen was founded here in 1733. It is seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 miles ENE of Evora, and 110 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 43 N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Suabia, with a castle, on a mountain opposite the town. It is seated on the Jaxt, 14 miles NW of Nordlingen.

ELY, a city in Cambridgeshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract, called the Isle of Ely. The assizes are held here once a year only. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head, in the same manner as the bishop of Durham is of that county. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 N by E of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

ELY, a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of Fifeshire, with an excellent harbour, but only little trade, 11 miles S of St. Andrew.

EMBOLY, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek arch-

bishop's see. It is the ancient Amphipolis; and is sometimes called Christopolis. It is seated on the Stromona, 40 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

EMBRUN, a strong city of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and lately the see of a bishop. The cathedral and episcopal palace are worthy of notice. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 miles S of Gap. Lon. 6 14 E, lat. 44 34 N.

EMDEN, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland. It has a good harbour and a safe road, at the mouth of the Ems; and considerable manufactures of stockings, soap, leather, and cotton. The townhouse, library, and cathedral, are worthy of notice. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, papists, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but in 1714 they sold their right to the king of Prussia. It is 26 miles ENE of Groningen, and 47 WNW of Oldenburg. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 20 N.

EMENDINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, 10 miles N by W of Friburg.

EMESA, a town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are noble ruins, which show it was anciently a magnificent city. It is 25 miles S of Hamah.

EMMERICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Rhine, 22 miles NW of Wesel.

EMOUY, or HIAMEN, an island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fokien. It has a celebrated port, inclosed on one side by the island, and on the other by the mainland. It is so extensive, that it can contain many thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. It was formerly much frequented by European vessels; but now all the trade is carried on at Canton. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 17 miles SW of Florence.

EMS, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the principality of Paderborn, and flows, at Emden, into the Dollart, a bay of the German ocean.

EMS, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur. It is 10 miles S of Bregenz.

ENCWYSEN, a town of N Holland, on the Zuider Zee. It was once a flourishing place; but its harbour being now obstructed by sand, it has lost its former consequence. It was taken by the English in 1799. It is 27 miles NE of Amsterdam.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT, a strait of the S Pacific ocean, which separates New Guinea from New Holland. It received its name from captain Cook, who explored it in 1770. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the NE entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the islands called Prince of Wales' Islands.

ENDINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, near the Rhine, seven miles NNE of Old Brisach.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779. Here was a royal palace, which, after the death of queen Elizabeth, was alienated from the crown; and little of it now remains, the front having been taken down, in 1792, and its site occupied by some houses. It is 10 miles N of London.

ENFIELD, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, situate on the E bank of the Connecticut, 16 miles N by E of Hartford.

ENGADIN, or **INTHAL**, a district of Switzerland, in the Grisons, divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to Tyrol.

ENGELBERG, a valley of Switzerland, 10 miles long, surrounded by lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Underwalden. It is subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, whose revenues are very considerable, and arise principally from a commerce in cheeases. The country contains very extensive glaciers, on the side of fertile mountains; abundance of fine black marble, white veined; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver and vitriol. The abbey is 12 miles sw of Altdorf.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, and in a county of its name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblenz.

ENGHEIN, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles sw of Brussels.

ENGIA, or **ENGINA**, an island of European Turkey, in the gulf of Engia,

between Livadia and the Morea. It has a town of the same name, 22 miles s of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 43 N.

ENGLAND, the southern part of the island and kingdom of Great Britain, bounded on the N by Scotland, NE and E by the German ocean, s by the English channel, and w. by St. George's channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish sea. It is of a triangular form: and from the S Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N, its length is 345 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the w, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the S Foreland is 340. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; and yet, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Toward the N it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the E and w sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; and the most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Dee, and Mersey. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the NW counties: those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery, as to become the object of summer excursions from every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situate in the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favourable to the growth, than to the ripening of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting

a verdure; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains. The rigours of winter, however, and the heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. England has now no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; as the fox, badger, marten, otter, hare, rabbit, squirrel, &c. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in those qualities the same animal in every other country. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of its parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To other countries, and to the efforts of culture, it is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, extensive, and various: in the woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; and though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The govern-

ment of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and the inferior gradations of magistracy. The civil division of the country is into six circuits, and 40 counties: these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. In each of the circuits, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surry, and Sussex. 2. The Norfolk, containing Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford, containing Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland, containing Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern, containing York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex and Chester, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the Articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital and the metropolis also of the whole British empire.

ENGLAND, NEW, a country of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, E by New Brunswick and the Atlantic, S by that ocean, and W by New York. It contains the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

EWIKÖPING, a town of Sweden, in Upland, on the N side of Lake Maeler, 21 miles SW of Upsal.

ENNIS, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Clare. It is large and populous, has a considerable trade, and stands on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon, 20 miles NW of Limerick. Lon. 9 2 W, lat. 52 49 N.

ENNERDALE-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, seven miles E of Whitehaven. It is two miles and a half in length, and nearly three quarters of a mile in breadth; surrounded, except at the W end, with wild and craggy heights, which are almost impassable. It affords a variety of mountain, sylvan, and pastoral scenes. The river Eden runs through it.

ENNISCORTHY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, with a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and some considerable iron-works. It is situate on the Slaney, close under Vinegar-hill, 10 miles N of Wexford, and 27 NE of Waterford.

ENNISKILLEN, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Fermanagh. It is seated on an island in middle of Lough Erne, where that lake is contracted for about six miles to the width of an ordinary river, and has a strong fort, it being a pass of great importance between the N and S of Ireland. In 1595, it made an obstinate defence against the army of queen Elisabeth, and again in 1680, against James II. It is 90 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

ENO, or **ENOS**, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the gulf of Enos, 125 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 40 46 N.

ENS, a town of Austria, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Danube, 12 miles ESE of Lintz.

ENSENE, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile, 120 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 30 54 E, lat. 28 5 N.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 10 miles S of Colmar.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 miles SW of Cologne.

ENSTORF, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 miles N of Ratibon.

ENTRE DOUERO E MINHO, a province of Portugal, 45 miles long and 35 broad, distinguished by its well-conducted agriculture. Braga is the capital.

EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, celebrated for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatza, 20 miles N of Calfovia. Lon. 21 13 E, lat. 49 8 N.

EPERNAY, a town of France, in the department of Marne. It was taken by Henry IV in 1592, when marshal Biron was killed, while that monarch had his hand on his shoulder. The wines produced in its neighbourhood are very exquisite. It is 17 miles NW of Chalons.

EPHESUS, a celebrated city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, in that part anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajacalouc, by the Turks. Of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eastern gate has three basso-relievos, taken from some ancient monuments: that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure was the Temple of Diana, deemed one of the seven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Christians had converted into a church: it is now so entirely ruined, that it is not easy to find the ground-plot; but there are some ruins of the walls, and of several marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length and seven in diameter. Ephesus is seated near a gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 37 48 N.

EPHRATA, or **TUNKERSTOWN**, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county. It is the principal settlement of a sect called Tunkers [Dippers], who are professionally baptists, of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 22 miles N of Lancaster.

EPINAL, a town of France, capital of the department of Vosges. It is famous for its paper-mills, and seated on the river Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, 35 miles SE of Nancy. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 48 4 N.

EPPING, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It is famous for excellent butter, and seated at the N end of a forest of the same name, 17 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 51 46 N.

EPPINGEN, a town in Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elfsat, 20 miles ENE of Philipburg.

EPSOM, a town in Surrey, which has,

from the number of opulent people residing in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and falks; and on its neighbouring downs are annual horseraces. It is 15 miles ssw of London.

EPWORTH, a village in Lincolnshire, situate in the isle of Axholm, nine miles n of Gainsborough. It is the birth-place of John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists, and has a manufacture of facking.

ERBACH, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 22 miles w by s of Wertheim, and 35 sse of Frankfort.

ERFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, commonly accounted the capital of Thuringia, with a university, and two strong forts. The principal magistrate is sometimes a protestant and sometimes a papist; but the greatest part of the burghers are protestants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papists, another to the university, and a third to the protestant ministers. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Gera, 58 miles ese of Leipzig. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 51 2 N.

ERIBOL, LOCH, in Scotland, an arm of the sea, on the n coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

ERICHT, Loch, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Inverness and Perth. It is 24 miles in length and one in breadth, surrounded by lofty mountains and rugged cliffs, and its banks covered with heath and a few straggling birches and alders. Its outlet, at the s extremity, is the river Ericht, which flows into Loch Rannock. Near this place wandered the fugitive pretender, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks.

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification of Upper Canada, situate on the e end of Lake Erie, and on the w bank of the river Niagara, 27 miles s by e of Fort Niagara. Lon. 79 13 W, lat. 42 58 N.

ERIE, LAKE, in N America, lies between 41 and 43 n lat. and 79 and 84 w lon. Its length is 130 miles, and 40 its medium breadth. It is navigable for ships of any burden, and the coast on both sides is generally favorable for batteaux and canoes; yet in some places, chiefly on the s side, there are rocks that run several miles in length. Some

of these, near the mouth of the Cayuga, rise 40 or 50 feet perpendicular out of the water, and project over the lake so as to inspire dread in the boldest breast, when they are approached. The heathen Indians, when they pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water. The islands and banks toward its w end are so infested with rattlesnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered, near the banks of the islands, with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly spread on the surface of the water, to an extent of many acres: on these, in the summer, lie myriads of water-snakes basking in the sun. This lake, at its nw end, receives the waters of several large lakes by the river Detroit, and discharges them by the river Niagara, at its ne end, into Lake Ontario.

ERISKAY, a small island of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the s end of S Uist; noted for being the first place upon which Charles Stuart landed, in his wild attempt to obtain the British crown.

ERISSO, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a bishop's see, at the bottom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

ERITH, a village in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, five miles ene of St. Ives. Near this place is Belfar's hill, an artificial mount, supposed to be the place where the people took up arms against William 1, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings.

ERIVAN, the capital of Persian Armenia, in a province of the same name, and the seat of an Armenian patriarch. The city is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zuengui, near the lake of Erivan, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces over, in which are very fine trees. The baths and caravanaries have their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. It is 105 miles nw of Astrabad. Lon. 44 19 E, lat. 40 20 N.

ERKELENS, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 10 miles nw of Juliers.

ERLACH, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, on the lake of Biel, 10 miles sw of Biel.

ERLANG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a university, and a palace belonging to the prince. It is divided into the old

and new town; and the latter is one of the handsomest towns in Germany. The principal manufactures are hats, gloves, and stockings. It is seated on the Regnitz, 12 miles N of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 49 38 N.

EAUME, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, on the river Mayenne, 15 miles NNW of Laval.

EAQUIKO, a seaport of the Red sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles SW of Mecca. Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 17 30 N.

ERROAD, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysoor, on the river Caverry, 38 miles NE of Coimbatore.

ERROMANGO, one of the New Hebrides in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 169 19 E, lat. 18 47 S.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks are all janissaries; but most of them are tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly brassiers, and live in the suburbs. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicos, and drugs. This town is a thoroughfare, and a resting-place, for the caravans to the E Indies. It is situate between the two sources of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 104 miles S by E of Trebisond. Lon. 40 35 E, lat. 39 56 N.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 miles NNE of Sagovia.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded with walls. It is situate on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 miles NW of Toledo, and 32 SW of Madrid.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 miles SW of Chamberry.

ESCHWAGEN, a town and castle of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Werra, 25 miles SSE of Cassel.

ESCHWEILER, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 10 miles S of Juliers.

ESCURIAL, a village of Spain, in Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 NW of Madrid. It takes its name a noble structure, founded here, by Philip II, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quentin, in 1557. This edifice consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a library, shops of different ar-

tists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens. It is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, and in the form of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, on whose day the victory was gained, suffered martyrdom by being broiled on such an instrument. It is a long square of 640 feet by 580, and four stories high, with a tower at each angle 200 feet high: they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 windows, and 14,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that church at Rome: it is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain; and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, belonging to the monastery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome.

ESSENS, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, on a river of its name, near the German ocean, 20 miles NNE of Emden.

ESFARAIN, a town of Persia, in Karafan, 90 miles E of Altrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 48 N.

ESGUEYRA, or **ESGUERIA**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, eight miles S of Aveiro.

ESHER, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, five miles SW of Kingston. Here is a noble mansion, the two towers of which are as they were originally built by cardinal Wolsey.

ESK, a river which rises in Scotland, in the NE part of Dumfriesshire, and flows SE through a dale to which it gives name, to the edge of the county. It there receives the Liddel from Roxburghshire, and enters Cumberland, flowing S by Longtown into the NE extremity of Solway Frith.

ESK, a river of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N and S Esk. They almost encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands, and unite a little below the town. The river enters the frith of Forth, at Musselburgh.

ESK, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers of Scotland, in Angusshire, which descend from the hills called the Braes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the ocean, a little to the W of Montrose: the latter, after traversing

the whole breadth of the county, enters the bay on the w of the same town.

ESKISHEHR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the river Sakaria, 116 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 30 58 E, lat. 39 48 N.

ESLINGEN, an imperial city of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. Here are several convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It has three extensive suburbs, and its district yields good Neckar wine. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 29 E, lat. 48 44 N.

ESNE, ASNE, or ESSEY, a town of Egypt, supposed to be the ancient Syene, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. In the centre of the town is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, well preserved: within it are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the ceiling is adorned with all sorts of animals, painted in beautiful colours. On the N side of the town is another temple, with pillars somewhat of the Corinthian order: the whole building is richly carved with hieroglyphics, crocodiles heads, and whole crocodiles. A mile to the S is the monastery of St. Helen, which appears to have been a large burying ground, and contains many magnificent tombs. Esne stands on the Nile, near the grand cataract, 300 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 24 46 N.

ESOPUS. See KINGSTON.

ESPALION, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 14 miles NNE of Rhodéz.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are some famous salt-mines. It is 22 miles N of Csechaw.

ESPERNON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Guesle, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

ESPOENDA, a seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 22 miles N of Oporto. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 32 N.

ESQUIMAUX, a people of N America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any feature of their faces. They have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be

seen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a sort of shirt, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their head. They have likewise breeches made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge together promiscuously in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing. They are very covetous; and pay so little regard to private property, as to take every advantage of bodily strength to rob their neighbours, not only of their goods, but their wives. In other respects they are the mildest tribe, or nation, that is to be found on the borders of Hudson's bay; for let their affronts and losses be ever so great, they never seek any other revenge than that of wrestling, which consists in hauling each other about by the hair of the head; they are seldom known either to strike or kick each other. As for murder, which is so common among all the tribes of southern Indians, it is seldom heard of among them. A murderer is stunned and detested by all the tribe, and is forsaken even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the most laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and cook the victuals. When any thing is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters of the greatest captain in the country are never served, till all the males have eaten what they think proper.

ESQUIMAUX BAY, a bay on the S coast of Labrador. Lon. 57 50 W, lat. 51 30 N.

ESQUIMAUX ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the gulf St. Lawrence, near the S coast of Labrador.

ESSECK, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a strong castle. It has a bridge over the marshes, 886; geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and handsomely railled on each side. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. Esseck was taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It

is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles wnw of Belgrade, and 175 sse of Vienna. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 45 40 N.

ESSEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, lately subject to the abbas of Essen, who was a prince of the empire. Here are several catholic churches and convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It is eight miles E of Dussburg.

ESSEQUEBO. See **ISSEQUIBO**.

ESSEX, a county of England, 54 miles long and 48 broad; bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E by the German ocean, S by Kent, and W by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It lies in the diocese of London; contains 18 hundreds, 24 market-towns, and 415 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. Its W part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which is sold in London, under the name of Epping butter. The NW part, from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron, which is almost peculiar to this district. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part bordering on the Thames and the sea consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome and aguish. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufacture is hays, but that is not so flourishing as formerly. Chelmsford is the county-town.

ESTABA, a strong seaport of New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan, seated at the mouth of the Tlaluc, 180 miles sw of Mexico. Lon. 102 35 W, lat. 18 15 N.

ESTAPA, a strong town of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, situated on the river Tabasco, 60 miles NE of Chiapa dos Indios. Lon. 94 10 W, lat. 17 25 N.

ESTAVAYER, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the lake of Neuchatel, 13 miles W of Friburg.

ESTRE, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the river Bacchiglione, 15 miles SW of Padua.

ESTRELLA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, capital of a territory

of the same name; seated on the Ega, 15 miles W of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 42 40 N.

ESTÉPA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, on a mountain, 61 miles N by W of Malaga. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 37 16 N.

ESTEPONA, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the coast, 20 miles WSW of Marbella.

ESTHONIA, or **REVEL**, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, N by the gulf of Finland, E by Ingria, and S by Livonia. After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the great, in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721. Revel is the capital.

ESTHWAITE-WATER, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkshead and Windermere-water. It is two miles and a half long, and half a mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake. On the banks are villages and scattered houses, pleasantly situate under woods, and hanging grounds clothed with verdure, all heightened by the strong background of rocky mountains. The fish are pike, perch, eel, and trout; but no char is found in this lake, though it is connected with Windermere-water.

ESTREMADURA, a province of Spain, 175 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Leon and Old Castile, E by New Castile, S by Andalusia, and W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

ESTREMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo; bounded on the N by Beira, E and S by Alentejo, and W by the Atlantic ocean. It abounds with excellent wine, oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is commanded by a citadel, on the top of a hill, strongly fortified, and surrounded by a large ditch. The houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars: there is also a tower of marble, finely polished. The lower town is the

newest, and has a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. An earthen ware is made here, greatly esteemed for its beauty and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a complete victory over don John of Austria near this place, in 1763. It is seated on the river Terra (which runs into the Tajo) 15 miles w of Badajoz, and 75 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 44 N.

ETAIN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 15 miles NE of Verdun.

ETAMPES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, 15 miles E of Chartres.

ETAPLES, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, situate on the English channel, near the mouth of the river Canche, 13 miles S of Boulogne.

ETAYA, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, situate on a high bank of the Jumna. Many parts of the bank are 60 feet high, the sides of which consist of what in India is called concha, which is originally sand; but the constant action of the sun, in the dry season, forms it almost into a vitrification. On the top, near the river, are the remains of a fort. It is 62 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 26 43 N.

ETHIOPIA, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first includes Abyssinia and Nubia; the second all the countries S of the equinoctial line; as Lower Guinea, Monomugi, Monomotapa, &c.

ETIENNE, ST. a city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Euren, on which it is seated, is extremely good. Beside the manufactures of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France) the weaving of ribands forms a considerable article of its commerce. Coal is found in its neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. Its merchandise is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambero. St. Etienne is 22 miles SE of Fuers, and 260 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 45 22 N.

ETIVE, LOCH, a navigable inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland in Argyleshire. It is 20 miles in length, but of very unequal breadth; and its

banks are indented with creeks, which afford safe anchorage in any wind. About seven miles from the entrance it contracts into a narrow channel, called Connel, where a ridge of rugged rocks run across two-thirds of the channel, and occasion, at particular times of the tide, a violent current. About two miles below is the ancient castle of Dunstaffnage.

ETLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, on the river Ala, five miles SW of Durlach.

ETNA, MOUNT, a volcano of Sicily, called Gibellò by the inhabitants. It is the most celebrated mountain in Europe; 63 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. The Sicilians divide it into three parts or regions: the lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, and many towns, villages, and convents; the second is crowded with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and with an infinite number of aromatic plants; the third and most elevated is entirely destitute of vegetation, and always covered with ice and snow, except here and there a thick layer of black ashes. In many parts on the sides of this mountain there are prismatic columns of basalt. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years, the next eruption being in 1536; other considerable ones followed in 1554, 1567, 1603, 1669, 1682, and 1693, which last was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania. Several smaller eruptions have happened since. From the great crater at the top issues continually a sulphureous smoke; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the lava generally breaks out on some side before it rises to that height. Beside the fruits, which are the finest in the island, and the wood for fuel, which Etna affords, the inhabitants likewise derive a profit from its snow, which is of greater request than ice, because it affords a more cooling beverage. The sale of this article, in a small district only, yields a yearly revenue of 23,000 livres to the bishop of Catania. The mountain is 10 miles N of the town of Catania.

ERON, a town in Buckinghamshire, seated on the Thames, over which is a

bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college, founded by Henry VI; and King's college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W of London.

ETRURIA, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made. Josiah Wedgwood was the founder, who died here in 1795.

ETRURIA, a new-formed kingdom, in Italy. See TUSCANY.

ETTENHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau. Near it is the Benedictine convent of Ettenmunster. It is 15 miles N of Friburg, and 19 SSE of Straßburg.

ETTRICK, a village of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, on a river of the same name, 30 miles SW of Selkirk.

EU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong castle. The principal trade is in ferges and lace. It is seated on the river Brele, near the English channel, 15 miles NE of Dieppe.

EVESHAM, a town of Virginia, chief of Wythe county, situate on Reedy creek, which runs into the Kanaway, 210 miles WSW of Richmond. Lon. 81 30 W, lat. 36 56 N.

EVAUX, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 25 miles E of Guéret.

EYERDING. See EFFERDING.

EVERFELD, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, near the river Wipper, 18 miles E of Dusseldorf.

EVERSBURG, a town and castle of the duchy of Westphalia, seated on a mountain near the river Roer, 10 miles WSW of Brillon.

EVERSHOT, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NW of Dorchester, and 129 W by S of London.

EVESHAM, a borough in Worcester-shire, with a market on Monday. It has a manufacture of stockings, and is governed by a mayor. Here are three churches, and it had formerly an abbey, of which some remains are still visible. It is seated in a fertile vale, on a gradual ascent from the Avon, 14 miles SE of Worcester, and 95 NW of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 52 4 N.

EUPENIA, ST. a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 27 miles E of Consenza, and 84 NNE of Nicotera.

EUVIAN, a town of Savoy, resorted to

in the summer for its mineral waters; seated on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles NE of Geneva.

EULE, a royal mine-town of Bohemia, with a gold mine, 11 miles S by E of Prague.

EVOLI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 15 miles SSE of Salerno.

EVORA, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, and an archbishop's see, with a university. Some remains of the ancient Roman wall are visible, and the famous aqueduct built by Sertorius still conveys a noble stream of water to the city. Evora is seated in a pleasant country, surrounded on all sides by mountains, 65 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 38 28 N.

EVORAMONTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, situate on a rock, eight miles SW of Estremoz, and 15 NE of Evora.

EU-HO, or Precious-river, a river of China, in Pe-tcheli, which flows NE into the Pei-ho, at Lien-sing. Much grain is conveyed by this river for Peking, and it is also important for its connection with the N extremity of the Grand Canal.

EUPATORIA, or KOSLOF, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, situate on the W side of a salt lake, and near the Black sea, 68 miles S by W of Precop. Lon. 33 16 E, lat. 45 12 N.

EUPHRATES, a celebrated river, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise near Erzerum, in Armenia, from two sources that lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After this junction, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. It first divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through Irac-Arabia, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian province of Kufistan; it then waters Bassarah, and 40 miles SE of it enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the NE boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

EURE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy. It is so named from a river which rises in Perche, in the forest of Logny, and runs into the Seine, above Pont d'Arche. Evreux is the capital.

EURE and LOIRE, a department of France, so called from two rivers by which it is watered. It contains the

late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

EVREUX, a town of France, capital of the department of Eure, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth; and it has a manufacture of cotton velvets, and another of tick. It is seated on the Iton, 25 miles s of Rouen, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 49 1 N.

EUROPE, one of the four grand parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by Asia, s by the Mediterranean sea, and W by the Atlantic ocean. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Mitapan in the Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2,100 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities; and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants, estimated at 150 millions, are all whites, and for the most part much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With respect to their skill and improvements in arts and sciences, trade, navigation, and war, there can be no comparison. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands in the Mediterranean, and other seas. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, derived from the old Teutonic; the Slavonian, which prevails, mixed with others, in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, Biscay in Spain, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Dnieper, Dniester, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of

Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenden, Ladoga, and Onega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appenines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and protestant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turks.

EURVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, five miles SE of St. Dizier.

EUSKIRCHEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 10 miles N of Arenberg.

EUSTATIA, ST. one of the least of the Leeward Islands in the W Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies to the NW of St. Christopher. It has a town of the same name, with a good fort, and belongs to the Dutch. It was taken by the English in 1761, but soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

EUTAM, a small island of the W Indies, near the E coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 64 41 W, lat. 18 18 N.

EUTIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seven miles N of Lubeck.

EWELL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, 10 miles NNE of Darking, and 13 SSE of London.

EX, a river which rises in the Forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and passing that county, below Dulverton, runs through Devonshire, by Tipton, Exeter, and Topham, whence it forms an estuary to the English channel, and empties into the sea.

EXETER, a city and the capital of Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. It was formerly the seat of the W Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, called Rougemont, from the colour of the hill on which it is built. It was encompassed with walls, and had four gates, two of which are now pulled down. With its suburbs it contains many churches, beside the cathedral, which is a magnificent fabric. It is governed by a mayor, has 13 companies of tradesmen, and in 1801 contained 17,398 inhabitants. Ships of burden formerly came up to this city; but the navigation was almost destroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, and though repaired, could not be restored to its former state. Its port, therefore, is at Topham, five miles below, where there is a quay by which vessels come

tons come up to a good quay, formed near the city walls. It has a considerable manufacture of serges and other woollen goods, a large cotton manufacture, and an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. At is seated on the Ex, over which is a modern stone bridge, 78 miles SW of Bristol, and 173 W by S of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 50 44 N.

EXETER, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a good harbour, on Exeter river, a branch of the Piscataqua. It has several manufactures, and the saddlery business is carried on to a great extent. Some vessels are built here, the river being capable of floating down those of 500 tons. The public edifices are two congregational churches, a celebrated academy, a court-house, and a gaol. It is 15 miles SW of Portsmouth, and 54 N of Boston.

EXETER, a town of N Carolina, in New hanover county, on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 30 miles N of Wilmington.

EXIDEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Perigueux, and 32 S of Limoges.

EXIJA. See **ECIJA**.

EXILLES, a strong town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, with a fortified castle on a mountain. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important place, seated on the river Doire, on the frontiers of Piedmont, six miles W of Suza, and 40 NE of Embrun.

EXMOOR, a forest in the NW corner of Somersetshire, extending thence into Devonshire. It is a black sterile region.

EXMOUTH, a village in Devonshire, on the E side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S by E of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

EYBENSCHITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Olawa, 12 miles SW of Brunn.

EYDER, a river and canal that separates Germany from Denmark. The river rises in Holstein, and flows W by Rendsburg, Frederickstadt, and Tonnin into the German ocean. The canal passes E from Rendsburg to a bay of the Baltic, a little N of Kiel. These jointly afford a safe inland navigation across the country, between the Baltic sea and German ocean.

EYS, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. Here are the

ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bonelace. It is 20 miles N of Ipswich, and 91 NE of London.

EYE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NW part of Berwickshire, and enters the ocean, at Eyemouth.

EYEMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, with a harbour for vessels of small burden, and a trade in corn and meal. It is seated at the mouth of the Eye, eight miles N by W of Berwick.

EYMOUTIERS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags. It is seated on the Vienne, 20 miles N of Limoges.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois le Duc.

EYWANOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, on the river Iglaui, 14 miles W of Cremfier.

F.

FAABORG, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 17 miles S of Odensee.

FABRIANO, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, famous for its excellent paper. It is 25 miles NE of Foligno.

FABENZA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, famous for fine earthen ware. It is seated on the Amona, 20 miles WSW of Ravenna.

FAHLUN, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia. Here is a large coppermine, deemed the most ancient in Europe; also a manufacture of green and blue vitriol. It is situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes Run and Warpen, 120 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 10 W, lat. 60 45 N.

FAIRFIELD, a seaport of Connecticut, chief town of a county of the same name. It was burnt by a party of Tories and British in 1777. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and is situate on Mill Run, near its entrance into Long Island sound, 64 miles NE of New York. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

FAIRFORD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church was founded in 1493, by John

Tamé, a merchant of London, purposefully for the reception of some glass, taken in a ship going to Rome: it has 28 large windows, beautifully painted with subjects chiefly scriptural, designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated near the Coln, 25 miles SE of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London.

FAIR ISLE, an island of the Northern ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.

FAIRLEY, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Ayrshire, 12 miles NW of Irvine. It has a small harbour; and the strait in the frith of Clyde, opposite the village, formed by the coast and the Cambray isles, is called Fairly Road.

FAISANS, an island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the Isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV and Philip IV here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. Here also the hostages of France and Spain are received and delivered, it being considered as a neutral place. It is situate between Andaye and Fontarabia. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 43 20 N.

FAKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday; situate on a hill, 20 miles NW of Norwich, and 110 NNE of London.

FALAISE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is the birthplace of William the conqueror, and has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace. It stands on the river Anté, 20 miles SE of Caen, and 115 W of Paris.

FALKENAU, a town of Bohemia, which has manufactures of alum, sulphur, and vitriol; seated on the river Egra, 12 miles N of Egra.

FALKENBERG, a town of Sweden, in Halland, at the mouth of the Athrau, on the Categate, 17 miles NW of Halmstadt.

FALKENBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, with a castle, seated on the Drage, 32 miles E by N of New Star-gard.

FALKENBERG, a walled town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, capital of a circle of its name, with a castle. It is 14 miles S by E of Brieg.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Germa-

ny, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Falkenstein. It stands a little to the N of Winweiler, 24 miles E of Worms.

FALKINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles W by S of Botton, and 104 N of London.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, famous for the great markets, called Trysts, which are held thrice a year: 20,000 head of black-cattle are sold at one tryst, beside a great number of sheep and horses. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 8838. Here, in 1746, the rebels defeated the king's forces. It is seated near the Carron, and the Great Canal, nine miles SE of Stirling.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. Here are the magnificent ruins of a royal palace, some apartments of which are still inhabited. Falkland has some linen manufacture, but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the straits of Magellan, in S America, discovered by sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. In 1764, the English made a settlement here, and in 1770 the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed them: the affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession; but in 1774, it was abandoned. Lon. 60 W, lat. 52 S.

FALKÖPING, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 68 miles E by N of Gotheburg.

FALMOUTH, a seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a noble and extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks, and its entrance is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. It is a town of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. It stands on the Fale, at its entrance into the English channel, 10 miles S of Truro, and 268 WSW of London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

FALMOUTH, a town of Virginia, in Stafford county, on the river Rappahannoc, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, and 40 miles SW of Alexandria.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on the W side of a small bay, 70 miles SSE of Boston. Lon. 70 32 W, lat. 41 36 N.

F A O

RAIMOUTH, a town of the island of Jamaica, on the N coast, and on the S side of Martha Brae harbour. Lon. 77 35 W, lat. 18 31 N.

FALMOUTH, a town of the island of Antigua, on the S coast, with a fortified harbour. Lon. 62 0 W, lat. 16 55 N.

FALSE BAY, a bay E of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

FALSE, CAPE, a promontory E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

FALSTER, a little fertile island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Mona, and Laland. Nykoping is the capital.

FALSTERBO, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, chiefly known for a light-house, and its herring fishery, 22 miles SSW of Lund. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 55 22 N.

FAMAGUSTA, a town in the island of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they slayed the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles NE of Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

FAMARS, a town of France, in the department of Nord, near which the French were defeated by the allies in 1793. It is three miles S of Valenciennes.

FAMINE, PORT, a fortress on the NE coast of the straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 55 44 S.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 miles S of Modena.

FANJEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 14 miles W of Carcassonne.

FANO, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, eight miles SE of Pesaro. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FANTIN, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm-wine is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal village has the same name.

FAOUA. See **FOUS**.

F A R

FAREHAM, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. Sloops and smaller vessels are built here, and it has a considerable trade in coal and corn. It is seated at the NW point of Portsmouth harbour, five miles NNW of Gosport, and 74 W by S of London.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' strait. Lon. 42 42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

FAREWELL, CAPE, a promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 E, lat. 40 37 S.

FARGEAU, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 10 miles SE of Briare, and 82 S of Paris.

FARIM, a country of Africa, to the S of the river Gambia. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 13 50 W, lat. 14 10 N.

FARMINGTON, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, with a large congregation of churches, situate on the river Farmington, which below the town receives the Cambridge, and then acquires the name of Windford river. It is 10 miles WSW of Hartford, and 22 E of Litchfield.

FARNESI, a village and castle, with the title of a principality, in the duchy of Castro in Italy. Of this name was a famous and ancient family, from whom were descended the dukes of Parma, whose line expired in 1731.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It has a castle, situate on an eminence, where the bishop of Winchester usually resides. Farnham is celebrated for its plantations of hops; the best in England being supposed to be grown in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Wye, 12 miles W of Guildford, and 39 WSW of London.

FARO, an island of Sweden, near the island of Gothland, about 30 miles in circumference, populous and fertile. The principal town has the same name, and is situate on the SE coast. Lon. 19 7 E, lat. 57 50 N.

FARO, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, and a bishop's see. It has some trade in almonds, figs, oranges, and wine; and is seated on the gulf of Cadiz, 20 miles SW of Tavira.

FARO, FARRO, or FEROE ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Northern ocean, between 5 and 8 W lon. and 61 and 63 N lat. They are subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each of which is a lofty mountain, divided from the others by deep and ra-

pid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours, all of them steep, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; producing plenty of barley, and fine grass for sheep. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here; nor are any quadrupeds to be seen except sheep, and rats and mice, originally escaped from ships. Vast quantities of sea-fowls frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goosequills, feathers, eider down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. To the s of these islands is a considerable whirlpool.

FARO OF MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, with great rapidity, though it is but seven miles over. It is so named, from the faro, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

FARRINGTON, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on an eminence, near the Thames, 18 miles w of Oxford, and 50 w by N of London.

FARSISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the E by Kerman, N by Irac-Agemi, w by Kufistan, and s by the gulf of Persia. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines, called the Wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

FARTACK, a town of Arabia Felix, at the foot of a cape of the same name. Lon. 51 25 E, lat. 15 55 N.

FATTEPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, where the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 miles w of Agra.

FAUCIGNY, a town and castle of Savoy, in a district of the same name; seated on the Arve, 14 miles SE of Geneva.

FAVERNEY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, eight miles N of Vesoul.

FAVIGNAN, a small island, 15 miles in compass, on the S side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 16 N.

FAUQUEMONT. See **VALKENBURG**.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Western islands, which suffered greatly by

an earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa do Horta.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the department of Var, celebrated for its manufacture of earthen ware. It stands near the river Biazon, 10 miles w of Grasse.

FAYETTE, a district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of N Carolina, in Cumberland county, capital of the district of Fayette. Its trade with Wilmington is very considerable, to which it sends tobacco, wheat, hemp, cotton, lumber, staves, naval stores, &c. and has returns of European and Indian goods. It is situate on the NW branch of Cape Fear river, 50 miles s by w of Raleigh, and 90 NW of Wilmington.

FAYOUM, or **FIUM**, a town of Egypt, capital of a province of the same name. It has a considerable trade in flax, linen, mats, raisins, and figs; and is seated on a canal, which communicates with the Nile, 49 miles ssw of Cairo. Lon. 30 39 E, lat. 29 27 N.

• **FE, ST.** See **SANTA FE**.

FEAR, CAPE, a cape of N Carolina, where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan, lying at the entrance of Cape Fear river. This river is formed by two branches, called the NW and NE branches, which unite above Wilmington; and it enters the Atlantic below Brunswick. Lon. 77 45 W, lat. 33 40 N.

FECAMP, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. Fecamp is seated near the English channel, 24 miles NE of Havre de Grace.

FELDSBURG, a town and castle of Austria, with a fine palace, seated on the Teya, 18 miles E of Laab.

FELDKIRCH, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a lordship of its name. The French became masters of it in July 1800. It is seated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 19 miles s of Bregenz. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 47 10 N.

FELICUDA, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 18 miles w of Lipari. The inhabitants preserve rain water in cisterns, there being no spring in the island.

FELIX, ST. an island in the Pacific ocean, MNW of Juan Fernandes. Lon. 86 W, lat. 26 S.

VELLETTIN, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry. It is 20 miles ssw of Evaux, and 21 sse of Gueret.

VELLEN, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on a river of the same name, 62 miles se of Revel. Lon. 44 5 E, lat. 58 22 N.

VELSBERG, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an ancient castle on a rock, 12 miles s of Cassel.

VELTRI, a town of Italy, capital of Veltrino, and a bishop's see. It is fortified, and seated on the Asona, 30 miles nw of Treviso. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 46 3 N.

VELTRINO, a district of Italy, in the territory of Venice, lying between Belunese, Trevisano, Vicentino, and the principality of Trent. It abounds in mountains, in which are iron mines. Veltri is the only place of note.

VEMEREN, a small fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Holstein by a narrow channel, called the Femer Sound. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 54 30 N.

VENESTRELLF, a town and fort of Piedmont, seated on the Cluson, 18 miles w of Turin.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Mazanderan. The environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk. The inhabitants, about 16,000, are principally descendants of Georgians and Armenians. It is seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian sea to the s, 12 miles from that sea, and 130 w of Astrabad. Lon. 53 21 E, lat. 37 14 N.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, two miles from Ispahan, and extending almost three miles along the banks of the Zenderoad. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERULA, or **FORCULA**, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, and the principal place of a district. It is 50 miles w of Sugulmesia. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 31 40 N.

FERE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for its powder-mill, and school of artillery. Near this town is the castle of St. Gobin, in which is a manufacture of fine plate-glass. Fere is seated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles n of Soissons, and 75 ne of Paris. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

FERENTINO, or **FIORENTINO**, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, three miles n of Alatri.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the n by Donegal and Tyrone, e by Tyrone and Monaghan, s by Cavan and Leitrim, and w by Leitrim. It contains 19 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. Enniskilling is the capital.

FERMO, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It has a harbour on the gulf of Venice, and is 17 miles se of Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

FERNANDO NORONHA, an island near the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

FERNANDO PO, an island of Africa, 25 miles w of the coast of Benin. It is 30 miles long and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

FERNS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, and a bishop's see united with Leighlin. It is seated on the Bann, near its conflux with the Slaney, 17 miles n of Wexford, and 30 ssw of Wicklow.

FEROE ISLANDS. See **FARO**.

FERRARA, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. Its broad streets, and number of fine buildings, evince that it was formerly a flourishing place, but the present inhabitants are few in proportion to its extent. They retain an old privilege of wearing swords by their side, which extends to the lowest mechanics; and fencing is the only science in a flourishing condition here. In the Benedictine church, Ariosto the poet is interred. In the Palazzo Barodiso is a most excellent library; where are to be seen the original manuscript of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, and several letters in the handwriting of Tasso, Petrarch, and other celebrated poets. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796; in April 1799 it was retaken by the Austrians, but it surrendered to the French in May following. It is seated near the Po, 25 miles ne of Bologna. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 44 54 N.

FERRARA, or **FERRARESE**, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the n by Polefino di Rovigno, w by the Mantuan, s by the Bolognese and Romagna, and e by the gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Clement VIII united it to the apostolic chamber; but in 1797 it was seized by the French, and is now a part of the new-formed kingdom of Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and

the inhabitants are too few to drain them. Ferrara is the capital.

FERRENDINA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 25 miles SW of Matera.

FERRO, or **HIERO**, the most westward of the Canary islands, about 18 miles in circumference. It is not fertile, but produces some corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes. The inhabitants make use of water collected in cisterns during the rainy season, for there is no spring in the island. Voyagers speak of a fountain tree in the middle of the island, the lofty top of which is always covered with a thick cloud; and that in the night as much water distils from its leaves as to answer all the purposes of the inhabitants. Some geographers have taken their first meridian from the W extremity of this island. Lon. 17 46 W, lat. 27 47 N.

FERROL, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. The town is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and strongly fortified on the other. In 1800, the English made an unsuccessful attempt on this place. It is 20 miles NE of Corunna, and 65 W of Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 30 N.

FERRY, a village of Scotland, in Angusshire, on the frith of Tay, three miles E of Dundee. It is neatly built, and has good accommodation for visitors during the bathing season.

FERRYPORT, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Tay, four miles below Dundee, and nine NNW of St. Andrew. It has a considerable manufacture of brown linens; and had a well frequented ferry over the Tay, before the bridge at Perth was built.

FERRYTOWN. See **CREETOWN**.

FERTE SUR AUBE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Aube, 22 miles W by S of Chaumont, and 33 ESE of Troyes.

FERTE ALAISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, nine miles NE of Etampes, and 18 S of Paris.

FERTE BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Huifne, 20 miles NE of Mans.

FESTENBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 14 miles NW of Wartenburg.

FETHARD, a borough of Ireland, in

the county of Tipperary, eight miles SE of Cashel, and 86 SSW of Dublin.

FETHARD, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the S coast, 14 miles S by E of New Ross.

FEVERSHAM, a town in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews; and has several gunpowder-mills in its neighbourhood. Here are the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen, who was interred in it, with his queen and son. James II embarked here in disguise, after the success of the prince of Orange; but the vessel was detained by the populace, and the king conveyed back to London. Feverham is nine miles W of Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London.

FEURS, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Loire, 23 miles W by S of Lyon.

FEYSTRITZ, a town and castle of Germany, in Stiria, on a river of the same name, 17 miles NNE of Cilley.

FEZ, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the Mediterranean, E by Algiers, and S by Morocco and Tafilet. It is divided into nine provinces, and united to the empire of Morocco. The country is full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where Mount Atlas lies; but it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, honey, wax, cotton, flax, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, bees, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary.

FEZ, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. New Fez is principally inhabited by Jews, who have handsome synagogues, and trade with the Moors, notwithstanding the contempt with which they are treated by them. The palaces are magnificent, and there are numerous mosques, 50 of which are adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work: those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted,

and gilt. The roofs are flat,⁴ and they sleep on them in the summer. Every house has a court, in which is a square marble basin. Here are two colleges for students, finely built of marble and adorned with paintings: one of these has 100 rooms, and the sides are adorned with marble pillars of various colours, whose capitals are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold, azure, and purple. The hospitals and public baths are numerous, many of which are state-ly structures. All the trades live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandize, is as large as a small town. The gardens are full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs. The Moors of Fez are clothed like the Turks; and, though more polished than their countrymen, are vain, superstitious, and intolerant. The saints, whom they pretend to have been buried in the city, serve them for a pretext to forbid its entrance to Jews and Christians; and an order from the emperor is necessary to gain admission. Arabic is better spoken here than in other parts of the empire; and the rich Moors send their children to the schools at Fez, where they gain more instruction than they could do elsewhere. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tombuctoo, and the river Niger. They travel over such dry barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Fez is seated in a valley, watered by a river, and surrounded by mountains, 160 miles ss w of Gibraltar, and 240 NE of Morocco. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 33 40 N.

FEZZAN, a kingdom of Zahara, having Tripoli on the N, and Cassina on the S. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the surface (which, in general, is a light sand) and the want of rain, may seem to announce sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, that few regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. The greatest length of the cultivated part is about 300 miles from N to S, and 200 from E

to W. From wells of 10 or 15 feet deep, with which every garden and field is furnished, the husbandman waters the productions of his land; among these are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, wheat, pumpions or calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, ass, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, swarm in the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with vermin. The heat of the climate in summer is intense, and the S wind is scarcely supportable even by the natives; and in winter a penetrating N wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for though they also contain merchants and artificers, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emitting a fetid effluvia; they are tall, and well-shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten; the she-reef (or governor) and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzaner is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon: if they are wrong, they smooth the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expressed by weight. In religion, they are rigid, but not in-

tolerant Mahometans. The government is monarchical; and its powers are administered with such a temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzook is the capital.

FIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

FIANONA, a town of Venetian Istria, seated on the gulf of Carneio, 17 miles N of Pola.

FIASCONE, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, noted for fine muscadine wine; seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles NW of Viterbo.

FICHERULOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara.

FICHTELBERG, a mountain in Bohemia, one of the highest mountains in Germany. It extends from near reuth to Eger, about 16 miles.

FIELDWIER, an island near the coast of Norway, 22 miles long and four broad, with a town of the same name, 48 miles WNW of Drontheim. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 63 44 N.

FIERANZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles SE of Piacenza.

FIEZOLI, a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, five miles NE of Florence.

FIFE SHIRE, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 16 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the N by the frith of Tay, E by the ocean, S by the frith of Forth, and W by the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It is watered by several streams, but none deserve the name of rivers except the Eden and Leven. The soil is fertile; it abounds in cattle, coal, iron, lime and freestone; and has many flourishing manufactures. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for from Culrofs to Crail, about 50 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county-town.

FIGARI, a town of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles WNW of Bonifacio.

FIGARUOLO, an island near the coast of Venetian Istria, in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 45 18 N.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot. It had recently a rich Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Sellé, 22 miles E of Cahors.

FIGHIG, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the merchants of Mo-

rocco and Fez, and with the Negroes. It is 240 miles ESE of Mequinez. Lon. 15 W, lat. 32 20 N.

FIGUEIRO DOS VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its wine; seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, 22 miles N of Tomar.

FIGUERAS, or **ST. FERNANDO DE FIGUFRAS**, a strong and important fortress of Spain, in Catalonia. It surrendered to the French in 1794, without firing a shot. It is 10 miles NW of Roses.

FILLECK, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ipöl, 20 miles WNW of Agria.

FINALÉ, a town on the coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Genoese, by emperor Charles VI, in 1713; and was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, but restored in 1748. It is 30 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 14 N.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles NE of Modena.

FINCASTLE, a town of Virginia, chief of Botetourt county, 36 miles SW of Lexington, and 140 W of Richmond.

FINDHORN, a rapid river of Scotland, which rises in Invernesshire, crosses Nairnshire and the NW corner of Murrayshire, and forms a bay of its name, which opens into the frith of Murray, at the village of Findhorn.

FINDHORN, a village of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of a bay of the same name, in Murray Frith. It has a tolerable harbour, and is three miles N of Forres, of which it is the port.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, the most western cape of Spain, and of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Land's End. Lon. 9 17 W, lat. 42 51 N.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Its name signifies the Land's End, it being the most westerly part of France. Quimper is the capital.

FINLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N by Swedish Lapland, E by Wiburg, S by the gulf of Finland, and W by that of Bothnia. It contains five provinces, and that part of Kymene and Carelia which Sweden has preserved.

FINLAND PROPER, a province of Sweden, in the SW part of the division of Finland, having the gulf of Finland

on the s, and that of Bothnia on the w. It is 160 miles long and 90 broad, and the soil fertile, with several fine lakes and rivers. On part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery; and the principal commerce is in corn, cattle, talc, linen, and yarn stockings. Abo is the capital.

FINLAND, RUSSIAN. See **WIBURGH**.

FINMARK, a part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardhuys.

FINOW, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. It has a canal, by which the Oder and Havel are united. It is 28 miles NW of Culirin.

FIONDA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a bishop's see, on the gulf of Satalia, 25 miles SW of Satalia.

FIORINZO. See **FERENTINO**.

FIORINZO, St. a seaport of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower. It was taken by the English and Corsicans, from the French, in 1794. It is seven miles W of Bastia.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and enters the Indian ocean, in Lon. 28 22 E, lat. 33 24 S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffalos.

FISHERROW, a town of Scotland, four miles E of Edinburgh, on the W side of the Esk, opposite Musselburgh, to which it is a suburb.

FISHER'S ISLAND, in Long Island sound, opposite to Stonington harbour in Connecticut. It is 10 miles long and two broad, with a fertile soil, and is annexed to the township of Southold, in Long Island.

FISHHAUSEN, a town of E Prussia, with a royal castle, seated on the Frische Haff, 21 miles W of Königsberg.

FISHKILL, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, situate on a creek of the same name, five miles E of Hudson river, and 66 N of the city of New York.

FISKARD, or **FISHGARD**, a town of Wales, in Pembrokehire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and a trade in fish. It is situate on a steep cliff, on a bay of St. George's channel, 16 miles NE of St. David, and 242 W by N of London.

FISSATO, a seaport of Barbary, in the province of Tripoli, 90 miles NW of Tripoli. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 33 50 N.

FISTELLA, a fortified town of Mo-

rocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 27 N.

FIUM. See **FAYUM**.

FIUME, or **ST. VETT**, a seaport of Austrian Istria, with a castle, and many fine churches and convents. It is noted for wine, good figs, and oil; and has a considerable sugar trade, and a large wax manufacture. The harbour is formed by the river Termara, which enters the bay of Trieste, in the gulf of Venice. It is 37 miles S of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 50 N.

FIADSTRAND, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a harbour defended by three forts. It is 30 miles S of Alburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 57 10 N.

FLAMBOROUGH, a factory of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the river, 70 miles from its mouth, on the W side of Hudson's bay. Lon. 90 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs are seen far out at sea. Its rocks afford shelter to innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls. It is five miles E of Burlington. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 54 9 N.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands, 60 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the German ocean and the United Provinces, E by Brabant, S by Hainault and Artois, and W by Artois and the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Lys, and Dender. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pastures, and very populous. The manufactures are fine linen, lace, and tapestry. It was divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the latter comprehended in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the other two have since been annexed to that country, and constitute the new departments of Lys and Scheldt.

FLATBUSH, a town of New York, chief of King's county, Long Island, with the most flourishing academy in the state. The Americans were defeated near this place by the British in 1776. It is situate amid garden-grounds, five miles S by E of New York.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W coast of N America, discovered by captain Cook in 1778; and so named, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124 57 W, lat. 48 25 N.

FLAVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seat-

ed on a mountain, by the river Ozerain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 27 WNW of Dijon.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe. Here is the noblest college in France, built by Henry IV; and in the chapel are deposited his heart and that of his queen in gold boxes. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 miles SSW of Mans. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 47 39 N.

FLEET, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake of the same name, winds through a beautiful vale, and enters Wigton bay, below Gatehouse. On the W side of the river are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

FLENSBURG, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, and a harbour on a bay of the Baltic. It is a place of great commerce, 15 miles NNW of Sleswick. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 54 52 N.

FLERANCE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 13 miles N of Auch.

FLEURUS, a village of the Netherlands, in Namur, six miles NE of Charleroy. Here, in 1690, a victory was gained by the French over the allies; and in 1794, the Austrians were defeated in a general attack of the French posts.

FLIE, or **VLEELAND**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

FLINI, a river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, runs S and SW, and joins the Catahouchee at its entrance into E Florida.

FLINT, a borough of Wales, in Flintshire, which gives name to the county, though now a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a castle, in which Richard II was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV: it stands on a rock close to the sea, and is governed by a constable, who is also mayor of the town. Flint is seated on the river Dee, 12 miles W by N of Chester, and 193 NW of London. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 53 16 N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of Wales, 29 miles in length and 12 where broadest; bounded on the N and NE by a bay at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire, NW by the Irish sea, & by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and S and SW from Denbighshire. Part of Flintshire extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles, between Cheshire and

Shropshire. It lies in the dioceses of St. Asaph and Chester; contains five hundreds, two market-towns, and 28 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. A lofty range of mountains rises on the W, and forms a bold frontier. The valleys are fertile, and contain coal and freestone; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound in lead, calamine, and limestone. The detached part is mostly a level country. The principal trade is mining and smelting. It produces good butter, cheese, and honey, of which last the natives make metheglin, a wholesome liquor, much used in those parts. The principal rivers are the Clywd, Wheeler, Dee, Sevlon, Elwy, and Allen.

FLIX, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by nature and art. It stands on a peninsula, in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The side where the river does not pass is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle on an eminence; and near it is a waterfall. It is 20 miles S of Lerida. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 41 15 N.

FLODDON, a village in Northumberland, five miles N of Wooler. Near this place a battle was fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV of Scotland was killed, with the principal of his nobility, and 10,000 men.

FLORAC, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 13 miles S of Mende, and 23 SW of Alais.

FIORINCE, a celebrated city of Italy, capital of Tuscany, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. The circumference is about six miles, and the fortifications consist only in a wall and a ditch, with two or three forts which command a part of the town. It is divided into two unequal parts, by the river Arno, over which are four handsome bridges. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render the part through which the river runs by far the finest; but every part is full of wonders in the arts of painting, statuary, and architecture. The inhabitants are estimated at 80,000; and the environs are beautiful, rich, and populous. Some of the Florentine merchants, formerly, were men of great wealth; and one of them, in the middle of the 15th century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo

Pitti. It was afterward purchased by the Medici family, who made some enlargements; and it thence became the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. The gardens belonging to this palace are on the side of an eminence; and on the summit is a kind of fort, called Belvedere, from which is a complete view of the city, and the beautiful vale of Arno. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room 172 feet long and 70 wide, for public entertainments. The beauties and riches of these palaces, in all that is masterly in architecture, literature, and the arts, especially those of painting and sculpture, have been often described; but, before they were plundered by the French, in 1800, all description fell short of their contents. The celebrated Venus of Medici, the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, stood in a room called the Tribune; but has been carried away to Paris: it is of white marble, made by Cleomenes, an Athenian, the son of Apollodorus. It was surrounded by other masterpieces of sculpture, said to be the works of Praxiteles, and other Greek masters. There are other rooms, whose contents are indicated by the names they bear; as the cabinet of arts, of astronomy, of natural history, of medals, of portraits, of porcelain, of antiquities, &c. Beside the Medicean library, begun by Julius de Medici, and greatly augmented by duke Cosimo I., there are several other copious libraries, especially those in the two Benedictine and Carmelite convents. The Florentine Academy and the Academia della Crusca were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter is so named because it rejects like *brun* all words not purely Tuscan. The cathedral, the churches, and other public buildings, contain paintings and sculptures by the first masters in Italy; and the chapel of Lorenzo is, perhaps, the most expensive habitation that ever was reared for the dead, being incrusted with precious stones, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks, satins, gold and silver stuffs, and damask tablecloths; and it has a considerable trade in fruits and excellent wines. In July 1799, the French troops, who were then in possession of this city, were driven out by the inhabitants; but they re-entered it in October 1800, and became masters of it.

uscany. Florence

is 45 miles s of Bologna, and 125 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FLORENT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a late rich Benedictine abbey; seated on the Loire, 20 miles WSW of Angers.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, at the confluence of the Armanche and Armançon, 15 miles NE of Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris.

FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuscany; bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, N by the Apennines, E by the duchy of Urbino, and S by the Siennese. It is well watered, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. 31 0 W, lat. 39 34 N.

FLORIDA, a country of N America, 600 miles long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Georgia, E by the Atlantic ocean, S by the gulf of Mexico, and W by the Mississippi. It is divided into East and West Florida; St. Augustine the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of maize are annually produced: the banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is hilly, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for its extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1782.

FLOREZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, six miles NW of Zerbst.

FLOREZ, a town of Walachia, seated on the Genissa, near its influx into the Danube.

FLOUR, ST. a city of France, capital of the department of Cantal, and a bishop's see. Good knives are made

here, and it has a considerable trade in corn. It is seated on a mountain, 45 miles s of Clermont and 250 of Paris. Lon. 3 11 E, lat. 45 2 N.

FLUSHING, a strong seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, on the N side of the Western Scheldt, the entrance of which it defends. It has a good harbour and great canal, which runs through the town, and is deep enough to admit loaded vessels. The stadthouse is a superb building, after the model of that at Amsterdam. Flushing has a great foreign trade. It surrendered to the French in 1795, and is four miles ssw of Middleburg. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 51 26 N.

FUSHING, a town of New York, in Queens county, Long Island, situate on the N side of Hell gate, seven miles E by N of the city of New York.

FOCHABERS, a town of Scotland, belonging to Murrayshire, though situate on the E side of the river Spey. It is eight miles E by S of Elgin, and 2 of Banch.

FO-CHAN, a village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is called a village, because it has no well-qualified governor; although it is reckoned to be nine miles in circumference, and to contain 15,000 inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton.

FOCALTA-SOVA, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxos, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet near this place, in 1650. It is seated on the gulf of Smyrna, at the influx of the Hermus, 28 miles NW of Smyrna. Lon. 26 39 E, lat. 38 44 N.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 46 39 N.

FOGARAS, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles NE of Hermannstadt.

FOGGIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 20 miles SW of Manfredonia.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, at Polauro.

FOGLISSO, a town of Piedmont, five miles NW of Chivas, and 13 W of Cressentino.

FOGO. See **FUEGO**.

FOHR, or **F**, an island of Denmark, about 12 miles in circumference, near the coast of Sleswick. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 54 44 N.

FOIX, a late province of France, ad-

joining the Pyrenees. It now forms, with Couferans, the department of Arriege.

FOIX, a town of France, capital of the department of Arriege. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills, which metal is a considerable object of commerce. It is seated on the Arriege, eight miles S of Pamiers. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 0 N.

FO-KIEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tehe kiang, W by Kiang-si, S by Quang-tong, and E by the China sea. The climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; also gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. It has fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, the greater part of which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which the husbandman distributes, with great skill, to refresh his rice: he has even the art to raise his water to the tops of the mountains, and to convey it from one slide to another, by pipes made of bamboo. The people speak a different language in most of the cities, each of which has its particular dialect. The language of the mandarins is that which is spoken every where; but few understand it in this province: however, it produces a great number of literati. It contains nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third class. Fou-tcheou is the capital.

FOLOGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, famous for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, and silk manufactures. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near a fertile plain, 69 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.

FOURSTONE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It was once a flourishing place, containing five churches, which are now reduced to one, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and a little to the W is Sandgate castle, built by Henry VIII. It is seated on the English channel, eight miles SW of Dover, and 72 E by S of London.

FONDI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated in a fertile plain, near a lake of its name, 42 miles NW of Capua, and 50 SE of Rome.

FONG-TSIANG, a city of China, in the province of Chen-li. Its district contains eight cities of the second, and

third class. It is 560 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 106 57 E, lat. 34 36 N.

FONG-YANG, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It incloses within its walls several fertile little hills; and its jurisdiction comprehends five cities of the second and 13 of the third class. It is seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow river, 70 miles NE of Nan-king. Lon. 116 58 E, lat. 32 52 N.

FONS, a town of France, in the department of Lot, five miles NW of Figeac.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its fine palace, a hunting seat of the late kings of France. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 48 25 N.

FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of Nord, near the river Sambre, six miles W of Charleroy.

FONTANETTO, a town of Piedmont, seven miles E of Crescentino.

FONTARABIA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, on the frontiers of France, from which it is separated by the river Bidasoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth, in the bay of Biscay. It stands on a peninsula, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, and is so strong both by nature and art as to be accounted the key of Spain on that side; but it opened its gates to the French, in 1794. It is 22 miles SW of Bayonne, and 62 E of Bilbao. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 43 23 N.

FONTELLO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, six miles NE of Lamego.

FONTENAY LE COMTE, a town of France, capital of the department of Vendee. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fairs are famous for cattle, particularly for mules; on which last account it is resorted to by the Spaniards. It is seated on the Vendee, 25 miles NE of Rochelle, and 55 W by S of Poitiers. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 46 30 N.

FONTENOY, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, four miles SW of Tournay. It is celebrated for a battle between the allies and the French in 1745, in which the former were worsted.

FONTEVRAULT, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. Here was a famous abbey, the chief of a religious order, which consisted of both sexes, and the general of which was a woman. Queen Bertrade, so famous in history, was among the first nuns that entered this abbey. It is nine miles SE of Saumur.

FONTHILL, a village in Wiltshire; two miles ESE of Hindon. Here is a noble seat erected by W. Beckford, esq. and extensive grounds, which are in a style of greatness and elegance superior to any others in England.

FORA, an island of Denmark, on the W coast of S Jutland, between those of Sylt and Nordstrand. It is of an oval form, 20 miles in circumference.

FORCALQUIER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, seated on a hill, by the river Lave, 20 miles NE of Aix.

FORCHEIM, a strong town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It surrendered to the French in 1796, but the Austrians compelled them to abandon it soon afterward. It is seated at the confluence of the Wisent and Rednitz, 16 miles SSE of Bamberg.

FORDING RIDGE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a manufacture of checks and bed-ticks. It is seated on the Avon, 10 miles S of Salisbury, and 87 W by S of London.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory of Kent, the NE point of the isle of Thanet. It is the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N, in a right line to the point called the Naze, in Essex, and forms the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity-house for a sea-mark.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a promontory of Kent, forming the SE point of England. It is called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is six miles to the N. Between these two capes is the noted road, called the Downs.

FOREST TOWNS, four towns of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

FORETS, a new department of France, containing the late duchy of Luxemburg, except the NW part, which is included in the department of Sambre and Meuse. The capital is Luxemburg.

FOREZ, a late province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, S by Velay and the Vivarais, E by the Lyonnais, and N by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, and has several mines of coal and iron. It now

forms, with the Lyonois, the department of Rhone and Loire.

FORFAR, a borough of Scotland, capital of Angusshire. It contains many neat modern houses, and has manufactures of coarse linens and shoes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3165. It is situate in an extensive plain, 14 miles N by E of Dundee. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 56 37 N.

FORFARSHIRE See **ANGUSSHIRE**.

FORGES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, celebrated for its mineral waters. It is 24 miles NE of Rouen.

FORLI, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a castle. The public structures are very handsome; and it is seated in a fertile country, near the river Rones, 11 miles ssw of Ravenna.

FORMOSA, an island in the China sea, 90 miles E of Canton, lying betw 119 and 122 E lon. and 22 and 25 N. It is subject to the Chinese, who, withstanding its proximity and size, not know of its existence till the 1430. It is 255 miles long and 75 broad and a chain of mountains, running whole length, divides it into two parts, the E and W. The Dutch built the port of Zealand, in the W part, in 1634.

They were driven thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W part. In 1682, the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets from the mountains. It produces abundance of corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa; and it is said, that every kind of water in it is pernicious to strangers. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. They accustom them early to this kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well as horses. In 1782, this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea. Taiouang is the capital.

FORNELLO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 17 miles W of Molise.

FORNOVO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma; near which, in 1495, Charles VIII of France obtained a victory over the princes of Italy. It is eight miles wsw of Parma.

FORRES, a borough of Scotland, in Murrayshire, neatly built on an emi-

nence, near the bay and village of Findhorn, which is its port. It has manufactures of linen and thread, and a valuable salmon fishery. A little W of the town is an ancient column, called Sweno's stone, covered with antique sculpture, and said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008. Forres is 12 miles W by S of Elgin, and 12 E of Nairn.

FORSTA, a town of Lusatia, with an old and fine new castle. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and stands on a little island in the Neissa, 15 miles ssw of Guben.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary islands, 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. Lon. 14 26 W, lat. 28 4 N.

FORTH, a considerable river of Scotland, which rises in the mountain Benlomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows E in a sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. The Forth is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, as far as Stirling bridge, and for merchant vessels of any burthen as far as Grangemouth, where there is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal. See **CANAL, GREAT**.

FORTROSE, a borough of Scotland, in Rossshire, situate on Murray Frith, nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a regular ferry. It is composed of two towns, Rosemarkie and Chanonry; the former a very ancient borough, and the latter once a bishop's see. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral remain, one used as a burial-place, the other as a court-house and prison. It is nine miles ssw of Cromarty.

FORTROYAL, the capital of Martinico, on the W side of the island, with one of the best harbours in the W Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Lon. 61 6 W, lat. 14 34 N.

FORTROYAL, the capital of the island of Granada. See **St. GEORGE**.

FOSSANO, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on the Sture, 10 miles NE of Coni.

FOSSE, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, situate between the Sambre and Meuse, seven miles SW of Namur.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Metro, 10 miles SE of Urbino.

FOTHERINGAY, a village in Northamptonshire, three miles N of Oundle, near the river Nen; noted for the ruins of the castle in which Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded.

FOUF, a town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 miles S of Rosetta, and 40 E of Alexandria.

FOUGERES, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with an ancient castle. In 1102, it was taken by John, king of England. It is seated on the Coënon, 25 miles NE of Rennes, and 150 W by S of Paris.

FOULI, or **PHOLEY**, a country of Africa, extending on the sides of the river Senegal about 500 miles from E to W; the boundaries from N to S are unknown. It is populous and fertile. The inhabitants are, in general, of a tawny complexion, though many of them are entirely black. They lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses. The king of this country is called the Siatick; and though he seldom appears with the badges of majesty, he has great authority, and is as much respected as any one on the coast. Though none but princes of the blood can be called to the throne, yet the crown descends not from father to son, but from brother to brother, or nephew to nephew. The inhabitants are praised by travellers for their hospitality; nor is their humanity in other respects less commendable; for, if one of their countrymen have the misfortune to fall into slavery, the rest join flock to redeem him. Elephants are so numerous, that they are frequently seen in droves of 200 together. The natives are dextrous at hunting them, and other wild beasts; as elephants teeth, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, are their principal articles of trade.

FOULNESS, a small island on the E coast of England, separated by a narrow channel from the SE part of the county of Essex, six miles E of Rochford.

FOULSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London.

FOUR CANTONS, LAKE OF THE. See **WALDSTÄDTER SEA**.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

FOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, in Fo-kien, and the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the mag-

nificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches, constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade. It is the residence of a viceroy, and has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class. It is 360 miles NE of Canton, and 870 S of Peking. Lon. 119 4 E, lat. 26 4 N.

FOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-li, formerly one of the most beautiful cities in China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars. It is 735 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 56 E, lat. 27 55 N.

FOWEY, or **FAWY**, a river in Cornwall, which rises about 4 miles SE of Camelford, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English channel, at Fowey.

FOWEY, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has a considerable trade in the pilchard fishery. The harbour is defended by St. Charles' fort, on the summit of a steep pile of rocks, and an adjoining battery. It is situated at the mouth of the Fowey, 32 miles SW of Launceston, and 240 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 19 N.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, situate between the coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 52 and 55 N lat. Each island has a peculiar name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes, with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to their knees: some wear a cap of a party-coloured bird-skin, upon which is left part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing caps they place a small board, like a skreen, adorned with the jawbones of seabears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw. When they dress their food, it is placed in a hollow stone, which they cover with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay; they then lay it horizontally on two stones, and light a fire under it. The provision intended for keeping is dried without salt, in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them: they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They

live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the same island always pretend to be of the same race; and each looks upon his island as a possession, the property of which is common to all individuals of the same society. Feasts are very common among them, particularly when the inhabitants of one island are visited by those of another. The men of the village meet their guests, beating drums, and preceded by the women, who sing and dance: at the conclusion of the dance, the hosts serve up their best provisions, and invite their guests to partake of the feast. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarsest flesh, and for the most part. If any infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the seaside, whether it be summer or winter, and it naked in the water till it is quiet. This does the children no harm, hardens them against the cold; they go barefooted through the winter, without the least inconvenience. They seldom heat their dwellings; but when they would warm themselves, they light a bundle of hay, and stand over it; or they set fire to train-oil, which they pour into a hollow stone. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding; and seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions: yet, if an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become furious and inflexible, taking the most violent revenge, without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide; the apprehension of even an uncertain event, often leads them to despair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. The Russians call these islands the *Lyslie Ostrova*.

FOX FORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the river May, eight miles N of Castlebar.

FOYERS, or **FYERS**, a small river of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, which rises a few miles E of Fort Augustus, and flows into Loch Ness. About two miles before its entrance into the lake, is the Fall of Foyers, one of the highest in the world, where a vast body of water darts through a narrow gap, between two lofty rocks, and then falls over a vast precipice, 207 feet in height, in one unbroken stream, into

the chasm below, with a noise like thunder.

FOYLE, a river of Ireland, formed by the confluence of the Fin and the Mourne, at Lifford, in the county of Donegal. It passes by St. Johnstown and Londonderry, and four miles below expands into a bay, called Lough Foyle, of an oval form, 14 miles long and eight broad, which communicates with the ocean by a short and narrow strait.

FOZ, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, situate at the conflux of the *Zaras* and *Tagus*, 24 miles NE of Lisbon.

FOZ, a town of France, in the department of Var, four miles NE of Barjols.

FRAGA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. It is strong by situation, having the river Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and saffron, but the parts about it are mountainous and barren. Alphonso V, king of Arragon, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 46 miles E of Saragossa. Lon. $0^{\circ} 28'$ E, lat. $41^{\circ} 46'$ N.

FRAGNINO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, eight miles N of Benevento.

FRAGOAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seven miles NW of Santarem.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It was surrounded with walls, and has the remains of a castle, said to have been built in the Saxon heptarchy. To this castle the princess Mary retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen; and here she found that powerful support, which so soon seated her on the throne. Here is a stately church, in which are the monuments of some noble families. It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 NE of London.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Frome, 12 miles NW of Weymouth, and 126 W by S of London.

FRANCE, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the English channel and the Netherlands, E by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, S by the Mediterranean sea and Spain, and W by the Atlantic ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 miles; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne, which

province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate; and the soil productive of all the necessaries of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde; and there are many others, which gave name to the departments in the new geographical division of this country. The most considerable mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vosges. France was lately an absolute monarchy, and divided into several military governments or provinces. These were Aâce, Angoumois, Anjou, Arinagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blatois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Brellé, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Poix, Franche Comté, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevaudan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marfan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orléanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Rouffillon, Saintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. These varied much from each other in point of extent and importance, and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Caivallon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But in 1789, a wonderful revolution took place. The deranged state of the finances of the country, occasioned, in a considerable degree, by the American war, had induced Lewis XVI to convoke, first an assembly of the notables, or principal men in the kingdom, and next (on the ineffectual result of their deliberations) the states general, which had not been assembled since 1614. They consisted of three orders; the nobility, the clergy, and the commons. The last were double the number of the other two orders when united; and when the states assembled, on the 5th of May, at Versailles, a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared, that they were competent to proceed to business, without

the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. In the mean time, Paris was encircled by 30,000 men, with the apparent view of coercing that city, if necessary. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July, a dreadful insurrection ensued, on the 14th of that month, in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the Bastille was taken by the citizens, and the governor and some others were beheaded, and their heads carried about on poles. On the 17th, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself to his people. The national assembly now proceeded to the most extraordinary measures: they abolished nobility, and the whole feudal system; confiscated the possessions of the clergy; rendered them dependent on a public allowance, like the servants of the state; and suppressed all the religious houses. The monarchy itself, divested of its formidable prerogatives, became one of the most limited in Europe. In October, in consequence of a dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state-prisoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions. From this situation he attempted to escape, in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and his daughter; but they were arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. Such, however, was then the moderation of the popular party, that the national assembly admitted the king's apologetical explanation of his conduct, and even declared his person inviolable. This was one of the articles of the new constitution, which they completed soon after, and it was accepted by the king in September, when a new national assembly was elected. Harmony did not long prevail between this assembly and the king. Some of their decrees he refused to sanction; and many of their measures could not fail to give umbrage to a once powerful monarch. In April 1792, the king, by the advice of his ministers, went to the national assembly, and proposed to them to declare war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia. War was accordingly declared; but the unfortunate Lewis was suspected of acting in concert with the enemy, and with the emigrant princes, who

were in arms against their country. In August, the mayor of Paris appeared before the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued: the Tuilleries (the royal residence) was attacked; the Swiss guards were massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of royalty, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a house, called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the formation of a republic. In December, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal (notwithstanding the constitution had declared his person inviolable) condemned the unfortunate monarch, who was headed, in the Place de la Revolution, lately the Place de Louis xv, on the 21st of January 1793. All Europe claimed against the injustice and cruelty of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral, were eager to take part in the war; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the combination of Great Britain, Spain, and the United Provinces. The queen did not long survive her consort: being tried and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, she was executed in the same place, on the 16th of October. Her fate was a prelude to that of the king's sister, who was also beheaded in the same place, on the 10th of May 1794. The dauphin and his sister remained in confinement; where the former became diseased with swellings, which brought on a fever, and he died on the 8th of June 1795: the princess was taken the December following to a place, near Basil, on the confines of Germany, where she was exchanged for some French deputies, who had been some time prisoners to the emperor. Referring to professed histories of the revolution for a more copious narration, it may suffice to observe here, that various factions successively seized the helm of government, and, in their turn, were overthrown; the prisons were crowded in every part of the republic; the scaffolds streamed, almost incessantly, with blood; and many of the most popular patriots, and of those

who had voted for the death of the king, perished on the scaffold, or in exile and misery; while insurrections, proscriptions, and massacres, became, in a manner, only common occurrences. By the conclusion, however, of the year 1794, this reign of despotism and terror gave place to a more moderate system: and although, at one period, the shutting up the churches, the indecent spectacle of priests appearing in the convention to resign their functions and renounce their religion, and the formation of a new calendar (by which the year was divided into decades instead of weeks) indicated open hostility to the christian religion; the convention found it necessary, at last, to conform so far to the prejudices of the people as to declare publicly their acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, and of the immortality of the soul, and to permit again the exercise of religious worship; abolishing, however, all clerical distinctions, and leaving the whole maintenance of the ministers of religion to the benevolence of the people. With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French nation displayed against the combined powers such wonderful energy and resources, that, before the conclusion of 1795, they were in the entire possession of Savoy, and of the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands; and had made such alarming progress in Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany, as to procure a peace with Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with the United Provinces. Their commerce, however, was ruined; and their finances were supported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation: their armies nevertheless fought with the ardour of enthusiasm, and in 1796, under general Bonaparte, subdued the whole of Lombardy; and, after the capture of Mantua, penetrated through the Tyrol, and threatened the imperial capital, that the emperor thought it expedient to commence a negotiation for peace. In the mean time the French turned their arms against Venice, which government they revolutionized; and at the conclusion of the treaty of peace with the emperor of Germany, signed at Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, they ceded the city and the greater part of the territory to Austria. In the beginning of 1798, a congress of deputies from the states of Germany met at

Rastadt, to negotiate a peace for the empire, with French plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose, which came to no final adjustment: but during its continuance the French obtained possession of Mentz, forced Ehrenbreitstein to surrender by a blockade, and sent general Bonaparte with a formidable army into Egypt; the emperor of Germany formed an alliance with Russia; the Turks declared against France, on account of the invasion of Egypt; and the flames of war, which had been for a time suppressed, burst forth with redoubled fury. The French having remonstrated to the emperor on the march of the Russian troops, and receiving no satisfactory answer, passed the Rhine, under general Jourdan, on March 5, 1799. Hostilities were at the same time commenced by the French troops in the Grison country, where they gained several advantages; but on March 25, the army under Jourdan suffered a complete defeat by the archduke Charles, near Stockach, and was compelled to recross the Rhine. The Russian troops, under general Suwarrow, soon after joined the Austrian army in Italy, of which that general took the command. The success of the allied armies was so rapid and decisive, that by the end of August the French were almost entirely driven out both of Italy and Switzerland. But in the latter a reverse of fortune took place; for the republican armies having been greatly reinforced, general Massena, on Sept. 25, at Zurich, totally defeated the Austro-Russian army, under general Hotze, who was killed: general Suwarrow, who had entered the country from Italy, finding it impossible to join his defeated allies, retreated over the mountains into Germany; and soon afterward the Russian troops were ordered home. The affairs of the republic in Egypt appeared not prosperous, and general Bonaparte having found means to escape thence, arrived at Paris in October. He found the authority of the directory was greatly weakened; and this one man, aided by the bayonets of a few soldiers, effected another revolution on the 10th of November, by which the directory was abolished, and three consuls appointed to govern the republic. A new constitution was afterward formed, in which the whole of the executive and almost all other power was vested in the first consul, general Bonaparte. In April 1800, the campaign in Italy commenced, and, for

the most part, with loss to the French till June 14, when Bonaparte, who had recently arrived, gained a decisive victory over the Austrians, at Marengo, which reinstated them in the full possession of that country. The war in Germany was prosecuted with vigour by the French, who pursued their successes into the territories of Austria, where, in December, they concluded an armistice with the emperor, and a treaty of peace was signed on the 3d of February, 1801, at Luneville. France now endeavoured to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, the preliminaries of which were settled in London on the 1st of October, and the treaty was signed at Amiens on the 27th of March, 1802; but this treaty held little more than a year, the French claiming it violated by the English refusing to evacuate Malta. Bonaparte was now appointed consul for life, with power to nominate his successor; but his ambition aspired to the throne, and on the 20th of May 1804, at the request of the senate, he assumed the title of emperor of the French, and he was shortly afterward crowned by the pope, who was ordered to repair to Paris for that purpose. War in Germany was again renewed in 1805, and the grand army of the French, headed by the emperor, Napoleon, crossed the Rhine on the 1st of October. His success and rapid progress were such, that after the battle of Austerlitz, on the 2d of December, the emperor of Germany was necessitated to negotiate for peace, and a treaty between the two emperors was signed at Presburg on the 26th of that month. The French nation, after shedding rivers of blood, and suffering the greatest calamities for the abolition of royalty, has now returned to the point from which it set out, and submitted to the same, or a still more arbitrary form of government. However, the Roman catholic religion was re-established in France, by a convention between the pope and the first consul, dated September 10, 1801; and the ecclesiastical division of the country is into 10 archbishoprics and 50 bishoprics. The protestant religion is also tolerated; and the new calendar was abolished at the close of the year 1805. Whether the French empire will be permanent, or the ancient order of things restored, it is necessary to notice the present geographical state of the country. France, then, by the legislative assembly, in 1791, was divided into 84 departments, nearly equal in extent,

instead of the ancient military provinces; and these departments were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Côte d'Or, Côtes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loire, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Herault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Iere, Ile and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loire and Cher, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Mayenne, Mayenne and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas de Calais, Puy Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyren Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone (Mouths the), Rhone and Loire, Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarthe, Seine and Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevres (Two), Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendée, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. These departments all appear in this work; and the account of the late provinces are still retained. They constitute the original territory of France, and the population of them is 27,900,000. The countries that the ambition of the government has recently annexed to its former territory are Corsica, Savoy, Piedmont and a small part of the Milanese, the bishopric of Basil, the territories of Avignon, Geneva, and Genoa, the counties of Venaisin and Nice, the Netherlands, and all the German territory westward of the Rhine. These countries are divided into 28 departments; and their names, exclusive of the two (not yet known) into which Genoa is divided, are Alps, Maritime, Dyle, Forets, Golo, Jemmappe, Ivrea, Leman, Liamone, Lis, Marengo, Meuse Lower, Mont Blanc, Mont Terrible, Mont Tonnerre, Nethes (Two), Ourthe, Po, Rhine and Moselle, Roer, Sambre and Meuse, Sarre, Scheldt, Sesa, Stura, Tanaro, and Vacluse. This acquisition of territory makes an addition to the above population of France of 7,100,000. Paris is the metropolis.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, a late province of France, so called, because it was bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now forms the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an island in the Indian ocean, 400 miles E of Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first who settled here were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed here in 1720, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. It is 150 miles in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow: they produce the best ebony in the world. The valleys are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour, called Port Louis, are strongly fortified; but in the hurricane months the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

FRANCHE COMTE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorraine, E by Alsace and Switzerland, W by Burgundy, and S by Bresse. It is 125 miles long and 80 broad, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It now forms the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in the late bishopric of Liege, 12 miles SE of Liege.

FRANCIADÉ. See DENYS, ST.

FRANCIS, ST. a long and large river of Brasil, which runs NE and then SE till it enters the Atlantic in lat. 11 20 S. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

FRANÇOIS, CAPE, a city and seaport, capital of the W part of Hispaniola. Before the dreadful commotions that ensued after the French revolution, it contained 8000 inhabitants, whites, people of colour, and slaves; but in 1793, the Negros, supported by the Mulattos, entered the town and massacred all the white people. It stands on the N side of the island, 150 miles NW of St. Domingo. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany,

bounded on the N by Upper Saxony, E by Bohemia and the palatinate of Bavaria, S by Suabia, and W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. This country was overrun by the French in 1796, and again in 1800. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that country.

FRANKFURT, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a castle and university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent. It is nine miles W of Lewarden.

FRANKENAU, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Eder, 24 miles SW of Cassel.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Eder, 23 miles N of Marburg.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, seven miles NNE of Chemnitz.

FRANKENDAL, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has rich manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths, &c. and a canal to the river Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the allies in 1794. It is seated two miles E of the Rhine, and seven S of Worms.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with some extensive salt-works. It is situate on a branch of the Wipper, 26 miles N of Erfurt.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, nine miles SE of Kayserlautern.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Munsterberg, on the river Bautze, 12 miles WSW of Munsterberg.

FRANKFORT, the capital of the state of Kentucky, and in Franklin county. It is regularly laid out, and has a number of handsome houses. It stands on the NE bank of the Kentucky, 50 miles from its confluence with the Ohio, 82 SSW of Cincinnati, and 430 W by S of Washington. Lon. 83° 20' W, lat. 38° 10' N.

FRANKFORT, a town of Virginia, capital of Pendleton county, situate on the S branch of the Potomac, 140 miles NW of Richmond.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, an

imperial city of Germany, in Wetteravia, on the confines of Franconia. It is fortified, and divided by the river Maine into two parts, which are joined by means of a stone bridge; the larger part, on the N side, is called Frankfort, and the smaller Sachsenhausen. It contains several palaces and courts belonging to electors, princes, and counts. The chief structure is the townhouse, in which is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire; and here is the chamber in which the king of the Romans is elected. All religions are tolerated at Frankfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith. The principal church is in the possession of the Roman catholics, and in it is a chapel, to which the king of the Romans is conducted, immediately after his election, in order to be crowned. The Jews live together in a long narrow street, separated from the other citizens by a high wall. Frankfort is one of the most commercial places in Europe, and has two great fairs every year. It was taken, in 1759, by the French, who evacuated it in 1763; and it has been several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians, in the late war. It is 18 miles ENE of Mentz, and 350 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 8° 40' E, lat. 50° 7' N.

FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. It is famous for three great fairs, and its university; and has the exclusive right of navigation up the Oder to Breslau. The monument erected in this town to Leopold duke of Brunswick, who lost his life in endeavouring to save some persons during the inundation of 1785, is worthy of notice. Frankfort has two suburbs, called Lebus and Guben, and a bridge over the Oder. It is 45 miles E by S of Berlin, and 72 S of Stettin. Lon. 14° 39' E, lat. 52° 23' N.

FRANKLIN, FORT, a fort of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, erected in 1787, to defend the frontiers of the state from the depredations of the Indians. It stands on the Allegany, at the S side of the mouth of French creek, 70 miles N of Pittsburg. Lon. 80° 4' W, lat. 41° 25' N.

FRANKLAND'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, on the NE coast of New Holland. Lon. 146° 0' E, lat. 17° 19' S.

FRANKSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, situate

on the Frankstown branch of the Juni-atta, 20 miles W by S of Huntingdon.

FRANQUEMONT, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basel, often besieged and taken in the Swiss wars. It is seated on the Doubs, 16 miles N of Neuchatel, and 23 W of Soleure.

FRASCATI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the side of a woody mountain. It is a bishop's see, always possessed by one of the six eldest cardinals; and in its neighbourhood are some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. The ancient city of Tusculum is supposed to have stood above Frascati; and between the ruins and the town, it is generally believed, was the Tusculanum of Cicero, where some Greek monks, in the 11th century, were permitted to build a convent on the ruins of his house. Frascati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landscape painters, who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can surpass the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the shades of these delightful villages. Frascati is 12 miles SE of Rome.

FRASERBURGH, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a small but excellent harbour, and a manufacture of linen yarn. It is seated on the German ocean, a little S of the point of Kin- naird's Head, and 38 miles N of Aber- deen. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 57 38 N.

FRAUENBURG, a town of W Prussia, on the Frische Hafl, 14 miles NE of Elbing.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau, with a good castle. Here the deputies of all the Swiss cantons hold their general diet annually. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Murg, 19 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 8 51 W, lat. 47 31 N.

FRAUENSTEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Bobe- rich, 20 miles S of Dresden.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, which has a great trade in wool and oxen. Near this town a battle was gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It stands on the frontiers of Silesia, 40 miles NW of Glogau.

FREDEBURG, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Wenne, 23 miles SSE of Arenberg.

FREDERICA, a town of the state of Georgia, in Glynn county, and on the W side of St. Simon's island, with a safe

and commodious harbour. Lon. 80 36 W, lat. 31 6 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 15 miles NW of Copenhagen.

FREDERICSBURG, a corporate town of Virginia, capital of Spotsylvania county, and a place of considerable trade. It is situate on the S side of the Rappahannoc, 50 miles SW of Alexandria. Lon. 77 40 W, lat. 38 12 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a Danish fort, on the Gold-coast of Guinea, near Cape Threepoints, 62 miles WSW of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N.

FREDERICSHALL, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situate on the extremity of the Swine- fund, at the mouth of the river Tiste. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expence to clear it away. On the summit of a rock, which overhangs the town, stands the hitherto impregnable fort- res of Fredericstein; at the siege of which, in 1718, Charles XII of Sweden was killed by a musket ball. It is 31 miles SE of Chritiana. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 12 N.

FREDERICSHAM, a town of Russia, in Carelia. It is neatly built, the streets going off like radii from a centre; and is seated near the gulf of Finland, 68 miles WSW of Wiburgh.

FREDERICSTADT, a town of Nor- way, in the province of Aggerhuys, and the most regular fortress in this part of Norway. It has a considerable trade in deal timber, and is seated on the Glomme, 26 miles W of Fredericshall.

FREDERICSTADT, a town of Den- mark, in S Jutland, seated at the con- flux of the Treu with the Byder, 17 miles SW of Sleswick.

FREDERICSTEIN, a strong fortress of Norway. See FREDERICSHALL.

FREDERICTOWN, a town of Mary- land, capital of Frederic county, with four edifices for public worship. It has a considerable trade with the back country, and is situate near the Mono- cacy, 47 miles W by N. of Baltimore. Lon. 77 36 W, lat. 39 26 N.

FREDERICTOWN, a town of New Brunswick, on the river St. John, which is thus far navigable for sloops, 90 miles from its mouth in the bay of Fundy.

FREEHOLD, or MONMOUTH, a town of New Jersey, chief of Monmouth county. Here a battle was fought in

1778, between the armies of general Washington and sir Henry Clinton, on the latter evacuating Philadelphia and on his march to New York. It is 20 miles s by E of Brunswick, and 30 E of Trenton.

FREEPORT, a town of the district of Main, in Cumberland county, situate at the head of Casco bay, 10 miles NE of Portland.

FREHEL, a cape of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, 13 miles w of St. Malo. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 48 41 N.

FREJUS, a town of France, in the department of Var. By the Romans it was called Forum Julii; and had then a port on the Mediterranean, which is now above a mile from it. It is the birthplace of that great Roman general and philosopher Agricola; and near it some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 43 26 N.

FRENAY LE VICOMTE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, nine miles ssw of Alençon.

FREUDENBERG, a town of Franco-bia, on the river Maine, three miles w of Wertheim.

FREUDENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, 13 miles s by w of Bremen.

FREUDENSTADT, a strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built to defend the passage into that forest. It is 12 miles SE of Strassburgh.

FREUDENTHAL, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741 and 1744; and is 11 miles SW of Jägerndorf.

FREYBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and silver, which employ a great number of workmen. Here is the usual burying-place of the princes of the electoral house of Saxony. It is situate on a branch of the Muldau, 15 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 13 22 W, lat. 50 56 N.

FREYENSTEIN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, 22 miles NE of Perleberg.

FREYENWALDE, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, near which are mineral springs and extensive alum works. It is seated on the Oder, 36 miles NE of Berlin.

FREYSINGEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. The cathedral and palace are beautiful structures. It was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20 miles NNE of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 48 21 N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 31 N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, with a castle, on the river Elsa, eight miles NNW of Teschen.

FREYSTAT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with an ancient castle, 14 miles NE of Sagan.

FREYSTAT, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in worsted, 17 miles N of Ens.

FRIAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 miles NW of Burgos.

FRIEBURG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures. The inhabitants are papists.

FRIEBURG, a fortified town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated in a mountainous country, on the river Saanen, which divides it into two parts; that on the W side standing on plain ground, and the other among rocks and hills. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Lausanne, who resides here, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer presides. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church (with a steeple 70 feet high above the rock) a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. It is said to be the work of one man, with his servant, who performed it in 25 years. Friburg is 15 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 46 43 N.

FRIEBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of Brisgau. The steeple of its great church is the finest in Germany; and here is a university, a college formerly belonging to the jesuits, and several convents. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1796. It is seated on the Triser, 42 miles S by E of Strassburgh. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 48 3 N.

FRIBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain, situate on the Unstrut, five miles NNW of Naumburg.

FRICENTI, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Trilpato, 20 miles SE of Benevento.

FRIDAU, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Drave, 25 miles SSE of Marchburg.

FRIDECK, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, on the river Ostrawicza and frontiers of Moravia, 12 miles SW of Teschen.

FRIDINGEN, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 20 miles SW of Ulm.

FRIDLAND, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, on the river Steina, 12 miles E of Neisse.

FRIDLAND, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, seated in a swampy country, on the frontiers of Pomerania, 16 miles SSW of Anclam.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Lusatia, seven miles SSE of Zittau.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, lately imperial, but now subject to Hesse-Darmstadt. It is seated on a mountain, on the river Uibach, 15 miles N by E of Frankfort.

FRIEDBERG, a frontier town of Bavaria, with a castle, situate on the Lechfeld, six miles E of Augsburg, and 30 NW of Munich.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. A little N of the town a battle was gained by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745. It is seven miles NW of Schweidnitz.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Pink and frontiers of Hungary, 33 miles NE of Gratz.

FRIEDBURG, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, 25 miles E of Emden.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 30 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amsterdam; Eaoowe, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapsee, and Lefooga. The

first, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 W lon. and 21 9 S lat. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility: the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit and coconut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds is scanty; but they received from Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and paroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society Isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shell-fish. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great industry; and nature, assisted by a little art, appears no where in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men: to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated on the Metnitz, 16 miles N of Clagenfurt.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the German ocean, W by the Zuider-Zee, S by the same and Overijssel, and E by Overijssel and Groningen. This country much resembles that of Holland in its soil, canals, and dikes. Lewarden is the capital.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality of Westphalia, so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. It is 45 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by the German ocean, E by Oldenburg, S by Munster, and W by Groningen and the German ocean. The country, being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes. The land is fertile; and the pastures feed horned cattle, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia. Emden is the capital.

FRIESLAND, WEST, another name

for that part of Holland, called North Holland.

PRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

FRISCHE HAFF, a long and narrow bay of the Baltic sea, at the mouth of the Vistula. It communicates with the sea by a narrow passage, at Pillau.

FRISCHEN HAFF, a great lake or bay, between the Baltic sea and Stettin. See **ODER**.

FRITHELSTOKE, a village in Devonshire, two miles W of Torrington, noted for the remains of its priory.

FRITZLAR, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with two colleges and a convent, seated on the Eder, 20 miles SW of Cassel.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice; bounded on the N by Carinthia, E by Carniola and the gulf of Triest, S by the gulf of Venice, and W by the Trevisano and Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruit. Udina is the capital.

FRIULI, or **CITTA DI FRIULI**, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 15 miles NE of Udina.

FRODLINGHAM, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London.

FRODSHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a castle, and a market on Wednesday. It is seated near the Mersey, by Frodsham hills, the highest in the county, 11 miles NE of Chester, and 182 NNW of London.

FROME, or **FROOM**, a river which rises in the NW part of Dorsetshire, near Werghot, flows by Frampton, Dorchester, and Wareham, and enters the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

FROME, a river in Somersetshire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Bristol.

FROME, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It had formerly a monastery, part of which, converted into tenements for poor families, may be seen in that part of the town called Lower Keyford. Here are considerable manufactures of broad cloths, narrow cloths, and kerseymeres. It is seated on the Frome, 12 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London.

FRONSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 21 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 17 miles NE of Estremos.

FRONTIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Herault, celebrated

for its excellent muscadine wine, generally called Frontigniac. It is seated on the lake Maguelone, 12 miles SSW of Montpellier.

FROYEN, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 63 45 N.

FRUTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 30 miles SE of Friburg.

FUEGO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be a single mountain at sea, but on the sides there are deep valleys. It is a volcano, which burns continually. The Portuguese, who first inhabited it, brought negros with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but now the greater part of the inhabitants are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 300 miles W of Cape de Verd. Lon. 24 30 W, lat. 14 54 S.

FUEN-TCHOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. Here are hot-baths which attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen, 280 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 111 20 E, lat. 37 20 N.

FUENTE DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 miles SE of Madrid.

FUENTE GINALDO, a town of Spain, in Extremadura. In 1734 it was taken and plundered by the Portuguese. It is 16 miles NW of Coria.

FUESSEN, a town of Suabia, with an ancient castle, and a Benedictine abbey. It commands the pass into Bavaria and Tyrol, and is seated on the Lech, 50 miles S of Augsburg. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 47 34 N.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, seated near the Mohra, 16 miles W by S of Troppau.

FULA, or **FULE**, one of the Shetland islands, 20 miles W of Pomona. It is thought by some to be that which the ancients reckoned the ultimate limit of the habitable globe, and therefore gave it the appellation of Ultima Thule. This, however, is doubtful; for had the ancients reached it, they must have seen land still further to the NE; Pomona, Yell, and Unst, being all further N. It is three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and affords pasturage for sheep. The only landing-place, which is called Ham, lies on the E side. Lon. 22 W, lat. 60 S N.

FULDA, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the E by Thuringia and Wurtzburg, and on the other sides by Wetteravia and Hesse. It was lately a bishopric, but is now subject to Orange-Nassau. This country, containing 760 square miles, is very bleak and mountainous.

FULDA, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of the same name. Here are many fine buildings, particularly the palace, three churches, a college, and a university. It is seated on the Fulda, 55 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 50 34 N.

FULHAM, a village in Middlesex, four miles W by S of London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demeane of the bishops of London ever since the conquest: here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of several of the prelates of that see.

FULLAN, a country in the interior part of Africa, W of the kingdom of Cassina. Its boundaries have not been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described. The dress of the natives resembles the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders.

FULNEK, a town and castle of Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia, 16 miles E of Troppau.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of some hills, in form of an amphitheatre. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, called the Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water; there are also three other forts, and several batteries. The streets are narrow and dirty, though streams of water run through them. The houses are built of freestone, or of bricks; but they are dark, and only a few of the best are provided with glass windows; all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on hinges. The town contains about 11,000 inhabitants. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 32 38 N.

FUNDY, a large bay of N America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise from the height of 30 to 60 feet, and flow rapidly. It extends about 200 miles in a NE direction; and with Vert bay, which pushes into the land in a SW direction from Northumberland straits, form an isthmus of only 12 miles wide, which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.

FUNEN, an island of Denmark, 240

miles in circumference; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand, by the Great Belt. It is fertile in pasture and grain; and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

FUNFKIRCHEN, or **FIVE CHURCHES**, an episcopal town of Hungary, situate in a fertile country, between the Drave and the Danube, 85 miles SSW of Buda. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 12 N.

FUORLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citereiore, 21 miles SSE of Solmona.

FURNES, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated near the German ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, emperor Joseph II expelled the Dutch garrison. It was taken by the French in 1793, and is 12 miles E of Dunkirk.

FURRUCKABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Rohilcund, capital of a small district; about 30 miles in length, on the W bank of the Ganges, which belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. It is seated on the Ganges, 70 miles E of Agra, and 76 NW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 27 28 N.

FUSTENAU, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 13 miles SW of Quakenburg.

FURSTENBERG, a principality of Suabia, between the Black Forest, and the principality of Constance. In this state the river Danube takes its rise.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Suabia, in the principality of the same name, with an ancient castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 miles S by W of Rothweil. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 47 53 N.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Lusatia, noted for its good beer. It is seated on the Oder, 11 miles S by E of Frankfort.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the river Havel, 10 miles S of Strelitz.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aurnitz, 30 miles E of Gratz.

FURSTENWALD, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, seated on the Spree, 32 miles SSE of Berlin.

FURSTENWERDER, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, 12 miles NW of Prenelo.

KURTM, a town and castle of Lower Bavaria, on the river Cham, 20 miles SE of Cham.

FURTH, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Rednitz, five miles NW of Nuremburg.

FUTTYPUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. It is seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is almost as fine as hair powder; but the country immediately near the town is in tolerable cultivation. On the summit of the highest hill is a large mosque, built by emperor Acbar, in the first style of Moorish architecture; and at the foot of this hill are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great extent of ground. It is 42 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 0 N.

FYAL, one of the Azores, or Western islands. It is well cultivated, and has abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspens. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, thatched with straw; and are small, but cleanly and cool. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

FYERS. See **FOYERS**.

FYNE, LOCH, in Scotland, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire, nearly 40 miles in length. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is opposite its entrance. It is indented with bays; and at certain seasons is noted for excellent herrings, when it becomes the resort of numerous fishing vessels.

FYZABAD, a city of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast building, the palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dowlah. The city is very populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, the people are of the lowest class. It is seated on the Gogra, 80 miles E of Lucknow. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 26 34 N.

G.

GABARÉT, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Gelisse, 16 miles W of Condom.

GABEL, a fortified town of Bohemia, which commands the pass into Lusatia. It is eight miles S of Zittau.

GABIAN, a village of France, in the department of Herault, nine miles NW of Beziers. It has a mineral spring; and near it is a rock from which issues petroleum.

GABIN, a town of Poland, in the pa-

linate of Rava, 30 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 26 N.

GADEBUSCH, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes and Saxons in 1712. It is 16 miles NNW of Schwering.

GAETA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, and a harbour. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the gulf of Gaeta, 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 51 30 N.

GAILDORF, a town of Franconia, in the lordship of Limburg, with a castle, near the river Kocher, 13 miles W of Elwangen.

GAILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, celebrated for its wine. It is seated on the Tarn, which is here navigable, 10 miles SW of Alby. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 43 54 N.

GAILLON, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen. It is 11 miles NE of Eureux, and 22 SSE of Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is a river-port of some consequence, being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea; and serves as a place of export and import for the N part of the county, and for Nottinghamshire. It is 17 miles NW of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 53 28 N.

GAIRLOCH, a large bay of Scotland, on the W coast of Ross-shire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod, and other white fish, is here very considerable.

GALACZ, or **GALASI**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret, 35 miles W of Ismael, and 120 SSW of Bender. Lon. 28 24 E, lat. 45 24 N.

GALASHIELS, a town of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, known by the name of Galashiels Gray. It is seated on the Gala, near its influx with the Tweed, five miles N of Selkirk.

GALASO, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises in the opening near Oria, and runs into the gulf of Tarento.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 23 miles SE of Limerick.

GALICIA, a country in the SW part

of Poland, which extends 340 miles from E to W, and 290 in breadth. It comprises Little Poland, the greatest part of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia to the W of the river Bog. This territory was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772 and 1795, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The population is estimated at 3,885,000. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. This country is divided into East Galicia and West Galicia, of which the capitals are Lemburg and Cracow.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, S by Portugal, and E by Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are good pastures, copper, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building of ships. St. Jago de Compostella is the capital.

GALICIA, NEW. See **GUADALAJARA**.

GALISTIO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 miles NW of Placentia.

GALITSCH, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, on the S side of a lake of its name, 56 miles ENE of Kostroma. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 57 56 N.

GALL, ST. OR ST. GALEN, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a rich abbey, whose abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town. The town is entirely protestant, and its government aristocratical. The subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are mostly catholics. The abbey is situate close to the town; and in its library are many curious manuscripts. The town owes its flourishing state to a very extensive trade, arising chiefly from its linen manufactures and bleaching-grounds. It is seated in a narrow valley, on two small streams, 35 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 47 21 N.

GALLAM, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the river Senegal. Lon. 9 55 W, lat. 24 25 N.

GALLARDON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 12 miles NE of Chartres,

GALLIOPOLIS, a town of the state of Ohio, situate on the river Ohio, nearly opposite the influx of the Great Kanaway, 130 miles E of Cincinnati, and 280 W of Washington.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a number of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but the Spaniards touch here for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoises. They lie under the equator, the centre island in lon. 85 30 W.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and a bishop's see. This place is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. It is seated on a rocky island, on the S shore of the bay of Toranto, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, protected by a fort, 23 miles W of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of European Turkey, in Rumania, the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a sorry square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 100 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

GALLIPOLI, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora, and is defended at the SW entrance by the Dardanelles. It is here two miles over, and is 33 miles long. It was anciently called the Hellespont. See **DARDANELLES**.

GALLO, an island of the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. Lon. 800 W, lat. 2 30 N.

GALLE, OR POINT DE GALLE, a seaport on the coast of Ceylon, in a rich and beautiful district, with a strong fort, and a secure harbour. It is populous, and in point of trade ranks next to Columbo. The chief branch of its traffic consists in the exportation of fish to the continent; but a great part of the products of the island are also shipped here for Europe. It is 85 miles S by E of Columbo. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 6 0 N.

GALLOWAY, a district of Scotland,

now divided into East and West Galloway, or KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE and WIGTONSHIRE. It was anciently famous for a particular breed of small horses, called galloways, which are now mixed with the Irish and English breeds, but retain the same name.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a borough of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, on the river Ken, 14 miles N of Kirkcudbright.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Mayo and Roscommon, E by Roscommon, King's county, and Tipperary, and S by Clare and Galway bay. The river Shannon washes the SE frontier, and forms a lake several miles in length. It contains 126 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament.

GALWAY, a seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is surrounded by strong walls; the streets are large and straight, and the houses are generally well built of stone. The harbour is defended by a fort, and it has a good foreign trade. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic ocean, 40 miles WSW of Athlone, and 100 of Dublin. Lon. 9° W, lat. 53° 18' N.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, which, running from E to W, enters the Atlantic ocean, between Cape Verd on the N, and Cape St. Mary on the S. It overflows the country annually, like the Nile, and is supposed to be a branch of the Niger. It is navigable for ships of 150 tons, 500 miles from its mouth.

GANARA, a fertile and populous country of Africa, on the banks of the Niger. It has a town of the same name; and the articles of commerce are gold, sena, and slaves. Lon. 16° E, lat. 12° N.

GAND. See GHENT.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated convent, 17 miles SW of Goslar.

GANDIA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university, 55 miles N of Alicante. Lon. 0° 20' E, lat. 39° 6' N.

GANDICOTTA, a town and fortress of the peninsula of Hindoostan, near which is a diamond mine. It is seated on a lofty mountain, on the river Pennar, 33 miles WNW of Cuddapa.

GANDINA, a town of Italy, in Bergamasco, 10 miles NE of Bergamo.

GANGEA, or GANJA, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Teffis. Lon. 45° 50' E, lat. 41° 10' N.

GANGELT, a town of France, in the

department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 miles NW of Juliers.

GANGES, a celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W side of Mount Kentaiffe, in Tibet. The two infant streams take a W direction for 300 miles, when meeting the great ridge of Mount Himmaleh, they turn to the S, unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word Ganga, which signifies a river; a term given it by way of eminence. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the distance of 400 miles below the place of its first approach, and, rushing through a cavern, precipitates itself into a vast basin, at the hither foot of the mountain. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to derive its original springs from this chain of mountains. Superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in a degree of veneration almost equal to that in which the Egyptians held their god Apis; and it is therefore called the Gangotri, or the Cow's Mouth. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, it takes a SE direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan, it flows with a smooth navigable stream through delightful plains, during the remainder of its course to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In its course through these plains, it receives 11 rivers, some of them equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, beside many of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this river, which on an average rises 31 feet, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island. This immense river is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the production of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. It is no wonder, therefore,

that the Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, that they hold its waters in high veneration, and that it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan.

GANGOTRI, a town of the country of Sirinagur, seated on the Ganges, where that river rushes through a cavern of the Himmaleh mountains, 185 miles NNW of Sirinagur. Lon. 76 35 E, lat. 33 8 N.

GANGPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Orissa, 226 miles S of Patna. Lon. 83 57 E, lat. 21 25 N.

GANJAM, a town of Hindoostan, in one of the Northern Circars, subject to the English. It stands on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the SW end of Chilka Lake. Lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 22 N.

GANNAT, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 30 miles S of Moulins.

GAOGA, a country of Africa, to the W of Nubia. The inhabitants are said to be barbarous and uncivilized. It has a town of the same name, situate on a large lake. Lon. 26 E, lat. 16 N.

GAP, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It has a fort called Puymore, and is seated on the small river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found, 47 miles SSE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 44 34 N.

GAPSAL, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, 36 miles WSW of Revel.

GARACK, an island in the gulf of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 28 15 N.

GARD, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. Nîmes is the capital.

GARD, PONT DU, a Roman aqueduct, in France, nine miles NE of Nîmes, erected, it is supposed, by Agrippa, in the time of Augustus. It is 160 feet in height, and consists of three bridges rising above each other, and uniting two craggy mountains. The highest of these bridges has six arches; the centre one has eleven; and the lowest (under which flows the Gardon, an inconsiderable, but rapid river) has 36. Lewis XIV, in 1699, repaired the damages which this stupendous work had sustained by time; and caused a real bridge, over which travellers now pass, to be constructed by the side of the lower range of arches. This aqueduct was built, in

order to convey to Nîmes the water of the spring of Eure, which rises near Uzca.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Venetian, seated on the E shore of a lake of its name, 17 miles NW of Verona.

GARDA, LAKE OF, the largest lake in Italy, lying between the territories of Verona and Brescia. It is 30 miles long, and 10 where broadest; but not above four toward its northern extremity, which enters the principality of Trent.

GARDELEBEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark. It has manufactures of cloth, a trade in hops and excellent beer, and is seated on the river Beise, 15 miles W of Stendal.

GARMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of the Spey, with a good harbour. Immense quantities of timber are floated down the river to the town, and many small vessels are built here. It is eight miles E of Elgin.

GARONNE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows NW by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biscay is called the Gironde.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 10 miles SE of Ballyshannon.

GARSTANG, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaster, and 225 NNW of London.

GARTZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 miles S by W of Stettin.

GASCONY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay, N by Guienne, E by Languedoc, and S by the Pyrenees. The character of the inhabitants has been long that of a lively people, famous for boasting of their valour, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province, with Armagnac, now forms the department of Gers.

GATEHOUSE, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, near the mouth of the river Fleet. Here are considerable cotton works, and sloops come up the river within a short distance of the town. It is nine miles NW of Kirkcudbright.

GATESHEAD, a village in the county of Durham, seated on the Tyne, oppo-

the Newcastle, and 10 miles WNW of Sunderland. It appears like a suburb to Newcastle, being joined to it by a bridge; and is celebrated for its grindstones, which are exported to all parts of the world.

GATTON, a borough in Surry, which now has neither market nor fair. It is 19 miles S by W of London.

GAUDENS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, eight miles NE of St. Bertrand.

GAVEREN, or **WAVEREN**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, eight miles SSE of Ghent.

GAVI, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a fortified castle. It is an important frontier place toward Montserrat and the Milanese, and seated on the Lemo, 19 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 45 49 N.

GAUTS, stupendous mountains of Hindoostan, extending from Cape Comorin to the river Tapti, at unequal distances from the W coast: in one short space only, they approach within six miles; the common distance is 40, and they seldom extend 60. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapti, but, departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river; and is afterward lost among the hills in the neighbourhood of Burhampour. In its course along the Tapti, it forms several passes, or descents (that is Gauts, according to the original import of the word, which means a landing place) toward that river.

GAZA, a town of Palestine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is now very small; but from the appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a pacha resides. It is 50 miles SW of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 32 28 N.

GEARON, or **JARON**, a town of Persia, in Faristan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 28 15 N.

GEFFLE, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Geftricia, seated on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town, and forms two islands. It is the most

commercial place in this northern part of Sweden; and the exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 100 miles NNW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 60 46 N.

GEHOL, a small town of Tartary, where the emperor of China sometimes resides, and where he received the British embassy in 1793. Here is a large palace, a beautiful park or garden, and a magnificent temple of Budha. It is 136 miles N of Peking.

GEILENKIRCHEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Worm, 10 miles WNW of Juliers.

GEISLINGEN, a town of Suabia, celebrated for its bone manufactures. Near it, between two mountains, is Rothel bath, frequented by great numbers of patients. The town stands on the rivulet Rohrach, 12 miles NNW of Ulm.

GEISMAR, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse, 14 miles N of Cassel.

GEISS, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, 16 miles NE of Fulda.

GELDERLAND, one of the United Provinces, the first in rank, and the largest of them all. It lies between the Zuider Zee, the provinces of Holland, Utrecht, and Overijssel, the principality of Munster, the late duchy of Cleve, and Dutch Brabant; and is divided into three quarters or counties, called Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen, from the principal towns. It is fertile in fruit and corn; and, in many parts, abounds in wood.

GELDERLAND, UPPER, a late territory of the Netherlands, lying in detached parts, on both sides the river Meuse, and divided into Austrian, Dutch, and Prussian Gelderland. The Austrian part included Ruremonde and its dependencies; the Dutch comprehended the lordships of Velno and Stevenswert; and the Prussian contained the capital, Gelders, and its district, which was reckoned as a part of the circle of Westphalia. These districts have been recently annexed to France; the Austrian and Dutch part included in the department of Lower Meuse, and the Prussian in that of Roer.

GELDERS, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately the capital of Prussian Gelderland. Here is a palace, the residence of the former dukes. It was taken in 1702, by the king of

Prussia; and in 1713, the town and its district was ceded by France to that prince, in exchange for the principality of Orange. In 1757 it surrendered to the French, who restored it in 1764, after demolishing the fortifications. It again surrendered to them in 1794; and was afterward, with its district, annexed to France. It is 16 miles sw of Wesel. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 51 31 N.

GELNHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Mützig, 18 miles NE of Hanau.

GE'MAPPE, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, three miles w by s of Mons. Here, in 1792, the French obtained a victory over the Austrians; in which the carnage was so great, that three coal-pits were filled with the bodies of men and horses.

GEMBLOURS, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient abbey, seated on the Orneau, 22 miles SE of Brussels.

GEMINIANI, ST. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 miles SSW of Florence.

GEMMINGEN, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the river Simmern, 34 miles S of Coblenz.

GEMUND, a town of Suabia, with a manufacture of silver toys, which are of little value on account of the great quantity of alloy; seated on the Rems, 30 miles NNW of Ulm.

GEMUND, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with considerable manufactures of iron and steel, 16 miles NW of Villach.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Main, 22 miles N of Wurtzburg.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Austria, considerable for its salt-works; seated at the N end of a lake of the same name, on the river Traun, the outlet of the lake, 20 miles SSW of Linz.

GENAP, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Brussels.

GENESSEE, a river of the United States, which rises on the N border of Pennsylvania, near the source of the river Allegany and Tioga, and runs NNE through the state of New York into Lake Ontario. It has three falls, which furnish

excellent mill-seats; and on its borders are the famous Genessee flats, 20 miles long and four broad, the soil remarkably rich and clear of trees.

GENEVA, a town of New York, in Onondago county, situate on the NW corner of Seneca lake, 24 miles SSE of Canandaqua, and 106 W of Cooperstown.

GENEVA, a fortified city, capital of a territory of the same name, surrounded by the duchy of Savoy, of which it was formerly a part, and the see of a bishop, now resident at Annecy. In 1584, Geneva concluded an alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it was an associate of Switzerland. During the greater part of the 18th century, there were frequent contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties; and the years 1768, 1782, 1789, and 1794 were distinguished by great revolutions. The last was effected entirely by the influence of the French; and not long after, this city and its territory was made a department of France, under the name of Lemman. Geneva, which stands partly on a plain at the W end of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It has a good arsenal, and a university founded in 1562. The houses are lofty; and many in the trading part of the city have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. The inhabitants, estimated at 26,000, carry on a great trade, and among others the watch-making business is particularly flourishing. Geneva is 40 miles NE of Chambery, and 135 NW of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 12 N.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, a large expanse of water, between Savoy and Switzerland, in a valley, which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. Its length, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, is 54 miles; and the breadth, in the widest part, is 12. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aspiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country rises, for a considerable way, from the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in pasturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably, forming a charming terrace; and a few miles beyond the town is a rapid descent. Near Vevey begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracts, by the approach of the mountains. The

depth of the lake is various; the greatest, yet found by sounding, is 160 fathoms. The river Rhone runs through it from the E to the W extremity.

GENGENBACH, a town of Suabia, in the Brigau, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a rivulet of the same name, which flows into the Kintzig, 20 miles N of Friburg.

GENGOUX DE ROYAL, St. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons.

GENIEZ, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 24 miles NE of Rhodéz.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, seated on the Guier, 12 miles W of Chambéry.

GENLIS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 miles S of St. Quentin.

GENNEP, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Niers, eight miles SSW of Cleve.

GENOA, a late republic of Italy. Its territory extends along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, 150 miles; but the breadth is very unequal, being from 8 to 12 miles. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W to E by Piedmont, Milan, Parma, and Tuscany. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places. The corn grown is insufficient for its own consumption; but this is amply compensated by its vineyards, and abundance of excellent fruits, particularly lemons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, and figs; and its mulberry and olive trees are innumerable. The government of the republic was aristocratic, from the year 1528 till 1798, when the French form was chosen, or rather enforced, and the new style assumed of the Ligurian Republic; which government continued till 1805, when this territory was annexed to France, and made two additional departments to that country.

GENOA, a city and seaport, lately the capital of a republic of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is six miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and full of magnificent churches and palaces; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. On the land side it is defended by a double fortification; and the harbour is protected by two forts, one of which has its top

formed of strong glass, and is illuminated at night by 35 great lamps. The inhabitants are computed at 100,000. It has manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and silver tissues, and paper; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. Here are public storehouses, from which the inhabitants are obliged to purchase wine, oil, bread, and wood; and only the principal merchants are allowed, upon paying a sum of money, to procure these articles abroad. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains; also a broad stone bridge between two hills, so lofty that houses of six stories are built under its arches, and still a considerable space remains between their roofs and the bridge. The streets are kept remarkably clean, but many of them are uncommonly narrow, and so uneven on account of the situation of the city, that it is impossible either to ride on horseback or in a carriage; hence persons of quality pay visits in sedan-chairs, which in fine weather are carried after them. The harbour is very considerable, and has a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa was taken, in 1746, by the Austrians, whose oppression of the inhabitants was such, that the latter suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city, the next year, but without effect. In 1798, the French became masters of this city. In 1800 it sustained a siege by a British fleet and Austrian army till literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation; but soon afterward it was again delivered up to the French, on their victory at Marengo. Genoa is 62 miles SE of Turin, and 120 WNW of Florence. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

GENTIAN, a town of the Kingdom of Affam, 370 miles E of Patna. Lon. 92 10 E, lat. 25 10 N.

GEORGE, FORT, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernesshire, which has several handsome streets of barracks. It is seated on the point of a peninsula, running into the Murray Frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness. It is 10 miles NE of Inverness.

GEORGE, FORT ST. See MADRAS.

GEORGE, LAKE, in the state of New York, lies to the SW of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the valleys are tolerably good. The remains of Fort George are at the S end of

the lake, and of the fort of Ticonderoga at the N end, at its outlet into Lake Champlain.

GEORGE, ST. the capital of the island of Granada, formerly called Fortroyal, which name the fort still retains. It is situate on the W coast, not far from the S end of the island, and has a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 61 45 W, lat. 11 50 N.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores, which produces much wheat. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

GEORGE, ST. an island of the United States, in the strait of St. Mary, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

GEORGE DEL MINA, ST. a fort of Guinea, on the Gold-coast, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. The town under it, called by the natives Oddena, is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built of stone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It is 10 miles WSW of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 4 56 N.

GEORGE, ST. a small island in the gulf of Venice, to the S of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

GEORGE, ST. the largest of the Bermuda islands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the islands. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

GEORGE, ST. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

GEORGE KEY, ST. a small island in the bay of Honduras, on the E coast of Yucatan. It is likewise called Cafina, or Cayo Cafigo. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood-cutters were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island. Lon. 88 35 W, lat. 17 40 N.

GEORGETOWN, a seaport of S Carolina, capital of a district of the same name. The public buildings are three churches, a court-house, a gaol, and an academy. It stands near the junction of number of rivers, which here form a broad stream called Winyaw bay, 12 miles from the sea, and 55 N by E of Charleston. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

GEORGETOWN, a town of Delaware, chief of Sussex county, 16 miles WSW of Lewes, and 103 S by W of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, a town of Maryland,

in Kent county, seated on the Sassafras, nine miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 65 SW of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, a town of Maryland, in the territory of Columbia, with a college, for the promotion of general literature, founded by the Roman catholics. It is situate on the Potomac, and on the W side of Rock creek, which separates it from Washington, four miles WNW of the capitol, and 46 SW of Baltimore.

GEORGETOWN, a town of the district of Maine, and the oldest in Lincoln county. It is the spot where the English first attempted to colonize New England, in 1607, and stands near the mouth of the Kennebec, 15 miles S by W of Wiscasset.

GEORGETOWN, a town of the state of Georgia, in Oglethorpe county, situate on the Ogeechee, 24 miles NNW of Louisville.

GEORGIA, a country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, E by Daghestan and Schirvan, S by Armenia, and W by Cuban, or the new Russian government of Caucasasia. It is divided into nine provinces. Of these, five form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The last reigning prince ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. From these is annually made as much wine as is necessary for the yearly consumption of its inhabitants; the remainder are left to rot on the vines. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy; so that nature appears to have lavished on this country every production that can contribute to the happiness of its inhabitants. On the other hand, the rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation; the Black sea, by which commerce and civilization might be introduced from

Europe, has been till lately in the exclusive possession of the Turks; the trade by land is greatly obstructed by the high mountains of Caucasus; and this obstacle is still increased, by the predatory nations which inhabit those mountains. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacs; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. They usually die their hair, beards, and nails with red. The women employ the same colour to stain the palms of their hands. On their head they wear a cap or fillet, under which their black hair falls on their forehead; behind, it is braided into several tresses: their eyebrows are painted with black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, and the face is perfectly coated with white and red. Their air and manner are extremely voluptuous, and being generally educated in convents, they can all read and write; a qualification which is very unusual among the men, even of the highest rank. Girls are betrothed as soon as possible; often at three or four years of age. In the streets the women of rank are always veiled, and then it is indecent in any man to accost them; it is likewise uncivil, in conversation, to inquire after the wives of any of the company. Travellers accuse the Georgians of drunkenness, superstition, cruelty, sloth, avarice, and cowardice; vices which are every where common to slaves and tyrants, and are by no means peculiar to the natives of this country. The descendants of the colonists, carried by Shah Abbas, and settled at Peria, near Ispahan, and in Masanderan, have changed their character with their government; and their Georgian troops, employed in Persia against the Affghans, were advantageously distinguished by their docility, their discipline, and their courage. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossis, and Armenians. These last are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian. Their religion is partly the Armenian, and partly the Roman catholic. They are the most oppressed of the inhabitants, but are still distinguished by that instinctive industry which every where characterizes the

nation. Beside these, there are in Georgia considerable numbers of Jews, some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Ossi: they pay a small tribute above that of the natives. Teflis is the capital. See *IMERITIA*.

GEORGIA, the most southern of the United States of America, 600 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the E by the Atlantic, S by E and W Florida, W by the Mississippi, and N by N and S Carolina. It is divided into 24 counties, namely, Camden, Glyn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, McIntosh, Effingham, Scriven, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Washington, Greene, Franklin, Montgomery, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferson, Jackson, Bullock, and Columbia. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, Turtle river, Little Stilla, Great Stilla, Crooked river, St. Mary, and Apalachicola. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant: snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, maize, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of cotton. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catharine, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyll, Cumberland, and Amelia. The capital of this state is Louisville.

GEORGIA, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1775. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situate at the N end; one of which, from the person who discovered it, was named Willis' Island; the other received the name of Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds that were seen near it. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those at Spitzbergen; from which pieces were continually breaking off and floating out to sea. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed was bladed grass, wild burnet, and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole

coast. A promontory at its SE end, named Queen Charlotte's Cape, is in lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

GEPPINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Wils, 22 miles SE of Stuttgart.

GERA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, with a castle and a celebrated academy. The castle stands about a mile from the town, on a mountain in a wood, and is called Osterstein. Here is a considerable manufacture of fine stuns; and its great trade and handsome houses have procured it the name of Little Leipsic. It is seated on the Elster, 32 miles SSW of Leipsic. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 50 55 N.

GERAU, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 miles WNW of Darmstadt.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 12 miles NW of Beauvois.

GERBES, GERBI, or ZERBI, an island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

GERBEVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle. The church of the late Carmelites is very elegant. It is seated on the Agen, five miles S of Luneville.

GERBSTADT, a town of upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, seven miles NE of Mansfeld.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly Lewis XIV, who was born in it. Here James II found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles NW of Paris.

GERMAIN, ST. a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, and a bishop's see, but now consists chiefly of fishermen's cottages. What remains of the cathedral is used as the parish-church; and near it is the priory. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 224 W by S of London.

GERMAIN, LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine. It is 18 miles S of Roanne.

GERMANO, ST. a town of Piedmont, on the river Naviglio, nine miles W of Vercelli.

GERMANO, ST. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Monte Cassino, 17 miles SSE of Sora.

GERMANTON, a corporate town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county. Here is the principal congregation of the Mennonists, who have been settled in this state since 1692. Knit stockings, of cotton, thread, and worsted, are manufactured here to a great extent, and of an excellent quality. This town is also famous for a battle fought in it on Oct. 4, 1777. It is seven miles N of Philadelphia.

GERMANTON, a town of N Carolina, chief of Stokes county, situate near a branch of the Dan, 70 miles W by N of Hillsborough.

GERMANTON, NEW, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, 28 miles NW of Brunswick.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, 600 miles in length, and 500 in breadth; bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, N by the Baltic sea and Denmark, W by the Netherlands and France, and S by Switzerland and Italy. It contains a great many sovereign princes, who are independent of each other; and there are a number of imperial towns, which are so many little republics; but the whole of them form a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which is the emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, is not directive, but executive. The western Roman empire, which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the Ostrogoths, and the Lombards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas day, in the year 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church, amid the acclamations of the clergy and the people. Nicephorus, who was, at that time, emperor of the East, consented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Lewis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lothario, the first, was emperor; Pepin was king of Aquitaine; Lewis, king of Germany; and Charles le Chauve, king of France. This partition was the source of incessant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Lewis III, the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-

law of Lewis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till the year 1239, when the number of the electors was reduced to seven; one more was added in 1649, and another in 1693: these nine electors continued upward of a century; but in consequence of the secularizations, in 1798, and other alterations made in the constitution of the empire, under the influence of France and Russia, they are now ten in number. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorraine, reunited to it in the person of Francis I, father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the above-mentioned Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson Francis now enjoys the imperial dignity. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, the prerogatives of the emperor were very considerable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. But, after all, there is not a foot of land annexed to this title; for, ever since the reign of Charles IV, the emperors have depended entirely on their hereditary dominions, as the only source of their power, and even of their subsistence. The present electors of the empire are, the elector and archbishop of Ratisbon, the elector and king of Bohemia (the present emperor) the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg (king of Prussia) the elector of Hanover (king of England) the elector of Wurtzburg (late grand duke of Tuscany) the elector of Wirtemberg, the elector of Baden, and the elector of Hesse. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans has been often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeds to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor

(who is always elected and crowned at Frankfort on the Maine) assumes the title of august, and pretends to be successor to the emperors of Rome. Although he is chief of the empire, the supreme authority resides in the diet, which is composed of three colleges; the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. The diet has the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but the decisions have not the force of law till the emperor gives his consent. When a war is determined on, every prince must contribute his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll, though as an elector or prince he may espouse a different side from that of the diet. This forms the intricacy of the German constitution; for George II of England, as elector of Hanover, was obliged to furnish his quota against the house of Austria and the king of Prussia, while he was fighting for them both. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar; and the Aulic Council, at Vienna. The three principal religions are, the Roman catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there is a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Mainé, and Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, namely, Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony: each of these includes several other states; the princes and counts of which, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Germany lately contained six archbishops and 38 bishops; but this hierarchy was thrown into confusion by the secularizations in 1798, and waits for a convention between the pope and the empire to restore it to order: the elector archchancellor, late archbishop of Mentz, is primate and metropolitan of all Germany; and the see of Mentz has been moved to Ratisbon. Many other transfers and exchan-

ges of territories have since taken place, from the disastrous consequences of the wars with France, which makes this country, at present, a labyrinth of geography; but the following transfer must here be noticed, as the principal. In 1801, those parts of the circles of Upper and Lower Rhine and Westphalia, lying on the w or left bank of the Rhine, were ceded to France, by the treaty of Luneville; and are now annexed to that country, forming the departments of Mont Tonnerre, Sarre, Rhine and Moselle, and Roer. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. Vienna is the metropolis of the empire.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Rhine, seven miles ssw of Spire.

GERMS, a town of Austria, 22 miles wsw of Horn.

GERNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, 10 miles sw of Darmstadt.

GEROLDSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; situate on the Kill, 24 miles N of Treves.

GERs, a department of France, which includes the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac. It has its name from a river that waters Auch and Lectoure, and runs into the Garonne, above Agen. Auch is the capital.

GERSAU, a town of Swisserland, on the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the

It is composed of scattered houses and cottages, of a neat and picturesque appearance, and 12 miles sw of Schweitz.

GERTRUDENBURG, a fortified town of Holland, with a good harbour and a common fishery on a large lake, called Bosch. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1795. It is 8 miles N by E of Breda. Lon. 4 12, lat. 51 44 N.

GERUMENHI, a town of Portugal, in the district of Beja, with a strong castle; seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Badajoz.

GERKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, 11 miles wsw of Paderborn.

GERMANY. See SANEN.

GESTRIA, a province of Sweden, the s part of Nordland, between Dalecarlia on the w and the gulf of Bothnia on the e. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, diversified by forests, rocks, hills

and dikes, lakes and rivers; and there are numerous mines and forges. Gede is the capital.

GETTYSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, situate at the head of Rock creek, one of the sources of the Monococy, 30 miles w by s of York.

GEVAUDAN, a late territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N by Auvergne, w by Rouergue, s by the Cevennes, and e by Vivarez. Mende was the capital. It now forms the department of Lozere.

GEX, a town of France, in the department of Ain, noted for excellent cheese; seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swisserland, 10 miles nw of Geneva.

GEZIRA, a town of Diarbeck, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles nw of Mouhil. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

GEZULA, a province of Morocco, which is very productive, and contains mines of iron and copper. The inhabitants are numerous, and considered as the most ancient people of Africa: they live in tents, and are so independent that they are rather the allies than the subjects of the emperor of Morocco.

GHANAH, or GHINNAH, a town of Cassina, seated between a lake and the river Niger, which is here called Neelil-Abeed, or the Nile of the Negros. It is 90 miles NE of Cassina, and 208 s of Agadez. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 15 55 N.

GHENT, or GAND, a city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Flanders, now the capital of the department of Scheldt, and a bishop's see. It contains 56,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend. Here are several linen and woollen manufactures, which are in a flourishing state, and it has a great trade in corn. The cathedral of St. Buvon, and the abbey of St. Peter, are magnificent edifices; in which, as also in the churches, are some capital paintings by the best masters. Charles v was born here; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory; for he repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, and built a citadel to awe them. Here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seven-

then which then formed the Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is seated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Lie, Lieve, and Moeze, 26 miles NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat 51 3 N.

GHERGONG, a city and the capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is seated on a river which runs, in a short distance, into the Burrampooter, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25 55 N.

GHERIAH, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on that part of the W side called the Pirate Coast. It was the capital of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, in 1756, by the English and Mahrattas. It is 295 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 17 59 N.

GHILAN, a province of Persia, on the SW side of the Caspian sea; supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It has the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow passes, which may be easily defended. The sides of the mountains are covered with many sorts of fruit-trees, and in the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. It produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruit. The inhabitants are brave; and the women are accounted extremely handsome. This province was ceded to Russia, by a treaty concluded at Petersburg in 1724 between the emperor and the shah; but no steps seem to have been taken on the part of Russia till 1780, when Catharine II annexed it to the Russian dominions. Resht is the capital.

GHILAN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Haina, five miles W of Mons.

GHIZNI, or **GAZNA**, a town of Hindoostan, in Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. It is called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred here. It is 54 miles S of Cabul, and 150 E of Candahar. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 16 12 N.

GHOUBOND, a town of Hindoostan, in Cabul, 42 miles NW of Cabul.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called

Gibul-Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. The rock abounds in partridges; and on the east side, amid the broken precipices, is a stratum of bones, belonging to various animals, enshased in a reddish calcareous stone. Gibraltar was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by sir George Rooke. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year; and they besieged it again, in 1717, with as little success. In the last war it sustained a siege from July 1779 to February 1783, when the siege was finally raised, on advice being received that the preliminaries of peace were signed; but it may be considered as terminated on September 13, 1783, on the failure of a grand attack made by the Spaniards, whose floating batteries were destroyed by redhot shot from the garrison, then commanded by general Elliot. The garrison here is cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles long and 15 broad, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Ceuta, and 45 SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 6 N.

GIDDA. See **JIDDA**.

GIEN, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 34 miles ESE of Orleans.

GIENGEN, a town of Suabia, on the river Brenz, 18 miles NNE of Ulm.

GIENZOR, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 miles from the town of Tripoli.

GIERACE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles ENE of Reggio.

GISEN, a fortified town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a castle and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and is the seat of its regency for Upper Hesse. In 1759 it was taken by the French; and it surrendered to them in 1796, but was soon after taken by the Austrians. It is seated on the Lahn, 16 miles WSW of Marburg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 50 35 N.

GRASSMAR, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, near which is a medicinal spring. It is 12 miles W of Cassel.

GRCA, a small island, one of the Hebrides, lying on the W coast of the peninsula of Cantyre, and included in Argyleshire. The inhabitants export corn, meal, and kelp.

GIGLIO, a small island on the coast of Tuscany; with a castle, 15 miles WSW of Orbitello.

GIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Herault, situate on the Herault, 14 miles W of Montpellier.

GILELO, an island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine spices, but has a great deal of rice. The inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line, in lon. 130° E.

GIMONT, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 12 miles E of Auch.

GINGEE, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is strong both by nature and art, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The great mogul, in 1690, began a siege, which continued three years, to no purpose. It is 33 miles W of Pondicherry. Lon. 79° 25' E, lat. 11° 42' N.

GIOVENAZZO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle. It has high walls of rustic architecture, and high houses and towers, rising in narrow rows, built of polished stone with flat roofs, which give it a singular appearance. It is seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 miles NW of Bari.

GIREST, a large town of Persia, in Kerman. Its trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57° 55' E, lat. 27° 30' N.

GIRGE, a town of Egypt, capital of the Said, and residence of the bey of Upper Egypt. It is about three miles in circumference, and situate near the left bank of the Nile, 160 miles N of Syene, and 115 S of Cairo. Lon. 31° 22' E, lat. 26° 30' N.

GIRGENTI, an episcopal town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a castle. It is part of the ancient Agrigentum, and in the vicinity are numerous remains of temples, &c. It stands on a hill, near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Palermo. Lon. 13° 26' E, lat. 37° 24' N.

GIRON, ST. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Sarat, three miles S of St. Lifier.

GIRONDE, a river of France, formed

by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 12 miles N of Bourdeaux, which runs into the bay of Biscay after a NNW course of about 28 miles. At its mouth is a famous lighthouse, called Corduan, 33 miles NW of Bourdeaux. Lon. 9° W, lat. 45° 36' N.

GIRONDE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne. It lies on both sides of the Garonne, and has its name from the lower part of that river, which is called the Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

GIROUNNA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. There are some good streets; but the houses, and particularly the churches, are dark and gloomy. It is seated on a hill, on the river Ter, 45 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2° 52' E, lat. 42° 0' N.

GIRVAN, a river of Scotland, which rises on the E border of Argyleshire, flows across the county, and enters the ocean at the town of its name, where it forms a tolerable harbour.

GIRVAN, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, at the mouth of the river Girvan. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers of cotton and woollen cloths. It is 16 miles SSW of Ayr.

GISBOROUGH, a town in N York-shire, with a market on Monday. It is celebrated for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its fine abbey. It is 22 miles NW of Whitby, and 147 N by W of London.

GISBURN, a town in W York-shire, with a market on Monday, 32 miles W by N of Leeds, and 219 NW of London.

GISOIS, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Ept, 28 miles SE of Rouen.

GITSCHIN, a town of Bohemia, which suffered greatly during the long war of the Swedes in Germany. It is 22 miles NW of Koningsgratz.

GIVET, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes, divided by the Meuse into two parts, Givet Saint Hilaire and Givet Notre Dame, the former situate at the foot of a mountain close by Charlemont, and the other on the opposite side of the river. It is 20 miles NE of Roerwy.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania and the river Kereblan, 30 miles SW of Great Waradin. Lon. 20° 46' E, lat. 46° 40' N.

GIULA NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles N of Atri.

GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, in Val
S

di Mazara, on a craggy rock, 22 miles N.W. of Xacca.

GIUSTANDEL, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see, seated near Lake Ochrida, 60 miles S.E. of Durazzo. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 41 40 N.

GLACIERS, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Switzerland. These glaciers may be divided into two sorts: the first, which extend into the cultivated valleys situate in the bosom of the Alps, Mr. Coxe calls the Lower Glaciers; the second, which clothe the sides and summits of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The Lower Glaciers are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length: that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 15 miles long, above three in its greatest breadth, and its general depth from 80 to 100 feet; but, in some places, its thickness may exceed even 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plane. Being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms; and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights and in all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts where the plane on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is rough and granulated, and only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents; its substance is extremely porous and full of small bubbles, and consequently not so compact as common ice. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits consist of snow congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither snow, like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but an assemblage of both; that there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits to the ice in the valleys, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice.

GRADACH, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Ger-

many, in the duchy of Juliers, with a Benedictine abbey. It has manufactures of fine strong linen, and is seated on the Nera, 16 miles N. of Juliers.

GLADENBACH, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 12 miles N. of Gießen.

GLAMMIS, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, with manufactures of yarn and linen cloth. Near it, on the bank of the Dean, is Glammis castle, a large edifice, in which is shown the apartment where Malcolm II was murdered. It is four miles S.W. of Forfar.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of Wales, 48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, E by Monmouthshire, and S and W by the Bristol channel. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains 120 hundreds, one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes: and sends two members to parliament. On the N side it is mountainous; but being more level on the S side, it there bears large crops of corn, and very sweet grass; whence it is called the Garden of Wales. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains, that yield very good pasture. The other commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its principal rivers are the Rumney, Taafé, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansea the most commercial; but the assizes are held at Cowbridge.

GLANFORDERBRIDGE, or BRIGGS, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Ancholme, which is navigable for sloops to the Humber, 23 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London.

GLARIS, or GLARUS, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N by the river Linth, E by the Grisons, and S by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schveitz: It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000, are partly protestants and partly catholics; and both sects live together in the greatest harmony. Glarus is surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt, and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schveitz.

GLARIS, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It has manufactures of cloth, and a trade in cattle, horses, cheese, slates, and

wooden ware. In 1799, the Russians under marshal Suwarrow advanced as far as this place, and defeated the French; but, in consequence of general Hotze's defeat near Zurich, retired into the Grisons. Glaris is surrounded by mountains, and seated on the river Linth, 32 miles SE of Zurich. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 46 55 N.

GLASGOW, a city of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, seated on the N side of the Clyde, over which are two bridges. From its extent, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings, it may be esteemed the second city in Scotland. The four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral, or High Church, is a magnificent structure, and divided into three places of worship. There are five other churches, beside an English chapel, an Highland church, and many places of worship for different denominations. The townhouse is an elegant building with a piazza in front; and opposite it is the exchange, a square building, with an equestrian statue of William III in the centre. The toll-booth, the guildhall, and the theatre, are also worthy of notice. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchant's hospital, and that of the town, and a large infirmary. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant building; the library contains a large and valuable collection of books; and will shortly receive an important addition of rare books and MSS. bequeathed by the late Dr. Wm. Hunter, who has also left his extensive and valuable museum to this university. Glasgow had a considerable trade to the W Indies and America; but it has been lately on the decline. Here are cotton manufactures that rival those of Manchester in cheapness and elegance; and a pottery that emulates in beauty the Staffordshire ware. The printing types cast here have been long distinguished for their neatness; and the manufactures of glass, of ropes and cordage, and the tanning of leather, are carried on to a great extent. The Clyde is navigable for vessels of eight feet water as far as the bridge; but larger vessels stop at Port Glasgow, or Greenock, to unload; it has also the advantage of two canals, beside the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. In 1801, the number of inha-

bitants in Glasgow, and its suburbs, was 77,385. It is 43 miles W by S of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 55 48 N.

GLASTONBURY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and famous for an abbey, that occupied an area of 40 acres, of which some ruins still remain, particularly the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen, which is entire, and of a very unusual contrivance. The George inn was formerly called the Abbot's inn; because it was the receptacle for the pilgrims who came to the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, which, it was pretended, was planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and blossomed on Christmas eve. It was also pretended, that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of Edward the confessor, were buried here. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII, for not acknowledging his supremacy; and on this hill is a tower, which commands an extensive prospect, and serves as a landmark to seamen. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of stockings. It is six miles SW of Wells, and 129 W by S of London.

GLATZ, a sovereign county of Germany, lying between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, surrounded by mountains. It is 40 miles long and 25 broad; has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1742, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary, and is now deemed a part of Silesia.

GLATZ, a strong town of Silesia, capital of the county of Glatz, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have built a new citadel. In 1742, the Prussians took the town by capitulation; and in 1760, the Austrians took it by storm, but restored it in 1763. It is 48 miles SSE of Breslau, and 82 ENE of Prague. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 50 18 N.

GLAUCHAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, which has considerable manufactures of flax. It is seated on the Muldan, nine miles N of Zwickau.

GLEIWITZ, a town of Silesia, noted for the culture of hops and the weaving of cloth; 34 miles E of Oppelen.

GLENARM, a small seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a castle; seated near a bay of its name, 20

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miles NNW of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 55 3 N.

GLENLUCE, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with a harbour for small vessels. Near it is the ruin of an extensive abbey. It is seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into Luce bay, 16 miles W of Wigton.

GLOGAU, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which is very fertile, and produces wine. The town is well fortified, and formerly stood close by the Oder, which has since changed its course, and now flows above a mile from it. Beside the papists, there is a great number of protestants and Jews. It was taken by assault, by the king of Prussia, in 1741. After the peace, in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here; it being, next to Breslau, the most populous place in Silesia. It is 50 miles NW of Breslau. Lon. 16.14 E, lat. 51 38 N.

GLOGAU, LITTLE, a town of Silesia, with a collegiate church and Minorite convent, 23 miles S of Oppelen.

GLOMME, a river of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, which flows into the North sea, at Fredericstædt. It receives the river Worme, which issues from Lake Mios, and is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericstædt, the stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstædt.

GLOUCESTER, a city and the capital of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and seated on the E side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It was fortified with a wall, which Charles II, after the restoration, ordered to be demolished. The four principal streets are admired for the regularity of their junction in the centre of the town. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beside the cathedral, in which are a large cloister, a remarkable whispering gallery, and the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy and Edward II. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, and a large chimney-pool. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Ships come up by the Severn, over which is a stone bridge; and there is a quay,

GOA

a wharf, and a customhouse. It is 24 miles NE of Bristol, and 100 W by N of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50 N.

GLOUCESTER, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, and on the peninsula of Cape Ann, which forms the N side of Massachusetts bay. The harbour is accessible for large ships, and defended by a battery and citadel erected in 1795. It is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the United States, and 16 miles NE of Salem. Lon. 70 40 W, lat. 42 36 N.

GLOUCESTER, a town of Virginia, chief of a fertile county of the same name. It stands on a point of land on the N side of the mouth of York river, 17 miles NE of York-town, and 70 E by S of Richmond.

GLOUCESTER, NEW, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 27 miles N of Portland.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 60 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, N by Worcestershire, E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 13 hundreds, one city, 27 market-towns, and 218 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air is sharp in the E, or hilly part, called the **COTESWOLD**; but very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The W part, which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the forest of **DEAN**. The staple commodities of the county are its woollens and cheese. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Lower Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech.

GLUCKSTADT, a seaport of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It has a considerable foreign trade, the principal branch of which is the whale fishery. It is seated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 28 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 53 51 N.

GNESEN, or **GNESNA**, the capital of Great Poland, and an archbishop's see, whose prelate was primate of Poland. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles N by E of Breslau, and 125 W of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

GOA, a city of Hindoostan, in the Concan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. It stands on the N side of an island, 22 miles long

and six broad, and has the conveniency of a fine river, capable of receiving the largest ships, which lie within a mile of the town. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, at a small distance from the river. Here are a great number of handsome churches and convents, and a stately hospital. The houses are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furnished. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy are numerous and illiterate. Only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa has few manufactures or productions, the best trade being in arrack, which is distilled from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 292 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 74 0 E, lat. 15 38 N.

GOAR, ST. a fortified town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, and the capital of the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is seated on the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. It has a considerable trade in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE of Coblenz.

GOARSHAUSEN, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and lower county of Catzenellenbogen. On a mountain near it is a strong castle called Catze. It is seated on the Rhine, opposite Rheinfels, 10 miles SW of Nassau.

GOBIN, ST. See FERE.

GOCH, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Niers, eight miles S of Cleve.

GOCHSHEIM, or GOCHSEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 16 miles S of Heidelberg.

GOCIANO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Thurio, 25 miles E of Alger.

GODALMING, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Wey, where it divides into several

streams, four miles SW of Guildford and 34 of London.

GODAVERY, or GONGA GODOWRY, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source 90 miles to the NE of Bombay; and, in the upper part of its course at least, is esteemed a sacred river by the Hindoos. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it turns to the SE, and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the sea, divides into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden, at its different mouths in the bay of Bengal. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narfapour, are among the places situate at the mouths of this river, which appears to be the most considerable one between the Ganges and Cape Comorin. Extensive forests of teak timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and supply ship timber for the use of the abovementioned ports.

GODERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, nine miles NE of Montivilliers.

GODING, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle, seated on a branch of the Marche, 38 miles SE of Brunn.

GODMANCHESTER, a large village in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. When James I came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 new ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for they hold their land by that tenure. Here is a school called The free grammar-school of queen Elisabeth.

GODRA, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 55 miles E of Amedabad. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 22 50 N.

GODWIN SANDS, sandbanks off the E coast of Kent, in England, between the N and S Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for three leagues, at about two leagues and a half distant from it, and add to the security of the capacious road, the Downs. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin earl of Kent, father of king Harold; and which being afterward given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned in the year 1200, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.

GORS, or TER GORS, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, capital of the island of S Beveland. It communicates with the Scheldt by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

GOGARD, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 23 miles NNW of Linköping.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, hills in England, three miles E of Cambridge. Here are intrenchments and other works cast up, which some suppose to have been a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes.

GOGRA, or SOORJEW RIVER, a large river, which rises in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Tibet, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, takes a SE direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

GOHUD, a territory of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the capital.

GORIO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles NW of Mantua.

GOLCONDA, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the rivers Kistna and Godavery, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the nizamat of the Deccan. Here are diamond mines, the most considerable in the world; also mines of salt, fine iron, and curious calicos and chintzes. Hyderabad is the capital.

GOLCONDA, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of the same name, six miles WNW of Hyderabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a conical hill, and is deemed impregnable. When Aurungzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

GOLD COAST, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold river, 12 miles W of Asine, to the village of Ponni, eight miles E of Acraw; and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of the districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small tract of land; for the whole coast is not above 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many

of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for maize, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz. It has manufactures of woollen and linen, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Katzbach, 11 miles SW of Lignitz.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a barren island at the entrance of the gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a seaport of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, situate on an inlet of the sea, 47 miles E of Castine. Lon. 68 20 W, lat. 44 28 N.

GOLEITA, an island at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by emperor Charles V when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 37 10 N.

GOLO, a new department of France, including the N part of Corsica. It has its name from a river, which runs into the sea, 12 miles S of Bastia, the chief town.

GOLPHINGTON, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Washington county, situate near the head of the Ogeechee, 37 miles WSW of Augusta, and 50 NNW of Louisville.

GOLLING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, 14 miles SSE of Salzburg.

GOLNOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Ina, 11 miles NE of Stettin.

GOLUB, a town of W Prussia, in the district of Culm, on the river Dribenz, 13 miles NE of Thorn.

GOMEROON, a considerable seaport of Persia, in Farsistan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air upon these roofs the inhabitants sleep in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are narrow

and irregular. The English and Dutch have factories here; and it is frequented by people of several nations. The adjacent soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are very plentiful. The air is so hot and unhealthy in June, July, and August, that the English retire to Africa during these months. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 miles SSE of Kerman. Lon. 56 30 E, lat. 27 28 N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriff, 20 miles long and 10 broad. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, a sugar work, and great plenty of wine and fruits. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Lon. 17 3 W, lat. 28 6 N.

GOMMERN, a town of Upper Saxony, with a castle, situate near the Elbe, eight miles SE of Magdeburg.

GOMS, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais, 33 miles E of Sion.

GONAIVES, a seaport of the island of St. Domingo, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 72 26 E, lat. 19 36 N.

GONAVE, an island in the W Indies, near the W coast of St. Domingo, 44 miles long and three broad. At its SE corner, separated by a channel three miles wide, is Little Gonave, an isle about two miles each way. Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 18 54 N.

GONDAR, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height. The houses are chiefly of clay; the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the construction within the tropical rains. The rainy season begins in April, and continues to the end of September; whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion a dun or olive colour. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. Gold and rock-salt are the only money used: each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. It is 180 miles SE of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

GONDEGAMA, or GONDACOMMA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near

Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michael.

GONDREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle, and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, eight miles W of Nancy.

GONESSE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, noted for the goodness of its bread. It is seated on the Croule, 20 miles NE of Paris.

GONGA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles NE of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctou on the N. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S of Cassina. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, the southern extremity of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1493, and made a Dutch settlement in 1660. Here is a neat town called Cape-town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. To the SE of the town are some vineyards, which yield the famous wine called Constantia. The storehouses of the Dutch E India Company are situate next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them, on a gentle ascent toward the mountains. The Castle, or principal fort, which commands the road, is on the E side; and another strong fort, called Amsterdam Fort, is on the W side. The streets are broad and regular, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses, in general, are built of stone, and white-washed. There are two churches; one for the Calvinists, the established religion, the other for the Lutherans. The religion of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European states: in other respects, they are treated with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work. These slaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were all originally brought from the E Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch E India ships which touch here. It is situate close to the Company's gardens, to which the convalecents have free access, where they enjoy the benefit of a wholesome air, perfumed by the fra-

grace of a number of rich fruit-trees and odoriferous plants; they have likewise the use of every production in them. The inhabitants, though stout and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of the Dutch in general. The ladies are lively, goodnatured, familiar and gay. The heavy draught-work here is chiefly performed by oxen, which are brought to an uncommon degree of docility and usefulness. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered wagon, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles; but some of the principal people keep coaches, which are drawn by horses. The mountains behind Cape-town are, the Table Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which flow into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. The view from the Table mountain is very extensive; and all along the valleys and rivulets among these mountains, is a great number of plantations. This fine Dutch colony surrendered by capitulation to the British, in 1795, and was restored in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens. Cape-town stands on the W side of Table bay, in lon. 18 28 E, lat. 33 50 S. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE.

GOOMTRY, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Rohilla country, flows SE by Lucknow and Joinpore, and enters the Ganges, a little below Benares.

GOORACPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 6½ miles E of Fyzabad. Lon. 83 35 E, lat. 26 45 N.

GOORY, or **GUTTI**, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, formerly subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the nizam of the Deccan in 1796. It is seated on the Pennar, 52 miles SSE of Adoni. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 15 15 N.

GORPINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle and a celebrated medicinal spring. It stands on the rivulet Vils, 22 miles SE of Stuttgart.

GORCUM, a town of S Holland, which has a considerable trade in corn, cheese, and butter. It is seated on the Liège, at its junction with the Maese, 22 miles S of Dort, and 38 S of Amsterdam.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, of great importance

on account of its good trade. The French surrendered it to the British in 1800; it was retaken in January 1804, by the French; and they were compelled to surrender it again in March following. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

GOREE, a town of Holland, capital of an island of the same name, at the southern mouths of the Maese. It is 12 miles SSW of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

GORE'S ISLAND, a barren and uninhabited island in the Pacific ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the SE extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

GOREY. See NEWBOROUGH.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

GORGONA, an island in the Pacific ocean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are proper for masts. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 20 S.

GORKAH, the capital of a country of the same name, in Asia, on the borders of Napaul, 35 miles NW of Catmandu, and 200 N. of Benares. Lon. 84 36 E, lat. 28 25 N.

GORLITZ, a strong town of Upper Lusatia, with a celebrated academy. The inhabitants are above 12,000, and carry on a considerable trade in linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the Neissa, 58 miles E by N of Dresden. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 51 9 N.

GORZ, or **GORITIA**, a town of Germany, in Carniola, capital of a county of its name, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It is divided into seven quarters, one of which is occupied by Jews, and has considerable manufactures of leather. It stands on the Lisonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli, 12 miles NE of Palma, and 40 W of Laubach. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 3 N.

GORZE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle. It had lately a rich abbey, and is seated on a hill, eight miles SW of Metz.

GOREKE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the confines of the electorate of Saxony, 12 miles NNE of Zerbst.

GOSCHUTZ, a town of Silesia, with a castle, 14 miles N of Oels.

GOSHEN, a town of New York, chief of Orange county, 46 miles N of the city of New York.

GOSHEN, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, famous for excellent cheese, seven miles NNW of Litchfield.

GOSLAR, a city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines, manufactures of brass and copper, and brewing. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is seated on the river Gose at the foot of a mountain, called Rammelsberg, 28 miles S of Brunswick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 51 57 N.

GOSPORT, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade, especially in times of war, from its contiguity to the naval arsenal at Portsmouth. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron foundery, and a royal hospital, called Haslar Hospital, for the sick and wounded of the royal navy. It is 78 miles SW of London.

GOSSEWEINSTEIN, or **GOSSMANSTEIN**, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 20 miles ESE of Bamberg.

GOSTYNEN, or **GOSTAVIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a castle on a rock, 36 miles NE of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

GOTHA, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Thuringia. It is the residence of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, whose palace contains a fine library, and a rich cabinet of coins. Near it is the ducal observatory of Seeberge, the most beautiful and useful in Germany. Here, in 1798, a congress of astronomers was held; and, among the various objects discussed, they agreed to form two new constellations, the Prefs of Guttemberg and Mongolfier's Balloon, to perpetuate the invention of printing and aërostation. Gotha has a porcelain manufacture, and a considerable trade in woollens, wood, and beer. It is seated on the Leine, 16 miles W by S of Erfurt. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

GOTHA, a river of Sweden, which issues from the SW extremity of Lake Wenner, flows by Trollhatta (where it forms a famous cataract) and Bahus, and enters the North sea, at Gotheburg.

GOTTHARD, ST. a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9074 feet above the level of the sea, and 23 miles S of Altorf.

GOTHEBURG, or **GOTHENBURG**, a city of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies on the Categate. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and a great trade in salt, iron, and fir-planks; and from this port the Swedish E India ships take their departure. Its environs present a uniform scene of small eminences of black rock, where nature cannot, by any power of art, be forced to produce vegetation. The interior of the city resembles in some respects the towns of Holland, having canals with rows of trees along their margin, regularly clipped after the Dutch fashion. The Danes besieged it in 1788, and must have taken it, with the king of Sweden in person, but for the interference of the British minister. In 1802 nearly a fourth part of the city was consumed by a fire. It is 180 miles SW of Orebro. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 57 42 N.

GOTHLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the E by Sweden Proper, E and S by the Baltic, and W by the Sound, the German ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation, celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had its origin from the Getæ, or Tartars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when they were united to Sweden. It includes nine provinces and the isles of Gothland and Oeland.

GOTHLAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 miles from N to S, and 25 in its greatest breadth. From its form and situation it has obtained the name of the *Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile, and there are fine woods of oak and pine, quarries of excellent stone, and very good limestone. Wisby is the capital.

GOTHLAND, EAST, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the Baltic on the E and Lake Wetter on the W, 80 miles long and 70 broad. The soil is fertile, and produces abundance of all sorts of grain. It has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, iron-mines, and quarries of stone and marble. The chief town is Nordkoping.

GOTHLAND, WEST, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the lakes Wetter and Wenner, 130 miles long and from 25 to 70 broad. The soil and produce are similar to E

Gethland. The chief town is Gotheburg.

GOTTINGEN, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, subject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II of Great Britain founded a university; and it has an extensive library, the bounty of George III. There are also many other literary institutions, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Leine, 25 miles NE of Cassel. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

GOTTINGEN, NEW, a town of the state of Georgia, in Burke county, on the w bank of the Savannah, 18 miles E of Waynesborough.

GOTTLEUBE, a mine-town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on a river of its name, 18 miles SSE of Dresden.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein-Gottorp. Here is an old palace, formerly the ducal residence, from which the ducal line, formed by Adolphus, son of Frederic I, was denominated Holstein-Gottorp, which still subsists in the person of the emperor of Russia. Gottorp is seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, four miles WSW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 54 36 N.

GOTTSEBERG, a town of Silesia, formerly celebrated for its silver mines, which are now exhausted. It is 16 miles SSW of Schweidnitz.

GOTTSCHÉE, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, 17 miles NNE of Fiume.

GOVAN, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the river Clyde, at the influx of the Kelvin, five miles W of Glasgow, and six E by S of Renfrew.

GOUDA, or **TURGOW**, a strong town of S Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. Great quantities of yarn and tow are made here, also good cheese and tobacco-pipes. It is seated on the Yssel, eight miles NE of Rotterdam.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW of Maidstone, and 44 SE of London.

GOVERNULO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincio, 12 miles SE of Mantua.

GOURA, or **GURA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Posenania. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 52 1 N.

GOUSAINCOURT, a town of France,

in the department of Meuse, 15 miles NE of Verdun.

GOURDON, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 18 miles NW of Cahors.

GOURNAY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Epte, 24 miles E of Rouen.

GOUROCK, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a bay of the frith of Clyde, two miles W of Greenock.

GOZI, or **GOZES**, an island of the Mediterranean, to the S of the straits of Candia, 12 miles from fort Selino.

GOZO, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, five miles NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island. It is eight miles long and four broad, more equally fertile than Malta, and contains six villages.

GRABOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, seated on the Elda, 24 miles S by E of Schwerin.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a town of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, 100 miles W by S of Valladolid. Lon. 89 40 W, lat. 14 30 N.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or Western islands. Its inhabitants are about 300, and its produce is wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

GRADISCA, a fortified town of Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, seated on the Save, 20 miles SW of Pošega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

GRADISCA, a strong town of Austrian Friuli, on the confines of Carinthia, capital of a county united with Gorz, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Lifonzo, six miles SW of Gorz. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 46 2 N.

GRADO, a town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

GRAHAM'S MUIR, a field three miles SE of Falkirk, in Scotland, celebrated for being the spot where Sir William Wallace, in 1298, cut his way through the midst of his victorious enemies.

GRAITZ, or **GREITZ**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, with a castle on a rocky mountain, and another in the town. It has manufactures of stuff, and is situate on the Elster, between mountains and woods, 10 miles N of Plauen.

GRAMAT, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles NNE of Cahors.

GRAMMONT, a town of Flanders,

seated on the Dender, 18 miles NE of Tournay.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of hills in Scotland, which extends, in a NE direction, from the mountain Benlomond, in Dumfriesshire, through the counties of Perth, Angus, and Kincardine, to Aberdeen; and thence, in a NW direction, through the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Murray, and on the borders of Inverness. They take their name from a single hill, the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians. Their height varies from 1400 to 3500 feet above the level of the sea, but Benlomond, Benlawers, Cairngorm, and several others, are still higher.

GRAMPOUND, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, and is seated on the Fal, 40 miles SW of Launceston, and 244 W by S of London.

GRAN, a town of Lower Hungary, and an archbishop's see; seated near the confluence of the Gran with the Danube, 50 miles ESE of Presburg. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 47 46 N.

GRANADA, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, 175 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the W and N by Andalusia, E by Murcia, and S by the Mediterranean. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silkworms. The forests produce gum-trees, palm-trees, and oaks.

GRANADA, a city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, and an archbishop's see. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts, in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms, that it is like a labyrinth. In the third is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent. The walls and gates, and the aqueducts, are mostly destroyed; and its trade is feebly carried on, without encouragement or protection. The inhabitants

are not more than 50,000, and half of them are lawyers, ecclesiastics, and beggars. It is seated on the Xenil, near the influx of the Oro, 125 miles SW of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

GRANADA, an island of the W Indies, the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. It is 20 miles long and 13 broad, finely wooded, and the soil suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1762, confirmed to the English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and caused an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796. St. George is the capital.

GRANADA, a city of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccanniers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake Nicagura, on which it is seated, 60 miles SE of Leon de Nicagura. Lon. 86 36 W, lat. 12 5 N.

GRANADA, New, an extensive country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by the Pacific ocean, N by Terra Firma, S by Peru, and E by a country which stretches along the banks of the Oronoko, and is little known. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its valleys is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is Santa Fé de Bagota.

GRANADILLAS, or **GRANADINES**, a cluster of islands in the W Indies, dependent on Granada, and situated between that island and St. Vincent. They are upward of 20 in number, most of them fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The most considerable is Carinaon.

GRANBY, a small town of S Carolina, seated on the Congaree, on the contrary side to Columbia, about a mile below that city. It is noted for a curious bridge, whose arches are supported by wooden pillars, strongly secured in iron-work, fixed in the solid rock; the centre

arch is 100 feet wide, to give passage for large trees which are brought down by the floods.

GRANDCOURT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the lake of Neuchâtel, seven miles NW of Fribourg.

GRANDMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. Near it was a celebrated abbey, suppressed in 1769, after the death of the then professed members. It is 15 miles NNE of Limoges.

GRANDPRE, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Ayre, 32 miles E of Rheims.

GRANGEMOUTH, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, at the junction of the Great Canal with the river Carron, four miles NE of Falkirk. Upward of 40,000 tons are annually entered here, belonging either to the foreign or coasting trade.

GRANIC, or **GRANICUS**, a small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida near the ruins of ancient Troy, and runs into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampaco. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the great, with 30,000 Macedonians, defeated Darius and 600,000 Persians.

GRANSEE, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, 30 miles NNW of Berlin.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the lake of Neuchâtel, 16 miles WSW of Neuchâtel.

GRANTHAM, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a church with a high spire, which seems to lean on one side. Four miles W of this place, on a lofty eminence, is Belvoir castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up there. Grantham is seated on the Witham, 20 miles S by W of Lincoln, and 110 N by W of London. Lon. 0° 36' W, lat. 52° 59' N.

GRANVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Manche, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain, 15 miles S by E of Coutances, and 18½ W of Paris.

GRASELLA, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 20 miles SW of Narbonne, and 15 WNW of Perpignan.

GRASLITZ, a mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Sazs, famous for its ma-

nufactures of brass, 15 miles NW of Elbogen.

GRASMERE-WATER, a small lake of Westmorland, to the W of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the lake. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village.

GRASON, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, 15 miles long and two broad. Lon. 18° 2' E, lat. 60° 12' N.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Var, and lately a bishop's see. It has a trade in dry fruit, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather, and is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W by S of Nice.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountain Courbiere, 18 miles SE of Carcassonne.

GRATELEY, a village in Hampshire, on the SE side of Quarley hill, four miles WSW of Andover. Here, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility. Near it is a great Roman camp, and on Quarley hill is a large British camp.

GRATZ, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Lower Sturia, and a bishop's see. Here are many palaces, a university, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, which is united with the town by a bridge. It is seated on the Muer, 88 miles SSW of Vienna. Lon. 15° 20' E, lat. 47° 9' N.

GRAUDENZ, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 15 miles N by E of Culm.

GRAVE, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, on the left bank of the Maëse, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles SSW of Nimeguen.

GRAVEDONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the NW side of the lake of Como, 28 miles N of Como.

GRAVELINES, a strong seaport of France, in the department of Nord, seated at the mouth of the Aa, defended by Fort Philip, 12 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2° 13' E, lat. 50° 59' N.

GRAVENAU, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, on the river Sag, 16 miles N of Passau.

GRAVENMACHEREN. See **GRAS-VENMACHEREN**.

GRAVENWERT, a town of Bavaria, in the upper palatinate, 17 miles N of Amberg.

GRAYESANDE, a town of S Holland, where the ancient counts of Holland resided. It is about four miles from the sea, and six W by S of Delft.

GRAVESEND, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, and a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. A great part of it was burnt down, with the church, in 1727: the latter was rebuilt as one of the 50 new-churches. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. The latter place is a mile E of the other, and has a blockhouse over against Tilbury fort. They were incorporated by queen Elizabeth; but, long before, Richard I had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats. Gravesend is famous for asparagus; and the chief employment of the labouring people is the spinning of hemp, to make nets and ropes. It is 22 miles ESE of London.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 32 miles SW of Bari.

GRAULHET, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles NW of Castres.

GRAY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. It has a trade in iron, and is seated on the Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon.

GRAY, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 15 miles N by W of Portland.

GRAYTHROCK, a town in Essex, a market on Thursday, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London.

GREBENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the river Hesse, 10 miles NNW of Cassel.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe which contains Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

GREEN, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Androscoggin, 39 miles N of Portland.

GREEN, a river of Kentucky, which rises in Mercer county; and flows W and N into the Ohio, where its mouth is 200 yards wide. It is navigable 150 miles; and near it are a number of salt springs, and three ponds of bitumen. Vast quantities of mire are found in the

caves on its banks; and many of the settlers make gunpowder.

GREENLAND, a general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching toward the north pole, and likewise some islands to the N of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into West and East Greenland. W Greenland was discovered in the ninth century by the Norwegians, who planted colonies there. The communication with that country, after a long interruption, was renewed in the 17th century. Some zealous Lutheran and Moravian missionaries ventured to settle in this frozen and uncultivated region. From them we learn, that the NW coast of Greenland is separated from America by a very narrow strait; that, at the bottom of the bay into which this strait conducts, it is highly probable that they are united; that the inhabitants of the two countries have some intercourse; and that the Esquimaux of America perfectly resemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of living, and language. E Greenland was, for a long time, considered as a part of the continent of W Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between 9 and 20 E lon. and 76 46 and 80 30 N lat. It was discovered, in 1533, by sir Hugh Wiloughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W or E Greenland are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen seas, the English and others often repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See SPITZBERGEN.

GREENLAW, a town of Scotland, capital of Berwickshire, though a small place, seated on the Blackadder, seven miles SW of Doune, and 49 SE of Edinburgh.

GREENOCK, a seaport of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, with a small fort for the defence of the harbour. Here are several dry docks, and ship-building is much followed; but the manufactures are small, compared with the size of the town. It has a great trade, and the fisheries, particularly for herrings, are attended to by the merchants, who also carry on

the Newfoundland fisheries to a great extent. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 17,458. It is 24 miles w by n of Glasgow. Lon. 4 47 w, lat. 55 56 n.

GREENSBOROUGH, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Green county, 60 miles NNW of Louisville. Lon. 82 35 w, lat. 33 15 n.

GREENSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Westmorland county. It has a trade in flour, and is seated on a hill, 30 miles e by s of Pittsburg. Lon. 79 45 w, lat. 40 8 n.

GREENSTED, a village in Essex, one mile w of Ongar, remarkable for its little church (built prior to the Conquest) the walls of which are formed of the trunks of trees.

GREENVILLE, a town of S Carolina, in Darlington county, capital of Cheraw district. It is situate on the w side of Great Pedee river, 85 miles NE of Columbia. Lon. 79 55 w, lat. 34 30 n.

GREENVILLE, a town of N Carolina, chief of Pitt county, with a seminary, called Pitt Academy. It is seated on the river Tar, 25 miles SE of Tarborough, and 75 E by S of Raleigh.

GREENVILLE, a town of Tennessee, in Greene county. Five miles s by w of it is Greenville college. It is seated on the Nolachucky, 65 miles E of Knoxville.

GREENVILLE, a town and fort of the state of Ohio. The fort will accommodate 2,000 men, and was built, in 1793, by general Wayne, who here concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations in 1795. It is seated on the NW branch of the Great Miami, 70 miles N by w of Cincinnati. Lon. 85 5 w, lat. 39 58 n.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for a magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, and a royal observatory in a delightful park. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by sir James Thornhill. The observatory was built by Charles II, on the summit of a hill, called Flamsteed hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal; and the English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI died, and queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born: it has been long pulled down, and on part of its site now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the

park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk's College, for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; also an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College. In 1779, the chapel of the hospital, the dining-hall, and eight wards were destroyed by fire; but the whole was soon rebuilt. Greenwich is seated on the Thames, five miles SE of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 51 29 N.

GREENWICH, a town of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, on the NW bank of Cohanzey creek, three miles from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 15 SE of Salem.

GREENWICH, EAST, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town in Kent county. It is noted for making good cider, carries on the fisheries to advantage, and sends some vessels to the W India. It stands on the NW part of Narraganset bay, 16 miles S of Providence. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 41 35 N.

GREIFEN, a town of Switzerland, on a small lake of its name, nine miles ESE of Zurich.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, with a fortress on a mountain. It is celebrated for its linen manufactures, and seated on the Queiss, 28 miles WSW of Lignitz.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the river Rega, 16 miles E of Camin.

GREIFFENHAGEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the river Oder, 12 miles S of Stettin.

GREIFSWALDE. See **GRIPSWALD**.

GREIN, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 28 miles E of Lintz.

GREITZ. See **GRATZ**.

GRENOBLE, a city of France, capital of the department of Isere. The bishop's see, with a fortified castle. The cathedral is a fine building; and the cathedral church is adorned with a curious spire. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perriere, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S of Chambery. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 12 N.

GREUNA, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk, and on the borders of Cumberland, nine miles NW of Carlisle. It has been long noted as the resort of the young persons in England, who choose to be married notwithstanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians.

GREVENBRICH, a town of France in the department of Rher, lately of Ger-

many, in the duchy of Jülich; seated on the river Riff, 10 miles ~~sw~~ of Jülich.

GREVENMACHEREN, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Moselle, in a country producing excellent wine, 14 miles ENE of Luxemburg.

GREUSSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Helbe, 15 miles N of Erfurt.

GRIMAUD, a town of France, in the department of Var, 12 miles sw of Frejus.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, six miles N of Brussels.

GRIMMA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Mulda, 14 miles SE of Leipzig.

GRIMMEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, 14 miles S of Stralsund.

GRIMPEL, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 17 miles SE of Treves.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a seaport and borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has a large church, like a cathedral. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, is but indifferent, being almost choked up. It is 35 miles NE of Lincoln, and 170 N of London. Lon. 06 E, lat. 53 34 N.

GRINDELWALD, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated among mountains, at the foot of a celebrated glacier, 25 miles SE of Thun.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory gained over the Scots, in 1258, by the earl of Northumberland and his army, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a rising ground, near Grindon, are four upright stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in that action.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday, 20 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of London.

GRIPSWALD, a strong town of Swedish Pomerania, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated near the Baltic sea, 14 miles W of Wolgast. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 50 4 N.

GRISONS, a province of Switzerland, bounded on the S by Milan and Venice, E and N by Tyrol, and W by the Swiss cantons and the bailliage of Bellinzona. The Valteline, and the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio, are subject to the Grisons. The country was divided into

three leagues, namely the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions; each of them had a distinct internal government, and they were connected as one republic by an annual diet held alternately at the towns of Coire, Ilanz, and Davos. But in 1798, the constitution was changed by the French, and the country made an additional canton of Switzerland. The inhabitants, amounting to about 250,000, are partly Calvinists and partly Catholics; but the former are most numerous. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan. The capital is Coire.

GRODNO, the principal town, though not the capital, of Lithuania. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden. In the new palace, built by Augustus III, the diets were sometimes held; particularly the last, in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland: and here, in 1795, Stanislaus III formally resigned his crown. Grodno is now subject to Russia. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 125 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

GROHNDE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Near it is a monument of stone, erected in memory of a battle fought here in 1411. It is seated on the Weser, nine miles S of Hamelin.

GROLL, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland. A duty is collected here on all merchandise passing through it for Germany. It is seated on the Slinghe, 23 miles E by S of Zutphen.

GRONINGEN, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the E by E Friesland, W by Friesland, N by the German ocean, and S by Overijssel. It is divided into two parts, called Groningen and Omelandt. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses.

GRONINGEN, a city of the United Provinces, capital of the province of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the river Hun-

and Az, and has a communication by a canal, with a bay of the German Ocean, at the distance of 10 miles. It is 90 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 53 12 N.

GROBSSA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 50 miles in circumference.

GROSSETO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a castle, situate near the sea, 30 miles SW of Sienna.

GROSSHAYN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, and stands on the Roder, eight miles N of Meissen.

GROTGAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a province of its name. The forests round this town are the joint property of all the inhabitants. It is 19 miles NW of Neisse. Lon. 17 28 E, lat. 50 38 N.

GROTKAU, a town of Serbia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 45 10 N.

GROTON, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, five miles W of New London city. On the bank of the Thames, opposite the city, is fort Griswold, memorable for being stormed, in 1781, by Benedict Arnold, after he had become a traitor to his country. The town was burnt at the same time.

GRONYE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Coruna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, which gives name to a principality, in the duchy of Brunswick. The castle is now in ruins. It is seven miles SW of Einbeck, the capital of the principality.

GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, where the kings of the Merovingian race and Charlemagne held their court. It is 10 miles E of Gießen.

GRUNBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, surrounded with vineyards. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a great trade in vinegar and dried fruits. It is 30 miles NW of Glogau.

GRUNDF, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz, four miles W of Hildesheim.

GRUNNHAYN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a trade in copper and lead, and is 16 miles S by W of Chemnitz.

GRUNNINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Bode, seven miles NW of Halberstadt.

GRUNWISSEN, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on an elevated rock, 20 miles SE of Zurich.

GRUNSTADT, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 22 miles NNW of Spire, and 28 S of Mentz.

GRUYERE, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle on a hill, 15 miles SW of Friburg.

GRYFF, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains at the SW angle of Renfrewshire, runs over several precipices into the lower country, and, after receiving the Black Cart and White Cart, enters the Clyde, about a mile below Renfrew.

GUACOCINGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Angelos, 30 miles SE of Mexico.

GUADALAJARA, or **NEW GALICIA**, one of the three audiences of New Spain, bounded on the N by New Mexico, E and S by the audience of Mexico, and W by the gulf of California and the Pacific ocean, extending 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It is divided into the provinces of Guadalajara Proper, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chantelan, and Xalisco. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines.

GUADALAJARA, or **GUADALAXARA**, the capital of the province and audience of Guadalajara, in New Spain. It is a bishop's see, and situate on the Baranja, 217 miles WNW of Mexico. Lon. 104 0 W, lat. 21 15 N.

GUADALAJARA, or **GUADALAXARA**, a town of Spain, in the Kingdom of Castile, seated on the Henares, 30 miles NE of Madrid.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Arragon, crosses the province of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, with a celebrated convent; seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 miles S by N of Truxillo.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the W India, between Antigua and Dominica. It is divided into two parts by a narrow strait, called the Salt River. At this place the land on each side is not above four miles broad, and by this strait the sea on the NW communicates with that on the SE. The SW part is 60 miles

long and 24 broad; and the NE part is much the same. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. On this island is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur; and on its E side are two mouths, which open into a pit of sulphur: the blacks who sell brimstone fetch it from this pit. The French settled on this island in 1632. It was taken by the English in 1759, but restored in 1763; again taken by the English in 1794, but retaken the same year. Basseterre is the capital.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Spain, which rises in the S part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and enters the bay of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a great trade in cheese, and is seated on the Guadarama, 25 miles NW of Madrid.

GUADIANA, a river which rises in New Castile, in Spain, crosses Estremadura, into Portugal, and separating Algarve from Andalusia, enters the bay of Cadiz.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see, 30 miles E of Granada.

GUADRAMIRO, a town of Spain, in Leon, 33 miles WSW of Salamanca.

GUALDO, a town of Italy, in Ancona, which was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1751. It is eight miles NW of Nocera.

GUAM, the chief of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific ocean, 100 miles in circumference. The Spaniards have a garrison here; but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be skilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and has several good harbours. Umata is the capital. Lon. 143 15 E, lat. 13 10 N.

GUAMANGA, a city of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is famous for sweetmeats; and near it are mines of gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and quicksilver. It is 180 miles ESE of Lima. Lon. 74 5 W, lat. 13 30 S.

GUANAHANI, or **CAT ISLAND**, one of the Bahama islands, the first land of America discovered by Columbus, in 1491, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 24 30 N.

GUANUCO, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, that abounds in all the necessaries of life. It is 172 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 9 55 S.

GUANTAVELCA, a rich town of Peru, in a country abounding with famous mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles ENE of Pisca. Lon. 74 39 W, lat. 12 36 S.

GUARA, a town of Peru, in a jurisdiction of the same name. Here is a large tower, with a gate, and a kind of redoubt, erected before a stone bridge over the river Guara. Near the town are many ruinous remains of the edifices of the incas. It is seated near the mouth of the river, 100 miles NNW of Lima. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 10 58 S.

GUARCO. See **CAGNETE**.

GUARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the Strait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 5 E, lat. 11 46 N.

GUARDAMAR, a seaport of Spain, in Valentia, at the mouth of the Segura. The chief trade consists in the exportation of salt. It is 17 miles SSW of Alicante. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 38 7 N.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDA**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see. It is strong by nature and art, and has a stately cathedral, 138 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 21 N.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 21 miles NE of Molise.

GUARMOY, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbour, 170 miles NNW of Lima. Lon. 77 43 W, lat. 10 15 S.

GUASTALLA, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a small duchy, included in that of Parma, with an ancient decayed castle. Here the Austrians attacked the French in 1734, and were repulsed with the loss of 5000 men. It is seated near the river Po, 14 miles NE of Parma.

GUASTECA. See **PANUCO**.

GUASTO, or **VASTO**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano.

GUATIMALA, one of the three audiences of New Spain, bounded on the NW by the audience of Mexico, NE by the gulf of Mexico, SE by the isthmus of Darien, and SW by the Pacific ocean. It is 750 miles long and 450 broad, and subdivided into the provinces of Guatimala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a considerable extent.

GUATIMALA, the capital of the audience and province of Guatimala, in New Spain, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is situate not far from the

Isle of St. Jago de Guatemala, the former capital, which was destroyed, in 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from a neighbouring volcano. By this earthquake 120,000 persons are supposed to have perished. Guatemala is 600 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 92 21 W, lat. 13 40 N.

GUAXACA, a province of New Spain, bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N, and by the Pacific ocean on the S. It is fertile in wheat, maize, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

GUAXACA, or ANTEQUIERRA, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Guaxaca, and a bishop's see. It is noted for fine sweetmeats and chocolate; and has a noble cathedral and several rich convents. It is 160 miles E of Acapulco. Lon. 98 30 W, lat. 17 25 N.

GUAYAQUIL, a city and seaport of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It is defended by three strong forts, and situate on the river Guayaquil, near its entrance into the bay of Guayaquil. This place is famous for a shellfish, called *turbine*, no larger than a nut, which produces a purple reckoned to exceed all others in the world; and with it the threads of cotton, ribands, laces, &c. are dyed. The commerce of this city is considerable. It is 140 miles SSW of Quito. Lon. 79 26 W, lat. 1 0 S.

GUBEN, a town of Lusatia, capital of a circle of its name, which yields great quantities of excellent red wine. It is seated on the Lubbe, near its conflux with the Neissa, 24 miles NE of Cobus. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 51 58 N.

GUBIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 31 miles S of Urbino.

GUDENSHERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 10 miles SSW of Cassel.

GUERANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire. It has a considerable trade in white salt, and is three miles from the Atlantic, and 40 W by N of Nantes. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 47 20 N.

GUERCHE, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 20 miles E of Rennes.

GUERRE, a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse. It is seated on the Gartampe, 35 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

GURGELA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, 80 miles S of Mount Atlas. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 31 45 N.

GUERNSEY, an island off the N coast

of France, subject to England. It is of a round form, 10 miles in circumference, and naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws. Port St. Pierre is the chief town. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 49 30 N.

GUETA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 70 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 40 22 N.

GUVETLAN. See SOCONUSCO.

GUGLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Zaber, 18 miles N of Stutgard.

GUIANA, a country of S America, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the rivers Oronoko and Amazon, and to the N of Amazonia. The Portuguese possess the part adjoining the river Amazon; the French, the small colony of Cayenne; the Dutch, Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and Ilesquido; and the Spaniards, the part next the Oronoko. The greatest heat takes place in October, and continues to March: this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. Dutch Guiana is every where level, and so low, that, during the rainy seasons, it is usually covered with water near two feet in height. This renders the soil so rich, that, on the surface, for 12 inches in depth, it is a stratum of perfect manure, and, as such, has been transported to Barbadoes. On the banks of the Ilesquibo, 30 crops of ratan canes have been raised successively; whereas, in the W India islands, not more than two are ever expected from the richest land. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by blacks, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers.

GUIARA, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66 5 W, lat. 10 35 N.

GUIENNE, a late province of France, 160 miles long and 85 broad, on the SW coast, of which Bourdeaux was the capital. It now forms the department of Gironde, and that of Lot and Garonne.

GUILFORD, a borough in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, on the side of a hill, and had a cattle, now in ruins. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here.

It is a well-built town, with two churches, and governed by a mayor. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much timber and corn are carried upon it. It is 23 miles wsw of Croydon, and 30 sw of London. Lon. o 29 W, lat. 51 15 N.

GUILFORD, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, situate on a bay in Long Island sound, 15 miles E by S of Newhaven.

GUILLAIN, St. a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haine, six miles W of Mons.

GUILLESTRE, a town and castle of France, in the department of Upper Alps, nine miles NE of Embrun.

GUIMARAENS, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, which has formerly been the residence of its kings. It is divided into the old and new town, the former situate on an eminence, surrounded with walls. Here is a manufacture of linen in high estimation. The public buildings are magnificent, and the collegiate church is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. It is 10 miles SE of Braga. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 35 N.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies within the tropic of Cancer, between 12 W and 8 E lon. and is divided into the Upper and Lower. The first comprehends Sierra Leone, the Grain-coast, the Tooth-coast, the Gold-coast, the Slave-coast (which includes Whidah and Ardrah) and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans. The natives in general go almost naked, and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The commodities purchased here, are gum-seneca, at Senegal; rice and maize, on the Grain-coast; elephants teeth, on the Tooth-coast; the greatest plenty of gold, on the Gold-coast; and all, in general, supply slaves, a trade which commenced in 1517. The English, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French, have factories upon this coast. There are many little states, whose chiefs the sailors dignify with the name of king; but very few deserve that title. They are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other.

GUINEA, New, an island of the S Pacific ocean, to the N of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait.

The land in general is low, but covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and plantain-tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, common to the islands in the S Pacific ocean, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders. This island, which is long and narrow, extends ss from the equator to 12 S lat. and from 131 to 153 E lon.

GUINGAMP, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, seated on the Trieux, 13 miles S of Treguier.

GUIRGEVOW, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a fort, seated on the N bank of the Danube, 60 miles SE of Bucharest.

GUISE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 miles E of St. Quentin, and 95 NE of Paris.

GUMBINNEN, a town of E Prussia, capital of the Lithuanian department. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated on the Pissa, 75 miles E by S of Konigsberg. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 54 34 N.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Neuberg, situate on the Brenz, near the Danube, 17 miles wsw of Donawert.

GUNTOOR, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilla, the southernmost of the four English Circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending more than 30 miles along the bay of Bengal. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It is subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

GUNTZBERG, a town of Suabia, capital of the margravate of Burgau, with a castle. It stands on the river Gunz, near its confluence with the Danube, 14 miles E by N of Ulm. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 48 24 N.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Ansbach, seated on the Altmul, near a forest, 10 miles SSE of Ansbach.

GURAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with good cloth manufactures, and a great trade in corn. In 1759 it was reduced to ashes by the Russians. It stands on an eminence, by the river Barch, 19 miles E of Glogau.

GURGIATAN. See **GEORGIA**.

GUZARIE, a town of Russia, in the government of Astracan, seated near the Caspian sea, between the mouths of the Ural, 270 miles E by N of Astracan. Lon. 52 50 E, lat. 46 12 N.

GUAX, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the river Gurk, 20 miles N by W of Clagenfurt.

GURKFELD, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a hill, situate on the Save, 22 miles SSE of Celley.

GURRAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the province Allahabad, situate near the river Nerbuddah, 168 miles SSW of Allahabad. Lon. 80 23 E, lat. 23 9 N.

GURRUMCONDA, a town of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the nizam of the Decan in 1799. It is 73 miles NE of Bangalore, and 112 WNW of Madras. Lon. 78 36 E, lat. 13 47 N.

GUSTROW, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant palace, in which the dukes sometimes reside. It is situate on the Nebel, 25 miles ENE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 47 N.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E side of the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 25 miles E by S of Bressburg. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 48 10 N.

GUTSKOW, a town of Swedish Pomerania, in a county of the same name, seated on the Peene, nine miles SSW of Gripswald.

GUZERAT, a province of Hindoostan, which is a peninsula, 200 miles long and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own; but the largest and finest part is included within the extensive empire of the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

GWALIOR, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Gohud, situate on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat on the top, with sides so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part, and from 100 to 300 feet in height from the plain below. The rampart conforms to the sides of the precipice all around; and the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock, defended on the one side by the country by a wall and bastions. The area within is full of

noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the NW foot of a mountain is the town, pretty large, and well built, the houses all of stone. This fortress is considered as the Gibraltar of the East; but, in 1780, major Popham took it by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 26 9 N.

GYPHORN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated at the junction of the Iser with the Aller, 18 miles N of Brunswick.

H.

HAAG, a town of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a hill, 26 miles E by N of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 7 N.

HACHA. See **RIO DE LA HACHA**.

HACHENBURG, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn, with a castle, 18 miles N of Coblentz.

HACKETSTOWN, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, seated on the Mulconecunk, 22 miles W by N of Morristown.

HACKINSACK, a town of New Jersey, chief of Bergen county, with a Dutch and an episcopal church, and a flourishing academy. It is situate on a river of the same name, 20 miles NW of New York.

HACKNEY, a populous village in Middlesex, to the NE of London, and the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers: hence the origin of the name of the hackney-coaches of London.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, near the river Elbe, 22 miles NW of Mentz.

HADDAM, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, on the W side of Connecticut river, 18 miles N by E of Saybrook.

HADDINGTON, a borough of Scotland, capital of the county of the same name. It consists of four principal streets, which intersect each other at nearly right angles, and has a considerable manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Part of a monastery here is occupied as a parish church; and at a small distance are the ruins of a nunnery. Haddington is seated on the Tyne, 18 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 54 48 W, lat. 55 57 N.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or **EAST LO-**

TRAN, a county of Scotland, 23 miles long and 15 where broadest; bounded on the w by Edinburghshire, n by the frith of Forth, e by the German ocean, and s by Berwickshire. The soil is, in many places, doubly productive; rich crops are raised on the surface, and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is mountainous, comprehending the n side of Lammermuir hills; but these high grounds feed many sheep.

HÄNDESLÉBEN, a seaport of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a strong citadel, on a small island, in a narrow bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

HADLEY, a town in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufactures; and it had a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is seated on the Bret, 20 miles SE of Bury, and 64 NE of London.

HADLEY, a village in Essex, five miles SW of Rochford. Here are some considerable ruins of a castle, on the brow of a steep hill, on a channel of the Thames between Canvey island and the shore.

HADLEY, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 97 miles W of Boston.

HADRAMAUT, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of a province of the same name. It is 360 miles ENE of Mocha.

HAGARSTOWN. See **ELISABETH-TOWN**.

HAGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck. It has manufactures of cloth, and stands on the Volme, 13 miles S of Dortmund.

HAGENBACH, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 miles SSE of Landau.

HAGENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 15 miles W by N of Hanover.

HAGIAR, a town of Arabia Deserta, 87 miles N of Medina. Lon. 39 25 E, lat. 25 30 N.

HAGUE, a town of the United Provinces, in S Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in the magnificence of its palaces, the beauty of its streets, the pleasantness of its situation, and the politeness of its inhabitants, who are estimated at above 36,000. It is seated two miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling on the

seashore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and it is the county, though not the capital, of the United Provinces. The French took possession of Hague, January 23, 1795. It is 10 miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N.

HAGUENAU, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a citadel; seated on the Motter, 15 miles N of Strasburg.

HAIMBURG, a town of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 30 miles E of Vienna.

HAIN, or **GROSSENHAYN**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Rhedar, 16 miles NW of Dresden.

HAI-NAN, a considerable island off the China sea, to the N of the gulf of CochinChina, and to the S of the province of Quang-tong, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The soil of the N part is level; but in the S and S are mountains, among which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but the common sort of apes are gray, and very ugly. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, short and deformed, and of a copper colour: they are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. Hiun-tcheou is the capital.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, NW by Flanders, W by Artois, S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and E by the territories of Liege and Namur. It was divided into Austrian and French Hainault; the latter was included in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the former has since been annexed to that country, and constitutes the department of Jemmappe.

HAINAULT, a forest in Essex, SE of Epping forest, supposed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands. In this forest is a celebrated oak, known through many centuries by the name of Fairlop. Beneath its shade, which overpreads an

area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has been long held on the 22d of July.

HAINBURG, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 20 miles wsw of Amberg.

HAINGEN, a town of Suabia, on the rivulet Lauter, 12 miles N of Buchau.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, which was formerly a bishopric. The cathedral is a superb structure; and here are three regular abbeys, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Hothem, 32 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 11 17 E, lat. 51 56 N.

HALDENSLEBEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Olra, 12 miles N of Magdeburg.

HALDENSTEIN, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, seated near the Rhine, four miles N of Coire.

HALEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Geet, 17 miles ENE of Louvain.

HALES, a village in Gloucestershire, two miles NE of Winchcomb; noted for the remains of its abbey, which formerly was very magnificent, and had great privileges.

HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcestershire, six miles E of Stonebridge. The poet Shenstone was born and buried here; and near it is the much admired seat of Leafowes, in the decoration of which his whole fortune was spent.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in linen yarn and sailcloth, and about the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 miles NE of Ipswich and 101 of London.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by captain Cook on account of the number of fine fish of that name caught here. It is seven leagues in circumference, and very low and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

HALIFAX, an inland district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgcomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash.

HALIFAX, a town of N Carolina, capital of the district and county of its name, 17 miles on the Roanoke, in a rich country, 70 miles NE of Raleigh. Lon. 77 18 W, lat. 36 14 N.

HALIFAX, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name, 25 miles W of Mecklenburg. Lon. 79 17 W, lat. 36 43 N.

HALIFAX, a city and the capital of Nova Scotia. It stands on the W side of Chebucto bay, which is large enough to shelter a thousand men of war. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber; the streets are parallel and at right angles. At the N extremity is the king's yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. It is 789 miles NE of New York. Lon. 62 30 W, lat. 44 45 N.

HALIFAX, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a very large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and the inhabitants are principally employed in the woollen manufacture. This town is the great mart for broad and narrow cloths, tammies, shalloons, calamancons, everlastings, &c. It has a market-house, called the New Piece Hall, and various others for particular goods. The church is a fine Gothic building, but being too small for the congregation, an act has lately been obtained for the erection of a new church. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 8886. It is seated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder, 40 miles wsw of York, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HALITZ, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. Since 1773 it has been included in the new kingdom of Galicia. It is seated on the Dniester, 46 miles S of Lemberg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, on the W coast of Gothland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth. The country is in general mountainous, with considerable woods of oak and birch. Halmstadt is the capital.

HALLATON, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE of Leicester, and 90 N by E of London.

HALLE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university. It has large salt-works, and manufactures of starch, linen, and flannel. It is seated on the Saale, 18 miles NNW of Leipzig, and 46 SSE of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 51 32 N.

HALLE, a town of Suabia, noted for its salt-pits, and the famous protestant league concluded here in 1610. It is

feated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 miles NE of Stuttgart.

HALLÉ, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, famous for its salt-mine; seated on the Inn, six miles ENE of Inspruck.

HALLÉ, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Senne, eight miles SSW of Brussels.

HALLEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg; seated on the Salza, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, eight miles SSE of Salzburg.

HALLERSPRING, a town of Lower Saxohy, in the principality of Calenberg, at the source of the Haller, 14 miles SSW of Hanover.

HALMSTADT, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland. Here are flourishing woollen manufactures, and a profitable salmon-fishery. It stands at the mouth of the Nissa, on a bay of the Categate, 70 miles SSE of Gotheburg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

HALSTEAD, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of bays and says. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Coln, 16 miles W of Chelmsford, and 47 NE of London.

HALTEREN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 miles SW of Munster.

HALTON, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It has an ancient castle, which belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and maintains a large jurisdiction round it, by the name of Halton Fee. It is seated near the Mersey, 13 miles NE of Chester, and 184 NNW of London.

HALVA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, eight miles S of Fez.

HAM, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Marck. It is a place of good trade, and has extensive bleaching-grounds. In 1761, the French were defeated near this place by the troops of Brunswick. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Lipstadt. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 51 40 N.

HAM, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a strong castle, seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

HAM, a village in Surry, one mile from Kingston. Near it is Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomson and other poets.

HAM, WEST, a village in Essex, on the river Lea, four miles E by N of London. Here are the remains of an opulent abbey, founded in 1135.

HAMAH, a town of Syria, the residence of the schek, with the title of

emir. The best houses, the mosques, and the castle, are built of black and white stones. The river Asfi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle, and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the solid rock. The inhabitants have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is seated among hills, 78 miles SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

HAMAMET, a town of Barbary, on a gulf of the same name, 45 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles NE of Christiania. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 60 30 N.

HAMARS, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 13 miles SSW of Caen.

HAMBACH, a town of France; in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Rur, five miles SE of Juliers.

HAMBURG, an imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the old and the new town; both nearly of an equal size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within.

The principal streets of the old town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alster; and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks, planted with rows of trees. The town, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, and a handsome exchange. The inhabitants are estimated at 120,000. The religion is Lutheran, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altona, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Beside the five principal churches, there are 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure. Hamburg is 11 miles SE of the mouth of the Elbe in the German ocean, and 55 NE of Bremen. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 53 34 N.

HAMBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Burke county, on the E side of the

Schuylkill, 70 miles NNW of Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, 20 miles NE of Newtown, and 60 NW of Newark.

HAMELSBURG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Fulda, seated on the Saale, 15 miles WNW of Schweinfurt.

HAMELIN, a strong town of Lower Saxony, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key. Here are manufactures of stuffs, silks, and stockings. It is situate at the confluence of the Hamel with the Weser, 25 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 52 5 N.

HAMI, a country of Chinese Tartary, surrounded by deserts, yet accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Its rice and fruits, particularly the melons and dried raisins, are in high esteem in China. It is a kingdom, tributary to that country; and its capital is of the same name, 1040 miles NW of Peking. Lon. 93 44 E, lat. 42 55 N.

HAMILTON, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Hawkins, Knox, Jefferson, Sevier, and Blount. The chief town is Knoxville, the capital of the state.

HAMILTON, a town of New York, in Albany county, famous for its manufacture of glass, 10 miles WNW of Albany.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, with a noble palace belonging to the duke of that name. It has a trade in cabinet work, and the making of shoes; and the women are famous for the spinning of linen yarn. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5908. It is seated on the Avon, near its confluence with the Clyde, 10 miles SE of Glasgow, and 37 WSW of Edinburgh.

HAMMERSMITH, a large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four miles W of London.

HAMMERSTEIN, a fortress of Germany, in the late electorate of Treves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Coblenz.

HAMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in the late bishopric of Liege, 15 miles W by N of Ruremonde.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berkshire, E by Surrey and Sussex, S by the English channel, and W by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It extends, exclusive of the isle of Wight, 45 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W. It contains 32 hundreds, one city, 50 market towns, and 253 parishes;

and sends, with the isle of Wight, 26 members to parliament. It is one of the most fertile and populous counties in England. On the downs, of which a ridge runs almost across the county, are fed plenty of sheep. Beside wheat, barley, and hops, it is famous for bacon, honey, and timber; the last in particular, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest, and the forest of Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour. Southampton is deemed the county-town, but the assizes are held at Winchester. See NEW FOREST, and WIGHT.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the E by the district of Maine and the Atlantic, S by Massachusetts, and W and NW by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into five counties, Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow most of the year, this country is intensely cold in winter. In summer the heat is great, but of short duration. The capital is Portsmouth.

HAMPSTEAD, a town of New York, in Queen's county, Long Island, situate in a large plain, 23 miles E by S of New York.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in Middlesex, four miles NNW of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. A sulphureous and a saline spring were discovered or restored in 1805, the latter said to be equal to that at Cheltenham. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect.

HAMPTON, or MINCHING HAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Cotswold hills, 14 miles S of Gloucester, and 90 W of London.

HAMPTON, a seaport of Virginia, in Elizabeth county, near the mouth of James river, 24 miles SE of Williamsburg. Lon. 76 28 W, lat. 37 5 N.

HAMPTON, a seaport of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, on a river of its own name, near the sea. It has a canal to the Merrimac, at Salisbury; and is 14 miles S by W of Portsmouth. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 42 55 N.

HAMPTON, a village in Middlesex, on the river Thames, 14 miles SW of London. It is famous for a royal palace,

called Hampton Court, built by cardinal Wolsley, who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which William III made many additions, are four miles in circumference.

HANAU, a strong town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a fertile county of the same name. It is divided into the old and new town, and in the former is a magnificent castle. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, stockings, porcelain, and tobacco; and a trade in corn, iron, and wood. It is seated on the Kintzig, near its confluence with the Main, 18 miles NE of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 50 10 N.

HANCOCK, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, seated on the Potomac, 90 miles NNW of Washington.

HANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first class, capital of the province of Tche-kiang. It is 12 miles in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. Here are extensive shops and warehouses; and it has a great trade in died cottons and nankins, silks, rice, and other grain. It is seated between a large basin, that forms the S extremity of the grand canal, and a small lake, called See-hou, 600 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 119 46 E, lat. 30 20 N.

HANOVER, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It contains the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Overwald. George I of Great Britain was the first who gained possession of all these states, which lie mostly between the rivers Wefer and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length; but the breadth is various, being in some places 150 miles, and in others but 50. Their produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mutton, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and copperas.

HANOVER, a fortified city of Lower Saxony, capital of the electorate of the same name. The electors resided here before George I ascended the British throne; and the regency is now administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. In its neighbourhood are the palace and elegant gardens of Herrenhausen. Hanover is well built, and has some manufactures. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. The French took it in 1757, but were soon after expelled. They took it again

in 1803, and yet retain possession. It is seated on both sides of the Leine, 22 miles W by N of Brunswick. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 52 22 N.

HANOVER, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on the E bank of the Connecticut. Three miles S of it, and near the same river, is Dartmouth college, one of the most celebrated seminaries of education in the United States. Hanover is 32 miles N of Charleston, and 100 NW of Portsmouth. Lon. 72 25 W, lat. 43 46 N.

HANOVER, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 18 miles SW of York, and 106 W by S of Philadelphia.

HANOVER, a town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, situate on the Pamunky, the S branch of York river, 22 miles NNE of Richmond.

HANOVER, NEW, a large island in the S Pacific ocean, opposite the NW extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

HAN-SAN. See **TUON**.

HANSBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper, 12 miles N of Kamnitz.

HANSFELDEN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, eight miles NNW of Judenburg.

HAN-TCHONG, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Chenfi, on the river Han, 625 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 35 E, lat. 32 58 N.

HANUYE, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the frontiers of Liege and Namur, 25 miles NNE of Namur.

HAN-YANG, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Hou-quang. It is seated at the confluence of the Han and Yang-tse, 585 miles W of Peking. Lon. 113 44 E, lat. 30 36 N.

HAPAE, the name of four of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive. These islands extend from N to S about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Dago, five miles SW of Revel.

HAPSBURG, an ancient castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach, in Switzerland. What is left of it is now inhabited by the family of a peasant. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the begin-

king of the 11th century, when they were no more than simple barons of Switzerland. It commands an unbounded view over hills and dales, plains and forests, rivers and lakes, towns and villages, emblematic of that extent of power to which the talents of one man, who derived his title from this castle (Rodolph count of Hapsburg) raised himself and his descendants. See GERMANY.

HARBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Welland, 14 miles S of Leicester, and 8½ N by W of London.

HARBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, wax, and tobacco; and a great trade in timber with Holland. In 1757 it was taken by the French, but retaken the same year by the Hanoverians. It is seated on the Saeve, at its confluence with the Elbe, opposite Hanburg, 37 miles NW of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 53 28 N.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 15 miles NW of Evreux.

HANCOURT LE BOIS HALBONT, a town of France in the department of Calvados, 12 miles S of Caen.

HARDBERG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 12 miles SSW of Friedberg.

HARDEGSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a considerable manufacture of leather, 10 miles NW of Gottingen.

HARDENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 13 miles ENE of Dusseldorp.

HARDENBERG, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, situate on the Vecht, 10 miles SW of Coevorden.

HARDERWYCK, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, with a university. It has a trade in corn and wood, and is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 24 miles NNE of Arnheim. Lon. 53 2 E, lat. 52 20 N.

HARDWICK, a small seaport of the state of Georgia, near the mouth of the Ogeechee, 18 miles SSW of Savannah. Lon. 81 4 W, lat. 31 42 N.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour choked up. It stands on a small river, near the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 49 30 N.

HARFORD, a town of Maryland, in a county of the same name, situate on Bush river, 25 miles ENE of Baltimore.

HARLEBECK, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, three miles NE of Courtray.

HARLECH, a town of Wales, capital of Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is but a poor place, though governed by a mayor, and has a castle, built by Edward 1, almost entire. It is seated on a rock, on St. George's channel, 28 miles SE of Carnarvon, and 123 NNW of London. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

HARLEM, a fortified city of S Holland, memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months, before it capitulated. It has broad regular streets, and many canals; and is noted for its velvets, damasks, worsted stuffs, and bleaching-grounds. The church, which is the largest in Holland, has the finest organ in Europe; it contains 8000 pipes, and 68 stops, of which the most wonderful is the vox humana. Harlem is seated near a lake of the same name, 12 miles W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 24 N.

HARLESTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the Wavenay, 16 miles S of Norwich, and 100 NE of London.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of linen cloth. It is 24 miles SW of Norwich, and 88 NE of London.

HARLINGEN, a fortified seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest and most populous. It has flourishing manufactures of paper and sailcloth, and is seated on the Zuider Zee, 15 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 53 11 N.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, seven miles NW of Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town, is a famous annual fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

HARMONSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, two miles E by N of Colnbrook. It has one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

HARMONY, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the N side of Starucca creek, a water of the E branch of the Susquehanna. Between this place and Stockport, on Delaware river, distant 18 miles SSE, there is a portage. It is 130 miles NW of New York, and 140 N by W of Philadelphia.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, 3½ miles NE of Burgos.

HARPERSFIELD, a town of New York, in Otsego county, 3½ miles SE of Cooperstown, and 6½ W of Hudson.

HARPONELLY, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the Myfore country. At the partition of this country, in 1799, Harponelly was ceded to the Mahrattas. It is 15½ miles NNW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

HARRINGTON, a small port in Cumberland, on a creek of the Irish sea, which admits vessels of 120 tons burden up to the houses. Coal, lime, iron-stone, and fire-clay, are exported hence to Ireland and Scotland. It is six miles E of Whitehaven, and eight WSW of Cockermouth.

HARRINGTON, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the W side of Kennebec river, which will here admit vessels of 100 tons. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately in this town, and at Wiscasset. It carries on a brisk trade with the back country, and is 30 miles N by W of Wiscasset.

HARRIS, a district of the Hebrides of Scotland, comprehending the S part of Lewis. It is separated from N Uist by a navigable channel called the Sound of Harris. See LEWIS.

HARRISBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Dauphin county, situate on the E bank of the Susquehanna, 86 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 40 15 N.

HARRODSBURG, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, at the head of Salt river, 30 miles S by W of Frankfort.

HARROGATE, a village in Yorkshire, two miles W of Knaresborough. It is famous for medicinal springs, one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. Here are several large buildings for the accommodation of the numerous visitants in the summer. It is 206 miles N by W of London.

HARROW, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county, 10 miles NNW of London. It has a church, with a lofty spire, and a celebrated reeschool.

HARTENSTEIN, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, six miles E of Zwickau.

HARTFORD, a city of Connecticut, capital of a county of its name, and the place where the half-yearly assembly of

the state is held in May. It stands on the W side of the river Connecticut, 40 miles from its mouth. The inhabitants enter largely into the manufacturing business. On the opposite side of the Connecticut is the town of East Hartford, where are iron and glass works. The city is divided by a small stream, called Little River, with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge; and the streets intersect each other at right angles. It is 80 miles NNW of Newhaven. Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 42 50 N.

HARTFORD, NEW, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 14 miles NE of Litchfield.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Near it is Hartland albay, which includes the site and some portion of the ancient abbey, particularly of the cloisters. It is seated near the Bristol channel, and a promontory called Hartland-point, 18 miles WSW of Barnstaple, and 213 W by S of London.

HARTLEPOOL, a seaport in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the German ocean, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, 16 miles SE of Durham, and 254 N by W of London. Lon. 14 W, lat. 54 47 N.

HARTLEY, a town in Northumberland, a little NW of Tinnmouth. A haven has been constructed here, whence coal is shipped to London; and a canal is cut through a solid rock to the harbour. Here are also large salt, copper-ash, and glass works.

HARTZENRODE, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Bernburg, situate near the Hartz mountains, which contain mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. It has a mine-office and a castle, and is 12 miles S of Quedlinburg.

HARWICH, a seaport and borough in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It has a capacious harbour, and a convenient dock for the building of men of war. Much company resort hither for the purpose of sea-bathing, and it is the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. The entrance into the harbour is defended by LANGRAN FORT. The town is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, and 72 ENE of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 51 56 N.

HARWICH, a town of Massachusetts,

in Barnstable county, on the N side of the peninsula of Cape Cod. The marine business is chiefly in the fishery, and it is 12 miles NE of Barnstable.

HARWINGTON, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county; eight miles N of Litchfield.

HASLEMEKE, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SW of Guildford and 41 of London.

HASLINDEN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of woollen and cotton. It is 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 196 NNW of London.

HASSELT, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, six miles N of Zwoll.

HASSELT, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 14 miles NW of Maastricht.

HASSFURT, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, eight miles E of Schweinfurt.

HASSLACH, a town of Suabia, in the Brigau, on the river Kintzig, 14 miles SSE of Gengenbach.

HASTENBECK, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which the French gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland, in 1757. It is five miles SE of Hamelin.

HASTINGS, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a castle, now in ruins. The harbour, formerly of much consequence, is now only an indifferent road for small vessels. In 1066, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between Harold II of England and William duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom: William, surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of the country. Hastings is seated between a high cliff toward the sea, and a high hill toward the land side, 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 SE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 46' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 32' N$.

HATFIELD, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the W side of the Connecticut, nearly opposite Hadley, to which place there is a ferry. It is five miles W of Northampton.

HATFIELD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the bishop of Ely, in whose palace Elisabeth resided, and was thence conducted, on the death of

Mary, to ascend the throne. She procured the alienation of this manor; and James I exchanged it with sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds; and on the site of the episcopal palace, that nobleman built the magnificent seat called Hatfield House. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW of London.

HATFIELD BROAD-OAK, or **HATFIELD REGIS**, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 30 miles NNE of London.

HATHERLY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Friday, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, seated on the Yssel, four miles SW of Zwoll.

HATTENGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Roer, 17 miles SNE of Dusseldorp.

HATTERAS, the most dangerous cape on the coast of N America. It extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N Carolina, in lat. $35^{\circ} 15' N$.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 28 miles NE of Buda.

HATZFELD, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, capital of a county of its name; seated on the Eder, 17 miles NNW of Marburg.

HAVANNAH, a city and seaport on the NW part of Cuba, two miles in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and the churches are rich and magnificent. The harbour is capable of containing upward of 1000 vessels, and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. This city was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. $82^{\circ} 13' W$, lat. $23^{\circ} 10' N$.

HAVANT, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seven miles NE of Portsmouth, and 64 W by S of London.

HAVELBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz. Most of the wood which goes down the Elbe to Hamburg is first tied up here. It is seated on the Havel,

near its confluence with the Elbe, 37 miles NW of Brandenburg.

HAVERFORDWEST, a borough of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, contains three parish churches, and has a considerable trade. The assizes and county gaol are kept here; and it had once a wall and castle, now demolished. It is seated on the Hia, which soon after enters a creek of Milford haven, 15 miles ESE of St. David, and 329 W by N of London. Lon. 5° 0' W, lat. 51° 50' N.

HAVERHILL, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Grafton county, situate on the Connecticut, 32 miles N by E of Hanover, and 110 WNW of Portland. Lon. 72° 15' W, lat. 44° 5' N.

HAVERHILL, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with two churches, and an elegant bridge over the Merrimac. Some vessels are built here, and it has a manufacture of sailcloth. It is 12 miles from Newbury Port, at the mouth of the river, and 32 N by W of Boston.

HAVERILL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. It is 16 miles SW of Bury, and 59 NE of London.

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Rumbold. It was once the seat of a royal palace, in which died Joan, queen of Henry IV.

HAVRE DE GRACE, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and storehouses for the construction and arming of ships. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and large ditches filled with water. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coast; for the water does not begin to ebb till near three hours after the full tide. This town was bombarded by the English in 1694 and 1759. It is seated at the mouth of the Seine, 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NW of Paris. Lon. 0° 11' E, lat. 49° 59' N.

HAVRE DE GRACE, a town of Maryland, in Harford county, on the W side of the Susquehanna, at the head of Chesapeake bay, 37 miles NE of Baltimore.

HAUSEN, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, capital of a lordship of its name, 20 miles WNE of Friburg.

HAUTERIVE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seat-

ed on the Arriège, 10 miles S of Toulouse.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Marne, with a late rich abbey, seated on the Marne, 20 miles S by E of Rheims.

HAWICK, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with manufactures of carpeting, woollen stockings, and tape. It is seated on the Tiviot, 21 miles SSW of Kelso.

HAWSHED, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. Here is a neat townhouse, and an excellent free-school founded by archbishop Sandys, a native of this place. It is 24 miles NNW of Lancaster and 273 of London.

HAWSWATER, a lake in Westmorland, S of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, that it consists of two sheets of water.

HAY, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday. It had a fine castle, now demolished; and about two miles below is the ruin of the renowned Clifford castle, where fair Rosamond was born. Hay is seated on the Wye, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London.

HAYE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. It is the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Tours, and 135 SW of Paris.

HAYLSHAM, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Lewes, and 58 SE of London.

HAYTI. See DOMINGO, St.

HAZEBROUCK, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 18 miles W of Lille, and 19 S of Dunkirk.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 12 miles N of Galway.

HEAN, a town of Tonquin, on the river Hoti, 20 miles SE of Cachao; and 60 NW of the gulf of Tonquin.

HEBRIDES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, a cluster of about 300 islands on the W coast of Scotland, extending from the northern extremity of Lewis, in lat. 58° 35' N, to the island of Sanda, on the SE coast of Cantyre, in lat. 55° 22'. It comprehends several large islands, which are allotted to the different shires on the W coast of Scotland: of these the chief are Lewis, and its smaller islands, belonging to Ross-shire; Harris, N and S Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Bara, Skye, Raaz, and Egg, attached to Inverness.

shire; and Canna, Rum, Muck, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Jura, and Isla, belonging to Argyllshire.

HABRIDES, New, islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 14 29 and 20 4 E lat. and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. They were discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. Bougainville visited them in 1768, and found that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Malicollo, beside several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and goodnatured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy which the unusual appearance of European visitors may be supposed to excite.

HEBRON, a town of Palestine, with a christian church, said to contain the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to which the Mahomedans, as well as Christians, come on pilgrimage. Constantine built a church here, the walls of which are still standing. It is 25 miles SW of Jerusalem.

HECHINGEN, a town and castle of Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the family of Hohenzollern, and is the residence of the prince. It is seated on the Starzel, four miles N of Hohenzollern.

HECLA, MOUNT. See ICELAND.

HEDEMORA, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, with a manufacture of gunpowder, seated on the Dahl, 30 miles SSE of Fablun. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. 60 14 N.

HEIDELBERG, a city of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet and soap; and is noted for a great tun, which holds 800 hogshheads, generally kept full of Rhenish wine. It was the capital of the palati-

nate, but has undergone so many calamities that it is not so large as formerly. It was reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; was burnt by the French in 1674; and the protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. The French took possession of this town in 1800. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 miles SE of Mannheim.

HEIDELBERG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphine county, with two German churches, 70 miles WNW of Philadelphia.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Suabia, with a palace belonging to the house of Wirtemberg. It was taken by the French in 1796, and is 24 miles N of Ulm.

HEILA, a town of W Prussia, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic sea, 12 miles NNE of Dantzic.

HEILBRON, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is a handsome place, and situate in a fertile country, yielding good wine. The inhabitants are Lutherans, and derive great advantage from the baths near it, whence the town has its name. It stands on the Neckar, 25 miles N of Stuttgart.

HEILBRUNN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a medicinal spring, 10 miles ENE of Anspach.

HEILIGELAND, an island in the German ocean, between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe, belonging to Denmark. A fire is kept up here by night as a guide to vessels. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 54 21 N.

HEILIGENBERG, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstemburg, 12 miles NNE of Constance.

HEILIGHENHAVEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren, 40 miles N of Lubec.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the territory of Eichfeld, with a castle and a college. It is seated at the confluence of the Geissland with the Leina, 17 miles SE of Göttingen. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 51 22 N.

HEILSBERG, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, seated on the Alla, 45 miles S of Königsberg.

HELDER, a town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, with a strong fort which defends the entrance of the Texel. In September 1799 the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the

Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; but the English abandoned the fort in November following. It is situate on the NW point of the province, opposite the W end of Texel island, 24 miles N of Alkmaar. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 53 0 N.

HELENA, ST. an island in the Atlantic ocean, 24 miles in circumference, belonging to the English E India company. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava and a kind of half vitrified slags. The chief inconvenience to which the island is subject, is want of rain; however, it is far from being barren, the interior valleys, and little hills, being covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, surrounded by inclosures of stone, and filled with a fine breed of small cattle, and with English sheep: goats and poultry are likewise numerous. The inhabitants do not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers, and 600 blacks, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures by the company's ships in return for refreshments. The town, called James-town, is small, situate at the bottom of a bay on the S side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains; and is well defended by forts and batteries. This island was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St. Helena's day, whence it had its name. Afterward, the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the English. In 1673, the Dutch retook it by surprise; but it was soon after recovered. It lies between the continents of Africa and S America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

HELENS, ST. a considerable village in Lancashire, three miles NE of Prescot. In and near it are a variety of manufactures; particularly an extensive copper work, and a still larger one, at Ravenhead, for casting plate-glass. The Sankery canal begins at the coal mines here, and takes a circuitous course by Newton to the Mersey, below Warrington.

HELIER, ST. the capital of the island of Jersey, seated on the bay of St. Aubin, with a harbour, and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. At the top of the market-place is the statue of George II; and in the church,

where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierion, who fell here in the moment of victory. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See JERSEY.

HELIER, ST. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the pagan Normans. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shewn among the rocks; and in memory of him a noble abbey was founded on this island. On the site of this abbey now stands Elifbeth castle, a large and strong fortification, and the residence of the governor and garrison of Jersey. It occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, formed of sand and stones.

HELIOPOLIS, or MATEREA, a village of Egypt, four miles NNE of Canoe, where the French gained a decisive victory over the Turks in 1800. Here is a celebrated spring of fresh water, said to be the only one in Egypt; and, according to tradition, the Holy Family came here on their flight from Herod, and bathed the child Jesus in this fountain.

HELL-GATE, a strait near the W end of Long Island sound, eight miles S of New York. It has several whirlpools, occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the pass, and a bed of rocks extending quite across; but, at proper times of the tide, a skilful pilot may conduct a ship of any burden through this strait.

HELLERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, on the river Diemel, 20 miles N of Cassel.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles SE of Bois le Duc.

HELMSDALE, a river of Scotland, which issues from several mountain-lakes in Sutherlandshire, and rolls over its rocky bottom to the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth in the German ocean is a good salmon fishery.

HELMSEY, or HELMSLEY-BLACKMORE, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has formerly a castle, and is seated on the Rye, 20 miles N of York, and 220 N by W of London.

HEIMSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a university, 23 miles NE of Braunschweig.

HÄLSINGBORG, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Sound, nearly opposite Elsinore. Here is a ferry across the Sound to Denmark, and it has manufactures of ribands, hats, and boots. It is five miles NE of Elsinore, and 32 NW of Lund. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 3 N.

HELSINGFORS, a seaport of Sweden, and the chief town in the province of Nyland. It has a commodious harbour in the gulf of Finland, and an immense fortress, built as a barrier against the Russians. It is 110 miles ESE of Abo. Lon. 25 6 E, lat. 60 10 N.

HELSINGIA, or **HELSINGLAND**, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 210 miles in length, between Dalecarlia and the gulf of Bothnia, and from 50 to 80 in breadth. It has extensive forests and many iron mines. The chief articles of trade are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deal, and timber. The principal town is Hudikswald.

HELSTON, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It stands on the river Loe, near its entrance into Mounts Bay, and is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin. A little below it is a harbour, where several of the tin ships take in their lading. It is 11 miles SW of Falmouth, and 274 W by S of London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

HELVETIA. See **SWITZERLAND**.

HELVORTSLUYS, a seaport of S Holland, on the island of Voorn. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary. It surrendered to the French in 1795; and is seven miles S by W of Briel. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

HELZSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, nine miles N of Eisleben.

HEMMENDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Saale, 12 miles E of Hamelin.

HEMPSTED, or **HEMEL HAMSTED**, a corporate town of England, in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among hills, on the river Gade, 18 miles W of Hertford, and 23 NW of London.

HANBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles NNW of Bristol. In this parish is a camp, with three rampires and trenches, supposed to have been British. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found.

HENLEY, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on

the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, and sends malt, corn, wood, &c. to London, by barges. It is 24 miles SE of Oxford, and 35 W of London.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Alce, 10 miles NW of Warwick, and 102 WNW of London.

HENNEBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of the same name. Some ruins of the castle of its ancient counts are yet to be seen. It is 18 miles SW of Meiningen, and 22 N of Schweinfurt.

HENNEBON, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Blavet, 22 miles NW of Vannes.

HENRICHEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Sautre, 15 miles NNE of Bourges.

HENRY, CAPE, the s cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 76 5 W, lat. 36 56 N.

HEPPENHILM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, situate on the Eifbach, 12 miles E of Heidelberg.

HERACLEA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly very famous; and there are still considerable remains of antiquity. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 50 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 40 59 N.

HERAT, a town of Persia, capital of Chorasán. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit; and roses are in such plenty, that it is called Surgultzar, or the City of Roses. It is 160 miles SE of Meshed. Lon. 61 50 E, lat. 34 30 N.

HERAULT, a department of France, so named from a river which runs into the gulf of Lyon. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

HERBEMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles WNW of Chiny.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a celebrated Calvinist academy, eight miles SW of Dillenburg.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the beginning of the reign of emperor Titus. In 1689 and 1711, something of this city was discovered; and from 1738 to the present time, researches being frequently made by digging, a great number of manuscripts, paintings, statues, vases, furniture, utensils, &c. have been found.

The village of Portici now stands on part of its site.

HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The city is governed by a mayor, and its chief manufacture is gloves. The castle, part of the walls, and three of the six gates, are destroyed. It had five parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. In 1786, the w tower of the cathedral, with a part of the body of the church, fell down; but it has been rebuilt. The city is not well built, though much improved within a few years, and in 1801 the number of inhabitants was 6828. It is seated on the Wye, 24 miles wsw of Worcester, and 130 wnw of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, N by Shropshire, W by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, and S by Monmouthshire. It contains 11 hundreds, one city, eight market-towns, and 176 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The soil is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn, hops, and fruit, as is evident from the Leominster bread, Weobly ale, and Herefordshire cider. The apples producing the cider grow in greater abundance here than in any other county, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The cattle of Herefordshire are deemed the superior breed in this island. The sheep are small, affording a fine silky wool, in quality approaching to the Spanish. The principal rivers are the Wye, Munnaw, and Lug.

HERENTHALS, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Nethe, 20 miles NE of Louvain.

HERFORD, or **HERFORDEN**, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, with a late imperial nunnery, belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg. It has a trade in ale and linen, and is seated on the Aa, 20 miles SW of Minden.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, with rich mines of copper and vitriol. The miners, who are numerous, have built a subterraneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

HERI, an island in the Indian ocean, two miles NNW of Ternate. It is not more than two miles in circumference, but very fertile and well inhabited.

HERIBOUR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 11 miles SE of Lure, and 23 E of Vesoul.

HERISAU, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel, with manufactures of fine linen and muslin, seven miles SW of St. Gall.

HERISTAL, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle, seated on the Maese, three miles N of Liege.

HERK, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W of Maestricht.

HERKEMER, a town of New York, chief of a county of the same name; situate on the N side of Mohawk river, 20 miles SE of Whitestown, and 80 WNW of Albany.

HERMANSTADT, a strong city, capital of Transylvania, and a bishop's see. It has a large church, built by Maria Theresa, with a globe and steeple not easily described. In the great square is the house of the governor, in the best German style, containing many good pictures. It is seated on the Ceben, 35 miles ESE of Weissenburg, and 205 SE of Buda. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

HERMBACH, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 17 miles S of Juliers.

HERNSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, on the river Bartsch, 10 miles NW of Trachenberg.

HERNHUTH, a famous place in Lusatia, between Zittau and Lobau. Here, in 1722, some persecuted Moravian brethren settled in the fields of the village of Berthelsdorf, belonging to count Zinzendorf, and began to build another village. They were joined by some protestants, who had been bred in other societies; and these, after some time, becoming greater than the number of the Moravian brethren, they took the name of Evangelical Brethren, or the Brethren's Unity of the Augsburg Confession. They considered count Zinzendorf as their bishop and father, and were for some time called Hermbuthers, as this place continued their principal nursery.

HERNOSAND, a seaport of Sweden, in Angermania, situate on an island in the gulf of Bothnia, which is joined to the continent by a bridge. It was formerly a staple town, and has still a considerable trade in linen. In 1710, 1714, and 1721, it was burned by the Russians.

It is 240 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 62 48 N.

HEROLDSEBERG, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, seven miles NNE of Nuremberg.

HERRIEDEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstat, with a collegiate church, situate on the Altmühl, five miles SW of Anspach.

HERSBRUCK, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, noted for excellent hops and strong beer. It is seated on the Pegnitz, 16 miles E of Nuremberg.

HERTFORD, a town of N Carolina, chief of Gates county, on the W side of the Perquimons, a water of Albermarle found, 18 miles NNE of Edenton, and 28 ESE of Wynton.

HERTFORD, a borough and the capital of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Lea, which is here navigable for barges, as it was once for ships. In 879, the Danes erected two forts here; for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their vessels were left on dry ground. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle here, which has been often a royal residence. The town is governed by a mayor, and had formerly five churches, but now only two. Here is a fine hospital, belonging to Christ's hospital in London; also a large and modern county gaol. About a mile to the E is a circular basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head spring of the New River. Hertford is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 51 50 N.

HERTFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 36 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the NW by Bedfordshire, N by Cambridgeshire, E by Essex, S by Middlesex, and W by Buckinghamshire. It contains eight hundreds, 19 market-towns, and 174 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The N part is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge which extends across the kingdom in this direction. A number of clear streams take their rise from this side. Flint stones are scattered in great profusion over the face of this county; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. The soil, however, with the aid of proper culture, is favorable to wheat and barley, which come to as great perfection here as in any part of the kingdom. The W part is, in general, a tolerable rich soil, and under excellent cultivation. The principal rivers are, the Lea, Stort, and Coln.

HERTZBERG, a town of the electorate of Saxony, with a trade in saltpetre, wool, and cloths; seated on the Elster, 14 miles NNE of Torgau.

HERZEGOVINA, a fortified town of Turkish Dalmatia, capital of a duchy of the same name, and the residence of a Turkish governor. It is 80 miles SSW of Belgrade.

HESDIN, a strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Canche, 12 miles SE of Montreuil.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the principality of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, E by Thuringia, S by Fulda and Wetteravia, and W by the Westerwald, the duchy of Westphalia, and county of Waldeck. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hesse; the latter, which is the northern part, lies on the rivers Werra, Fulda, Schwalm, Diemel, and Weser, and is subject to Hesse-Cassel; and the former, or southern part, lies on the Lahn, and belongs principally to Hesse-Darmstadt. These are the two principal branches of the house of Hesse, and each of them has the title of landgrave; but Hesse-Cassel, in 1798, was advanced to the dignity of an elector of the empire. This country is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper. In the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures; and there is plenty of honey and all sorts of fruit. Hops are likewise cultivated, which serve to make excellent beer; and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which a deal of wine is made.

HEUCKELUM, or **HOECKELUN**, a town of S Holland, seated on the Linghe, five miles NE of Gorcum.

HEUSDEN, a strong town of S Holland, seated on the Maese, with a castle. It was taken by the French, in 1795; and is eight miles NW of Bois le Duc.

HEXHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufacture of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and was formerly famous for an abbey, endowed with great privileges. Near this place, in 1463, was fought a battle, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. Hexham is seated on the river Tyne, 22 miles W of Newcastle, and 284 NNW of London.

HEYDENSEIM, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, on the river Brenz, 12 miles ESE of Gempund.

HEYDINGSFELD, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, three miles s of Wurtzburg.

HEYDON, a borough in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on a river, which soon joins the Humber, six miles w of Hull, and 181 N by w of London.

HEYLESEM, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 14 miles SE of Louvain.

HEYMERTSEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; situate on the Erft, 11 miles s of Cologne.

HEYTESBURY, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 91 w by s of London.

HIAMEN. See **EMOUV**.

HIERES, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated near the Mediterranean sea; but its harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. This town is the birthplace of Maffillon, the celebrated preacher. It is 12 miles E of Toulon.

HIERES, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, opposite the town of Hieres. The four principal ones are called Porquerollos, Porteros, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent that it has afforded shelter for large squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

HIERO. See **FERRO**.

HIESMES, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 w of Paris.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and is seated on an ascent, on the river Nen, 25 miles ESE of Coventry, and 66 NNW of London.

HIGHGATE, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, four miles N by w of London. Here lord chief baron Cholmondeley built a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged, in 1570, by Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, who also added a chapel.

HIGHWORTH, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a hill, in a rich plain, 36 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 w of London.

HIGUEY, a city on the E part of the island of St. Domingo, formerly of some importance, but now greatly decayed.

It is situate near the mouth of a river, 90 miles E by N of St. Domingo.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg. It is subject to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who has a palace here, and seated on the Werthe, 18 miles NNW of Coburg.

HILDESHEIM, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was lately an imperial city, and a bishop's see. In the cathedral is a statue of Herman, the celebrated German chief. It is divided into the old and new town, and seated on the Innerste, 17 miles SSE of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 52 9 N.

HILDESHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a fortified castle and convent, and is seated on the Eifel, 38 miles N of Treves.

HILSBOROUGH, an inland district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Granville, Pearson, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph.

HILSBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, in Orange county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the N side of the Eno, which unites with the Little and Flat River, and forms the Neus, 17 miles below the town. It is 35 miles NW of Raleigh. Lon. 79 15 W, lat. 36 2 N.

HILSBOROUGH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a manufacture of muslins. It is 16 miles NW of Down, and 20 SW of Belfast.

HIMMALEH MOUNT, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Tibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Testa; inclosing between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Tibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is precisely that designed by the ancients, under the names of Inausand the Indian Caucasus. The natives call it Hindoo-ko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 25 S.

HINCKLEY, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church, with a lofty spire, and a

considerable stocking manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Leicester, and 91 NNW of London.

HINDELOPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider Zee, 20 miles SW of Lewarden.

HINDIA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cadeish, situate on the Nerbudda, 90 miles NE of Burhampour. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 22 35 N.

HINI OPEN, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the S side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 38 47 N.

HINDON, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursday, 20 miles W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London.

HINDOO-KO. See **HIMMALEH**.

HINDOOSTAN, or **INDIA**, a region of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Tibet on the N, the river Burrampooter and the bay of Bengal on the E, the Indian ocean on the S, and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the provinces that lie to the N of the river Nerbudda, and the foubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal of these are Agimeré, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, &c. The Deccan has been extended to the whole region S of Hindoostan Proper; but in its most proper sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western sea, and Orissa. The tract S of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form is far from authorizing that appellation. To give an idea of the modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure Hindoo government, it became, at last, a Mahomedan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of the 18th century. The first irruption of the Mahomedans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and the conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance to the emperors. In 1389, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by Sultan Baber, one of his descendants,

who, from this circumstance, was the founder of the Mogul dynasty; and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mogul Empire, and its chief, the Great Mogul. The illustrious Acbar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. In 1615, emperor Jehanguire, his son, received sir Thomas Roe, as the first English ambassador; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1660 to 1707, the empire attained its full extent; his authority reached from 10 to 35 degrees in lat. and nearly as much in lon. and his revenue exceeded 32,000,000l. sterling. But in the course of 50 years after his death, a succession of weak princes and wicked ministers reduced this astonishing empire to very narrow limits, and deprived it of all its power and splendor. In consequence of the intrigues of the nizams of the Deccan, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. The weak emperor, Mahomed Shah, threw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded thirty millions sterling by way of ransom. Nadir, afterward, evacuated Delhi, and left the nizams in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E of the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but the city and small territory of Delhi. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas, in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by Mahomed Kooli; and the Mahrattas, beside their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal; and the emperors,

from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views; for the name and person of the emperor retains a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and his successor was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Ahlum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, together with the Northern Circars. Hindoostan now consists of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or vassal states, some numerous inferior ones. These six states are, the British, Poonah, Mahrattas, the Berar Mahomedans, the Deccan, Mysore, and the Nizams: for, whatever verbal distinctions may be made, a compulsive alliance is at least a dependent, if not a tributary situation. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circars, the Jaggire, Bombay, Salfette, the district of Midnapur in Orissa, and some others in the country of Mysore. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude and the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore. For the five other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundela, Ballogistan, the Jats, Rohilcund, &c. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mahomedans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahomedans, or Musulmans, whom the English improperly call Moors, or Moor-men, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest; some of these acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude,

but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar; yet the generality of them are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast: but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gento governments) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajahpoots; that is, descended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain of their reputation. The English E India Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, who perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. The members of each cast adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation the same families have followed, and still continue to follow, one uniform manner of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and also that striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institu-

tions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, and fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables; and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives, but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of wo-

men burning themselves in the fire with the corpse of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. The code of Gentoo laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shaftah*, are written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N. is pretty temperate, but hot toward the S; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this work.

HINGHAM, a town of Massachusetts, in Suffolk county, with two churches; seated on a small bay, 19 miles SE of Boston.

HINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles SW of Norwich, and NE of London.

HINTERGERSDORF, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, eight miles E of Freyburg.

HINZUAN, or **JOANNA**, one of the Comora islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It is about 30 miles long and 15 broad, and has been governed about two centuries by a colony of Arabs. This island, though not the largest, is reckoned the principal of the Comora islands, for it exacts tribute from all the others; and it is a place of refreshment for the India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover by the use of limes, lemons, and oranges. The horned cattle are a kind of buffalos, which are delicious eating; but there is not a horse or ass in all the island. The town where the king resides is on the E side, close to the sea, at the foot of a very high hill; and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. The better kind of houses are built of stone, within a court-yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long lofty room where they receive guests; the other apartments being sacred to the women. The original natives, in number about 2000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who established themselves on the seacoast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. They get their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here; and it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every

one. When any ship touches here, it is surrounded by canoes, and the deck is crowded by natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief to the half naked slave. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahomedan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of these two races of men is very different: the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a brush dipt in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel-nut prevails here, as in most of the eastern countries. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives, and likewise concubines, of whom they are extremely jealous, and never allow any man to see them. The men are very temperate and abstemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomed; and are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day. In general they appear to be a courteous and well-disposed people, and fair and honest in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, some vitiously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is amputation of both hands. The climate promotes vegetation to such a degree as requires little toil, but that little is denied; so that, beyond oranges, bananas, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. The face of the country is picturesque and pleasing: lofty mountains, clothed to the very summits; deep and rugged valleys, adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets; and groves extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea. In the interior of the island, about 15 miles from the town, is a sacred lake, half a mile in circumference, surrounded by mountains, covered with lofty trees: the solitude of the place seems more calculated to inspire religious awe, than any sanctity that is to be discovered in a parcel of wild ducks inhabiting it, which are deified and worshipped by the original natives. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 12 30 S.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

HJÖRRING, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, 27 miles NNW of Alburg.

HIRSCHBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, famous for its mineral baths. In the neighbourhood are extensive bleaching-grounds; and next to Breslau it is the most considerable trading-town in Silesia. It is seated on the Bober, 20 miles SW of Jauer. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 50 48 N.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulda, 35 miles S by E of Cassel. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 50 50 N.

HIRSCHORN, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

HIRSCHOLM, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 12 miles N of Copenhagen.

HISPANIOLA. See **DOMINGO, St.**

HISSAR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, seated near the river Sursoory, 114 miles WNW of Delhi. Lon. 75 40 E, lat. 29 5 N.

HITCHIN, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt. It is 15 miles NNW of Hertford, and 34 NW of London.

HITHE, or **HYTHE**, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, governed by a mayor, and has a small fort. It had formerly four parishes, but now only one; and the harbour is choked up. It is 10 miles WSW of Dover, and 68 SE of London.

HOAI-NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated in a marsh, and inclosed by a triple wall. The suburbs extend to the distance of a league on each side of a canal, and form, at their extremity, a kind of port on the Hoang-ho. It is 415 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 118 47 E, lat. 53 30 N.

HOANG-HO. See **YELLOW RIVER**.

HOANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang; seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, 585 miles S of Peking. Lon. 114 27 E, lat. 38 30 N.

HOCHBERG, an ancient castle of Suabia, in Brisgau, which gives name to a marquisate, annexed to the margravate of Baden-Durlach. It is situate on a mountain, two miles NE of Emmendingen (the principal town) and 12 N of Friburg.

Hochst, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, seated on the Main, six miles w of Frankfort.

Hochstet, a town and castle of Suabia, famous for a signal victory gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles sw of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 17 miles wsw of Donauwert.

Hochstet, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Aisch, 23 miles ssw of Bamberg.

Hoddesdon, a town in Hertfordshire with a market on Thursday; seated near the Lea, four miles se of Hertford, and 17 n by e of London.

Hoai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan, famous for its tea, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and 625 miles s of Peking. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 29 57 N.

Hoai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quangton, 1010 miles s of Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 23 1 N.

Hoekelun. See **Heukelum**.

Hoff, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, and very fine paper; and the adjacent country has quarries of excellent marble. It stands on the Saale, 12 miles s by w of Plauen, and 33 nne of Bayreuth.

Hoff, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. It has a great trade in wool, and is 23 miles ne of Olmutz.

Hogue, **Cape la**, on the nw point of Normandy, near which admiral Rooke burnt 13 French men of war, in 1692. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Hohemaut, a town of Bohemia, on the river Meyta, 13 miles e of Chrudim.

Hohenberg, an ancient castle of Suabia, in a county of its name, situate near the source of the Neckar, 10 miles se of Rothweil.

Hohenlinden, a town of Bavaria, near which the French gained a great victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is 22 miles e of Munich.

Hohenlohe, or **Holach**, a principality of Franconia, w of the margravate of Anspach, abounding in wine, corn, wood, and cattle. The castle of its ancient counts stood close by the village of Holach, near Uffenheim. The chief town is Ohringen.

Hohenstein, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which

gives name to a county. It is situate on a mountain, at the foot of which is the village of Neustadt, five miles nne of Nordhausen.

Hohentwiel, a fortress of Suabia, surrounded by the county of Nellenburg. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1800. It stands on a mountain, nine miles ene of Schaffhausen.

Hohenzollern, a town of Suabia, in a principality of the same name, with a castle on a mountain, the seat of the ancient counts of Hohenzollern. It is seated on a branch of the Neckar, 16 miles s by w of Tubingen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Hohnstein, a town of Lower Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Mulda, 11 miles ne of Zwickau.

Ho-kien, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli, situate between two rivers, 125 miles s of Peking. Lon. 115 43 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Holbach, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles s by e of Boston, and 108 n by e of London.

Holbeck, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported. In 1290, this town was destroyed by a fleet from Norway. It is 30 miles w of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Holsworthy, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 miles ene of Exeter, and 215 w by s of London.

Holland, the most considerable of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; bounded on the s by Dutch Brabant and Zealand, w and n by the German ocean, and e by the Zuider Zee, Utrecht, and Gelderland. It is divided into South and North Holland; which last is also called West Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the side of the Zuider Zee. The Y, or Wye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider Zee, separates S Holland from N Holland. This province is not above 180 miles in circumference; but is so populous, that no country in Europe, of such a small extent, can equal it. The land is almost every where lower than the sea; and the water is kept out by dikes. It is crossed by the Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, which are travelled on day and night, at a small expence. The pastures are so rich, that

It has plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese, and the seas and rivers abound with fish. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The French effected, by the aid of a severe frost, the entire conquest of this province in January 1795. Amsterdam is the capital. See UNITED PROVINCES.

HOLLAND, a town of E Prussia, with a strong castle, 14 miles SSE of Elbing.

HOLLAND, New, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent. It extends from 109 to 153 E lon. and from 11 to 39 S lat. or 2730 miles from W to E, and 1960 from N to S. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. In the beginning of the 17th century, the N and W coasts were traced by the Dutch; and what was deemed, till lately, the S extremity, was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E and NE from 38 S, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. But the supposed S extremity, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen's Land, was found, in 1798, to be an island, separated from New Holland by a channel 40 leagues wide, called from the discoverer, Bass' Strait. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c. The eastern part, called New South Wales, was taken possession of in his majesty's name by captain Cook, and now forms a part of the British dominions. See WALLS, NEW SOUTH.

HOLLONDALE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Caithnessshire, and flows N into a bay of the North sea, forming for several miles, in the latter part of its course, the boundary between the two counties.

HOLM, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is sometimes called Abbey-Holm, from an abbey that formerly stood here. It is seated near the mouth of the Waver, 12 miles N of Cockermouth, and 310 NNW of London.

HOLSTEBROE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, situate on a shallow river which runs into the North sea. The principal trade is in corn, oxen, and horses. It is 24 miles W of Wiburg, and 68 N of Ripen.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Lower Sax-

ony, subject to the king of Denmark. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by Sleswick, E by the Baltic and the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, S by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and W by the German ocean. It is a fruitful country, and well seated for trade; having some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg, Lubec, and Kiel; and from the latter is a canal to the Eider, at Rensburg, by which there is a free navigation from the Baltic to the German ocean. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran.

HOLSTON, a river of the United States, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in Virginia, and flows SSW into the state of Tennessee, where it takes a more westerly course to Knoxville, and 35 miles below that town is joined by the Clinch, when their united waters take the name of Tennessee. The whole course is about 200 miles, and it is navigable for boats of 25 tons upward of 100 miles. At Knoxville it is above 300 yards wide; and at its mouth, on the N side, stands Fort Grainger, on a lofty hill called West Point. On its banks are several iron works, and the adjacent country abounds with iron ore, and has sundry lead mines.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles WNW of Norwich, and 122 NE of London.

HOLTEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, 11 miles SSE of Wesel.

HOLY ISLAND, an island on the coast of Northumberland, six miles SE of Berwick. It is two miles long and one broad; the soil rocky and full of stones. It has a town and a castle, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a blockhouse. On this island, which is likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ruins of a stately monastery; and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

HOLYHEAD, a seaport and cape of Wales, in the isle of Anglesea. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. In the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is a lighthouse.

Holyhead is 93 miles WNW of Chester, and 269 NW of London. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 53 19 N.

HOLYWELL, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Friday. From its vicinity to the mines, it is become the most flourishing town in the county. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity, at the foot of a hill. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E of St. Asaph, and 212 NE of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

HOLZAPFEL, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is situate on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient castle, the original seat of the princes of Nassau, four miles NE of Nassau.

HOLZMUNDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Wolfenbüttele, seated at the confluence of the Holz with the Weser, 28 miles NW of Göttingen.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle. It has a glass manufacture, and stands eight miles N of Frankfort.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, with an iron forge and a glass manufacture, 20 miles S of Cassel.

HOMBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 48 miles SE of Düsseldorf.

HOMBURG, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on a mountain, five miles N of Deux Ponts.

HO-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N by the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chan-si, E by Kiang-si and Chan-tong, S by Hon-quang, and W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, The middle Flower. It is, indeed, situate almost in the centre of China. Beside Cai-fong, its capital, it contains seven cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

HO-NAN, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Ho-nan, 360

miles SW of Peking. Lon. 112 9 E, lat. 34 44 N.

HONDTSCHOOTE, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seven miles SE of Dunkirk.

HONDURAS, a large province of New Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Honduras, E by the Atlantic, S by Nicaragua, and W by Guatemala and Vera Paz. This province, and the peninsula of Yucatan, on the other side of the bay of Honduras, do not derive their value either from the fertility of their soil, or the richness of their mines; but they produce logwood and mahogany in greater abundance than any part of America. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces; but after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers on that island was the great profit arising from the logwood trade, and the facility of writing some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catache, the NE promontory of Yucatan. When most of the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the island of Trist, in the bay of Campeachy; and, in latter times, their principal station has been in the bay of Honduras. The Spaniards endeavoured, by negotiation and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on this part of America. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unfortunate war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a consent to tolerate this British settlement in the heart of Yucatan. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which it was stipulated, that the English should confine themselves within the district, lying between the rivers Bellize and Rio Hondo, taking the course of these two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. And by a convention in 1786, the English, on agreeing to evacuate the Mosquito Shore, were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; and also to occupy the small island called Cafina, or St. George's Key. The capital of Honduras is Valladolid.

HONFLEUR, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados. The harbour is very capacious, at the mouth of the Seine; and its principal trade is

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lace. It is eight miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 170 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

HONITON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a church half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it; also a large manufacture of white thread and bonelace. A fire happened here in 1747, which consumed three-fourths of the town; and another, in 1765, destroyed nearly 180 buildings. It is seated in a vale, on the river Otter, 16 miles E of Exeter, and 156 W by S of London.

HOOGLY, a small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of the 18th century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on Hoogly river, 25 miles N of Calcutta.

HOOGLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by its two westernmost branches, named the Colimbazay and Jellinghy rivers, which unite 30 miles above the town of Hoogly. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 15 miles N of Herentals.

HOORN, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, three miles W of Ruremonde.

HORAIDAU, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 76 miles NW of Schiras.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, a little to the W of that of Sinai. Here God appeared to Moses in the burning bush; and here Moses struck the rock, and drew water to assuage the people's thirst. At the foot of the mountain is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. Here are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

HORN, CAPE, the most southern part of Terra del Fuego, round which all ships now pass that sail into the Pacific ocean. Lon. 67 26 W, lat. 55 58 S.

HORN, or HOORN, a seaport of N Holland, with a good harbour. Here cattle are fatted that come from Denmark and Holstein, and it has a great trade in butter and cheese. The herring fishery is also considerable, and many ships of war and merchant-vessels are built here. It was in the possession of the English, for a short time, in 1799. It is seated on the W side of the Zuider

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Zee, 20 miles NNE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 38 N.

HORN, a town of Austria, with a castle and a college, seated on the Tisfer, 48 miles NW of Vienna. Lon. 15 33 E, lat. 48 37 N.

HORN-BACH, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey, five miles S of Deux Ponts.

HORNBERG, a town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, with a fortress on a mountain, seated on the Gutlash, 12 miles NW of Rothweil.

HORNBERG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, situate on the Ilse, eight miles S of Wolfenbuttle.

HORNCastle, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It was a Roman station, and part of the wall of the castle is still remaining. It is seated on the Bane, 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 156 N of London.

HORNEDON, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday; seated on a hill, 16 miles S by W of Chelmsford, and 79 E of London.

HORNSEY, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. Near it is a mere two miles long and one broad, famous for its pike and eels. Hornsey is 40 miles E of York, and 181 N of London.

HORSENS, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated on the bottom of a bay, which opens into the Categate near the island of Hiarnoe, 20 miles SW of Arhusen. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

HORSHAM, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, noted for fine poultry. Here is the county gaol, and the lent assizes are held here. It is 36 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 8 N.

HORSTMAR, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a castle, and a collegiate church; seated on an eminence, 23 miles NW of Munster.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange river, and from that cape, in an ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish river, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35 S lat. and is bounded on the W, S, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all, ex-

explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet, compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negros, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques; and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negros. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward in winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare; another is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmeer their bodies all over with fat, in which a little foot is mixed; and this is never wiped off. They are likewise perfumed with a rank and aromatic powder of herbs, which they rub all over them, when they besmeer themselves. But then it must be considered that these people are excellent swimmers, and perhaps the best divers in the world, and the practice of bathing, which they use several times in the day, can leave little power to ointments, or even to dust, to spoil and corrode the skin. The women braid or plait their hair as an additional elegance, and adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, and very often three. The outermost is the largest, finest, and most showy, and frequently adorned with glass beads strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded, and seldom wear any shoes. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments; but the nose is sometimes marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on high days, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs, chiefly made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; but rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered more genteel.

Girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling a round beehive, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low that a middle sized man cannot stand upright in them. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping and crawling on all-fours; and who is more inclined to lie down than stand. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to smoke from his infancy, feels it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; or rolled up, like a hedgehog, sing in his skin. He lies in the midst of this cloud, till he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or turn the steak he is broiling. The order of these huts in a clanal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant Paterfen visited a Hottentot village in Little Nimiqua Land, in the NW part of the country: it consisted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a brass top, given to him by the Dutch E India Company. The Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with music and dancing: their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Bosjesmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape, and are enemies to the pastoral life. Some of their maxims are, to live by hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account, they themselves are pursued and exterminated, like the wild beasts, whose man-

ners they have assumed. Some of them, when taken, are kept alive, and made slaves of. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, which, shot from a small bow, will hit a mark, with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more remarkable than their manners and maxims. Like the wild beasts, bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of these savages are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falls off their back in rags. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkeys, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, snakes, and spiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange river, were observed by Lieutenant Patterson, in his journey to the sw in 1779. Their huts were lesser, and thatched with grass; and were furnished with stools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part remains. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they appear in view. They carry their water in the shells of ostrich eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with arrows. To the N of the country of the Bosjesmans, and on the banks of Orange river, are another tribe called Koras, who may be reckoned to rank higher than any of the other Hottentots known in the S of Africa. Their features are of a superior cast; they are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their dress and domestic utensils; their huts are also constructed with greater care, and with a view of being more durable. They seem to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caffre. They appear to have no knowledge of agriculture, but are particularly attentive to their horned cattle, sheep, and goats, which they

train in habits of strict subordination and command. With respect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them seem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any instruction. All of them, however, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred that they believe in an evil being; but they pay no religious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen; and among these, they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. They seem to have some idea of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them so soon; and admonish them to behave henceforth more properly. The country possessed by the Dutch is considerable; extending from the Cape of Good Hope, N to lat. 30, and E to the Great Fish river, about 550 miles in length and 130 in breadth. The whole is naturally barren and mountainous; but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces not only a sufficiency of all the necessities of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch at the Cape. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons; the wet monsoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in large herds; buffalos; camelpardilises; the gemsbock, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal rather larger than a deer, of a mouse colour, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird: these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof, in

one that lieutenant Paterfon saw, upward of 800 birds. Among the insects are a species of termites, which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

HOUEI, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is 10 miles in circumference, and defended by a fort. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 47 26 N.

HOUDAIN, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, six miles s of Bethune.

HOUDAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, with a manufacture of woollen stockings, seated on the Vegre, 32 miles sw of Paris.

HOUNSLOW, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday; situate on the edge of a heath of the same name, on which are some gunpowder mills, 10 miles w by s of London.

HOU-QUANG, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the N and S, by the river Yang-tse-kiang. It is a flat, open country, watered by lakes, canals, and rivers; and has plenty of wild fowl and cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile; gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and there is such a variety of all sorts of commodities, that it is called by the Chinese, the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Vout-chang is the capital.

HOORN, LOCH, an arm of the sea, on the w coast of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, extending 20 miles inland from the fount of Skye.

HOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Tche-kiang. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible, and it is the chief place for making writing pencils. It stands near a large lake, called Tai, 160 miles NE of Nan-king. Lon. 119 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

HOWDEN, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It gives name to a small district called Howden-shire, and has a large church, like a cathedral. It is seated near the Ouse, 15 miles SE of York, and 179 N by w of London.

HOXTER, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Corvey, seated on the Weser, 23 miles E by N of Paderborn.

HOV, one of the Orkney islands, situate between the island of Pomona and

the N coast of Caithness-shire. It is 10 miles long and three broad. Here is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, named the layer, supposed to be a species of penguin, is found; and on the w coast is a great conic hill, called Hoy Head, which is a seamark. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 58 46 N.

HOYA, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Weser, 37 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 47 N.

HOYER, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, celebrated for its oyster-fishery, four miles w of Tonderen.

HOYERSWERDA, a town and castle of Lusatia, on the river Elster, 17 miles NNW of Bautzen.

HOYM, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Godel, at its junction with the Selke, seven miles E of Quedlinburg.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of its name, which produces excellent wine. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and stands on an island in the river Morau, 30 miles SSE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 49 7 N.

HUAHEINE, one of the Society islands in the Pacific ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 miles in compass, and has a commodious harbour. Lon. 151 1 W, lat. 16 44 S.

HUBERT, St. a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a celebrated abbey, seated in the forest of Ardennes, on the rivulet Homme, 14 miles w of Bastogne.

HUBERTSBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a magnificent hunting-seat, built by Augustus III, then electoral prince. A peace was concluded here between the kings of Prussia and Poland, and the empress queen. It is 22 miles E of Leipzig.

HUDDESFIELD, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here is a large hall, in which narrow cloths, broad cloths, ferges, kerseymeres, &c. manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, are weekly exposed to sale. It stands near the Calder, from which it has a canal to Ashton-under-Line, and continued thence to Manchester. It is 42 miles sw of York, and 189 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 40 N.

HUDICKSWALD, a seaport of Sweden, the chief town of Hellingia, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Bothnia. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade in timber, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c. It is 185 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 46 E, lat. 62 6 N.

HUDSON, a river of the United States, which passes its whole course of 250 miles in the state of New York. It rises in the mountainous country between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, flows by Albany, and enters the Atlantic ocean at New York. It is navigable for sloops to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

HUDSON, a city of New York, in Columbia county. It is laid out in square, formed by spacious streets, crossstreets at right angles; and the inhabitants are supplied with water, brought to their cellars in pipes, from a spring two miles distant. The trade of this city is considerable, and vessels of the largest size can unload here. It is situated on an eminence, on the E side of Hudson river, 30 miles S of Albany, and 120 of New York. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 41 16 N.

HUDSON'S BAY, a bay of N America, lying between 51 and 69 N latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching for a NW passage to the Pacific ocean, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure; the first in 1607, and the second in 1608. In his third and last, in 1610, he entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name; coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to 80 30 N lat. Other attempts toward a discovery of that passage have been since made, but without effect. The entrance of this bay, from the ocean, is between Resolution Isles on the N, and Button's Isles on the Labrador coast to the S, forming the extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two straits, with Baffin's bay; on the E side it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW by New S Wales, and on the W by New N Wales. These countries are included under the name of New Britain, and abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and northern Indians; and are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above 10 persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possesses three forts, on the S coast of James bay, by which name the E part of Hudson's bay is distinguished; these factories are

called Rupert, Moose, and Albany. On the W side of Hudson's bay, up Hayes river, is a factory called Flamborough; and to the N of this is York Fort and Prince of Wales Fort. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, set out from Prince of Wales Fort to explore a river, that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, he arrived at this river in June 1771, and traced it till he came in sight of the Arctic ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and a bar at its mouth, which is in lon. 119 W, lat. 72 N. In 1789, Mr. Mackenzie, another officer of the company, explored the country still more to the westward; and entering a river (now called after his name) which is the outlet of the Slave-lake, he traced it to its mouth in the Arctic ocean, where it forms a wide estuary in lon. 135 W, lat. 71 N.

HUE, or **HUEHO**, the capital of Cochinchina, with a royal palace. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river, 30 miles from its mouth, in the China sea. Lon. 107 25 E, lat. 16 25 N.

HUEN, an island in the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and nine S by E of Elsinore. It is six miles in circumference, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. It has one scattered village; and here was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. See **URANIENBURG**.

HUESCA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see with a university. It is seated on the Isuela, 35 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 42 18 N.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Granada. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 37 45 N.

HUESSEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, seated on the Rhine, seven miles NE of Nimeguen.

HUETINBERG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 20 miles NNE of Clagenfurt.

HUETTA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 3 55 W, lat. 40 22 N.

HUFFINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, four miles NNW of Furstenburg.

HUGHESBURG. See **CATAWAGUS**.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a borough and seaport in E Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It was built by Edward I, who called it Kingston, and is seated on the W side of the Humber, at the mouth of the river Hull, over which is a modern stone bridge. It is a large town with two parish-churches, and a county of itself, governed by a mayor. It is fortified, and was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I. The commerce of this place is considerable, and it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, beside its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also to the Trent, and all its branches: hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings are the Trinity-house, for the relief of seamen and their widows, a customhouse, an exchange, and a town-hall. Hull is 36 miles SE of York, and 173 N of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HULPEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 miles SE of Brussels.

HULST, a town of the Netherlands, in the late Dutch Flanders, strong by its situation and fortifications. It was shamefully surrendered to the French in 1747, and taken by them in 1794. It is seated on a plain, which may be overflowed, and on a canal that communicates with the Scheldt, 15 miles WNW of Antwerp.

HUMBER, a river formed by the junction of the Trent and Ouse. It is a large estuary, which divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and enters the German ocean, at Spurn Head.

HUMMELSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphine county, on the S side of the Swetara, which runs into the Susquehanna, 10 miles E by N of Harrisburg, and 110 N of Washington.

HUMMOCK, an island in the India Sea, about six miles long. Here is a fort, supported in his authority by the Dutch E India Company. The island is fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits; but the principal articles of trade with the Dutch are wax and honey. It lies five leagues S

of Mindanao. Lon. 125 E, lat. 5 27 N.

HUNEFELD, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, with a collegiate church, 10 miles N of Hild.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland and Silesia, W by Moravia, Austria, and S by Slavonia and Turkey in Euro, and E by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Low Hungary; and to these may be added the Banat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1771. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Tresse, Iaros, Raab, and Waag. The air is unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs; but it abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well shaped, generous, and brave, but haughty and revengeful; and, including Transylvania, are estimated at eight millions. The kingdom of Hungary can easily raise an army of 100,000 men. The horsemen are called Hussars, and the foot Heydukcs. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery, though there are a great number of protestants. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths, and those of Buda, when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

HUNGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and county of Solms-Braunfels, 14 miles SE of Wetzlar.

HUNGERFORD, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Kennet, 22 miles SSW of Abingdon, and 64 W of London.

HUNINGUEN, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rhine, two miles N of Basel, and 14 E of Altkirch.

HUNMANSY, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 miles NE of York, and 209 N of London.

HUNTINGDON, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long Island, situated

at the head of a bay, in the Sound, 38 miles E by N of New York.

HUNTINGDON, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a mountainous county of the same name, which abounds with limestone, iron, and lead. It is situate on the Juniata, at the mouth of Standing Stone creek, 28 miles WSW of Lewistown. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 40 23 N.

HUNTINGDON, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It was once a large place, said to have had 15 churches, which are now reduced to two; and near it was a castle built by William the conqueror. Huntingdon is governed by a mayor; and it is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester, 16 miles WNW of Cambridge, and 59 N by W of London. Lon. 05 W, lat. 52 17 N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 25 miles in length and 20 in its broadest part; bounded on the NW and N by Northamptonshire, E by Cambridgeshire, and SW by Bedfordshire. It contains four hundreds, six market towns, and 79 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The SE part consists of beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. The NE part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage, and even large crops of corn. In the midst of them are some shallow pools, abounding with fish; and a lake of considerable size, called Whittlesea mere. The chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and it fattens abundance of cattle.

HUNTLY, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a manufacture of linen cloth; seated on the Bogie, near its confluence with the Deveron, 35 miles NW of Aberdeen.

HUNTSFILL, a town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Parret, five miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London.

HUNTSVILLE, a town of N Carolina, on the W side of Yadkin river, 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 90 W of Hillsborough.

HURDWAR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains. It is 127 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 20 45 N.

HURON, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 85 W lon. and 42 and 46 N lat. It has a communication with Lake Michigan, by the Straits of Michilimackinac; with Lake Superior to the NE, by the Straits of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie to the S, by the Straits of Detroit. Its shape is nearly triangular, and its circumference about 1000 miles. On the N side is a chain of islands 100 miles long, called Manitowishin by the Indians, who consider them as sacred; and on the SW side is Thunder Bay, so called from the frequent thunder that is heard there. The Chipeway Indians live scattered around this lake; and on its banks are found great quantities of sand cherries.

HURST CASTLE, a castle in Hampshire, four miles S of Lymington. It stands on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots two miles into the sea toward the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant one mile. In this castle Charles I was confined previously to his being brought to trial.

HUS, or **HUSU**, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, the see of a Greek bishop. Here Peter the great made peace with the Turks. It is situate on the Pruth, 70 miles SW of Bender. Lon. 28 34 E, lat. 46 15 N.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, but on the S side of the Nerbudda, and the frontiers of Nagpour, the eastern division of the Miharatta empire. It is 240 miles NW of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

HUSUM, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, opposite the island of Nordstrand. It has a trade in horses and oxen, and manufactures of leather, cotton, and linen. It stands on the river Ow, near the German ocean, 20 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 36 N.

HUITARY, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Visapour, 30 miles SW of Visapour. Lon. 75 6 E, lat. 17 5 N.

HUTWIEL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 16 miles W of Bern.

HUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. It has paper mills, and iron founderies. The confederates reduced it in 1768, and the Dutch retained it until 1778, when they demolished the fortifications, and rendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Meuse, 21 miles N of Liege.

HYDRABAD, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Golconda, and the metropolis of the Deccan. It is surrounded with walls, and defended with towers; and is supposed to contain upward of 100,000 inhabitants. It stands in a plain, on a river that runs into the Kistna, 352 miles N by W of Madras. Lon. 78 31 E, lat. 17 12 N.

HYDRABAD, a fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Sindy, and the residence of a Mahomedan prince, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is situate on the Indus, 100 miles NE of Tatta. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 25 29 N.

HYPOLITE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 miles SW of Alais.

HYPOLITE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 44 miles ENE of Besancon.

HYTHE. See **HITHE**.

I. J.

JABLUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, with a fort near it, which defends a defile toward Hungary. It is seated on the river Elba, between high mountains, 12 miles SSE of Teschen.

JACCA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 22 miles N of Huesca. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 42 36 N.

JACI D'AGUILA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 10 miles N by E of Catania.

JACKSONSBOROUGH, a town of S Carolina, on the E side of the Edisto, 35 miles W of Charleston.

JACKNEL, or **JAQUEMEI**, a seaport of St. Domingo, in a district of the same name, which is noted for producing abundance of coffee. It is seated on the E side of the S peninsula, 13 miles SSW of Port au Prince. Lon. 74 30 W, lat. 18 41 N.

JAEZ, a fortified town of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruit and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Guadalquivir, 50 miles E by S of Cordova. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

JALFA, a town of Palestine, formerly a celebrated city called Joppa, but en-

tirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It was laid waste in the time of the crusades, and afterward destroyed by an earthquake. The road is defended by a castle, on a rock; and the harbour is now too shallow to admit large vessels. The principal commerce is in grain, particularly rice from Egypt. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 50 miles NW of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 32 16 N.

JAFFIERABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, 40 miles NNE of Aurungabad, and 60 S of Burhampour.

JAFNAPATAN, a seaport of Ceylon, whence are exported great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in 1795. It stands at the N end of the island, 100 miles N of Candy. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 9 45 N.

JAGARNAL, a famous pagoda of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa. It is one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent seamark. It stands on the bay of Bengal, a few miles E of Lake Chilka, and 311 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 40 E, lat. 19 35 N.

JAGERNDORF, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name; seated on the Oppa, 13 miles NW of Troppau. Lon. 17 44 E, lat. 50 0 N.

JAGERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 miles SSW of Darmstadt.

JAGHIRE, a district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, subject to the English E India Company. It extends 108 miles along the coast of Coromandel, from Alemparve on the S, to Lake Pullicate on the N, and is 47 miles inland in the widest part. Madras is the chief place.

JAGO, ST. the largest and most fertile of the Cape Verd islands, 10 miles long and five broad. It abounds with high barren mountains; and the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are bees, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and maize, plantains, bananas, pumpions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. It has also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Porto Praya. **JAGO, ST.** the capital of Chiti, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, and a

royal audience. It is subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is seated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessities of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 34 10 S.

JAGO DE CUBA, St. a fortified seaport on the S coast of Cuba, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay, and on the river St. Jago. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 20 5 N.

JAGO DE LOS CAVALLEROS, St. a town of Hispaniola, in a fertile soil, on the river St. Jago, 70 miles from its mouth, and 90 NNW of St. Domingo. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 19 22 N.

JAGO DEL ESTERO, St. a town of Tucuman, the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Dulce, 475 miles SSE of Potosi. Lon. 65 0 W, lat. 28 5 S.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, St. See GUATIMALA.

JAGO DE LAS VALLES, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Panuco, seated on the river Panuco. Lon. 99 56 W, lat. 22 30 N.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, St. or SPANISH-TOWN, a town of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It was once a populous place, containing two churches, a monastery, and several chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compass, and has only one church and a chapel. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on Rio Cobre, seven miles NW of Port Passage, on the bay of Port Royal. Lon. 76 49 W, lat. 18 6 N.

JAGO DE LEON, St. a city of Terra Firma, capital of the district of Caracas. It is seated on a river, and in a plain surrounded by high mountains, 18 miles from the seacoast. Lon. 66 58 W, lat. 10 15 N.

JAGO DE NEXAPHA, St. a town of New Spain, in Guxaca, with a rich convent, situate in the valley of Nexapha, on a river which flows into the Alvarado. Lon. 97 40 W, lat. 16 58 N.

JAGODNA, St. a town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated on the Morava, 70 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 44 15 N.

JAICZA, St. a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Piena, 50 miles SE of Bosnia-Sergo.

JAKUTSKOI. See YAKUTSK.

JALALABAD, St. a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cabul, situate on the Kameh, 60 miles SSE of Cabul.

JALLINDAR, St. a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the country of Lahore. It is 30 miles S of Lahore. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 30 50 N.

JALONITZA, St. a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on a river of the same name, 95 miles SW of Ismael.

JALOUR, St. a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, 85 miles WNW of Cheitore. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 23 35 N.

JAMAGOROD, St. a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jama, 12 miles NE of Narva. Lon. 28 3 E, lat. 59 25 N.

JAMAICA, St. an island of the W Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, 30 leagues W of Hispaniola; nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and 145 leagues N of Carthagena, on the continent of S America. It is of an oval figure, 170 miles long and 60 broad in the middle. It is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall; and contains upward of 4,000,000 acres. A ridge of hills runs lengthwise from E to W, whence numerous rivers take their rise on both sides; and though none of them are navigable, even for barges, yet some are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the seafides. Some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly Rio Cobre and Rio Pedra. The mountains, and a great part of the island, are covered with woods, which look green at all times of the year. There are many different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitae, the cedar, and the mahogany trees. In the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance this, there are alligators in the rivers; gualances, galliwags in the fens and marshes; snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. About nine in the morning it is so insupportably hot, that it would be difficult to breathe, the eastern breeze did not blow for relief.

the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. Not above a third part of the island is inhabited, for the plantations are all by the seaside. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle. The best houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the Negroes huts are made of reeds, and will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots: but, in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otaheite, and introduced into the different plantations. Hogs and sheep are plentiful; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the Negroes have herrings and salt-fish. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the Negroes, who can scarcely live without it; also maize, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shadocks, citrons, pomegranates, pineapples, prickly pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. The first settlement on this island was made, in 1509, by the Spaniards, who were cruel to the natives; but none of their bloody settlements supported themselves, except that of St. Jago de la Vega. This island was taken by the English in 1655, and is now the most valuable of their W. India colonies. The number of white inhabitants in 1793 was 30,000, free blacks, 10,000, and slaves 250,000. The value of the slaves, the landed property, and buildings to which they are attached, and that of the vessels employed in trade, is estimated at 39 millions sterling. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest places, next to the Cape of Good Hope, in the disposal of the crown: the standing salary is 2500 l. and the officers are amply well as

much more to the governor, which, with other perquisites, make it little less than 10,000 l. a year. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega is the seat of government.

JAMAICA, a town of New York, chief of Queen's county, Long Island, with three churches, 12 miles E by S of New York.

JAMANA, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on the river Aftan, 150 miles W of Elcatif. Lon. 46 E, lat. 25 S.

JAMBI, or **JAMBIS**, a seaport and small kingdom on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N by E of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 45 E, lat. 1 35 S.

JAMES, a river of Virginia, which rises on the W side of the Blue ridge of the Allegany mountains, and flowing E through the state, enters Chesapeake bay, near Hampton.

JAMES BAY. See HUDSON'S BAY.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of S Carolina, on the S side of Charleston harbour, opposite Charleston.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of N America, in Baffin's bay, between Davis' straits and Baffin's straits. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 70 0 N.

JAMESTOWN, a decayed town of Virginia, once the capital of the state, seated in a peninsula, on the N side of James river, eight miles SSW of Williamsburg. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 37 3 N.

JAMESTOWN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, five miles S by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin.

JAMETS, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 miles S of Stenay.

JAMETO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, 32 miles W of Carlskrona.

JANNAY, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N by Macedonia, E by the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W by Albania. It is the Thessaly of the ancients, and Larissa the capital.

JANNA, a town of European Tur-

ley, in a province of the same name, 62 miles W. of Lariffa. Lon. 21 36 E, lat. 39 48 N.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Bradawke, 28 miles S.W. of Pilsen.

JANVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 20 miles S.E. of Chartres.

JAO-TCHOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, near its entrance into the lake Poyang, 40 miles N.E. of Nan-tchang.

JAPAN, a large empire in the most eastern part of Asia, extending from lon. 131 to 142 E, and from lat. 30 to 41 N. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which is Nippon. The whole empire is divided into seven principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which is reaped in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which is got in in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots. The woods and forests, and long ridges of mountains, with which the country is intersected, produce good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, sheep, hogs, horses, and other useful animals. Here are large quantities of porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. The Japanese are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Their common drinks are all hot; they uncover the feet out of respect, are fond of black teeth, and get on horseback on the left side. They have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but sit and lie on carpets and mats, in the manner of the Turks. The dress consists of trowsers, and a loose robe of silk or cotton, fastened by a girdle; the number being increased according to the coldness of the weather: stockings are not used; and the shoes are commonly of rice straw. The men shave the head from the brow to the nape, and the hair on the sides is turned up and fastened at the crown, which forms the common covering of the head; but conical hats made of grass are worn on journeys. They have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other

nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools at different places, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their arts and manufactures even surpass those of Europe. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow; however, as they inhabit islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication is forbidden, except with the Chinese and Dutch. Their emperor was called dairo; but in the minority of one of them, in 1550, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called cubo. From that time the dairo has only been at the head of religious matters, while the cubo or emperor bears an absolute dominion over all civil or military affairs throughout the empire. The former is still permitted to live in the utmost state and grandeur; and the latter pays him a kind of homage, as if he acted only as his deputy or viceroy; so that in reality, the cubo is now the real monarch of Japan, and the dairo only a high priest. The religion of the country is paganism; but there are two different sects. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1638, they underwent great persecutions, insomuch that they were all exterminated. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them to shore till they are ready to return. In the absence of the ships, the Dutch are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to be lighted candle in their houses at nighttime. The merchandise which the Dutch carry to Japan are sugar, linen, and woollen cloths, elephants teeth, and various others, for which they receive gold, silver, copper, steel, the porcelain vessels, and other Spanish and Chinese wares. The capital of the empire is Jedo.

JAWA, a island on the western coast of the island of Java, with a good harbour.

It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. It is 353 miles E by S of Batavia. Lon. 22° 45' E, lat. 6° 20' S.

JACQUEMEL. See JACMEL.

JARGEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. It was taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is 10 miles SE of Orleans, and 70 SW of Paris.

JARISBERG, a town of Norway, capital of a district abounding in mines, in the diocese of Aggerhuys, five miles W of Tonsberg.

JAROSLAF. See YAROSLAF.

JARNAC, a town of France, in the department of Charente. Near this place the duke of Anjou, afterward Henry III, obtained a victory over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angoulême.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, nine miles N of Kolingratz.

JAROSLAW, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. A battle was gained here by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saine, 55 miles W of Lemberg. Lon. 22° 43' E, lat. 50° 4' N.

JASENITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stettin.

JASQUE, a seaport of Persia, in the province of Kerman, on the gulf of Ormus. Lon. 59° 15' E, lat. 26° 10' N.

JASSELMEER, a town of Hindoostan, in a small territory of the same name, subject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 680 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 73° 0' E, lat. 27° 34' N.

JASSY, a city of European Turkey, in the capital of Moldavia. In 1753, it was destroyed by fire; but is now a well fortified place, defended by a citadel. It has been several times taken in wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by the latter in 1788, who restored it by the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. It is seated on the Pruth, 125 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27° 35' E, lat. 47° 8' N.

JASSY, a powerful Hindoo tribe, in the province of Prager, to whom all that country is the small territory of Prager, 20 miles W of Agra.

JASSY, an island of the E Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and separated

at its W end from Sumatra, by the Strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118 E lon. and 6 to 8 S lat. The land is low, and in some places marshy, near the shore; but rises in a gradual slope toward the interior of the country, admitting in its ascent every variety of situation and verdure. The N coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours; and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The Javanese live chiefly on vegetable food, and use no fermented liquors. They are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, short coal-black hair, large cheeks, small eyes, and large eyebrows. They consider black teeth as the standard of beauty, and paint them all black of the deepest hue, except the two middle ones, which they cover with gold leaf: the operation is repeated, as often as is necessary, to keep them in that state; and they compare those to monkeys who preserve them of their natural colour. The men are very robust and strong limbed; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their circumstances. Those that live near the seafide are generally Mahomedans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, beside most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here also is plenty of hogs, beavers, and sheep, with other tame animals; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the E Indies. The hottest season is from May

till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has a river which rises in the mountains, and, dividing itself into many branches, waters the circumjacent country: these afterward re-unite, and pass through Batavia, dividing it into two parts. The whole coast of this island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beside the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malayan, Amboynese, Topasse, Bugasse, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and yet, after that, they barbarously massacred them, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Batavia is the capital.

JAUER, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is seated in a fine country, on the rivulet Jauer, 12 miles SSE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 2 N.

JAUINAIS, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, six miles N of Poitiers.

JAXTBERG, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Jaxt, 10 miles SE of Mergentheim.

JAYFOUR. See **JYEFOUR**.

JBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 13 miles S by E of Osnaburg.

ICELAND, an island to the W of Norway, 180 miles in length and 150 in breadth, lying between 63 and 65 N lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. Mount Hecia is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano; but there are several other volcanos, and the convulsions caused by them in 1783 were so dreadful and multiplied, that it was feared the island would fall to pieces: the eruptions were the most tremendous of any recorded in history; and from Mount Hapton Gluver issued a

torrent of lava, which flowed for 4 weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a breadth of nearly 3 miles. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to these mountains, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are at a distance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skin of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, trainoil, whalebone, and sea-horse teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms.

ICHTERHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, 12 miles ESE of Gotha.

ICKWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles NW of Ipswich, and 74 NNW of London.

ICOLMKILL, formerly **IONA**, a famous little island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the isle of Mull. It is only three miles long, and scarcely one broad; but is very fertile. Here are the ruins of an ancient nunnery, monastery, and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, about the year 735; also a chapel, dedicated to St. Oran, containing many marble tomb-stones of great lords of the isles; and adjoining it is a cemetery, in which many ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, are buried. Other ruins of monastic and druidical edifices are traced; and many places are pointed out, noted for particular acts of St. Columba. This island was the seat of learning, during the Gothic invasions which pervaded Europe, and the overthrow of the Roman empire, and the seminary whence issued pious monks, and laymen, who revived learning, and propagated

lanity through many kingdoms of Europe. In former times, it also was the place where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable and ancient MSS. were kept. The only village is Sodor.

IDA, MOUNT, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele. Whatever may have been its former beauties, it now has not the least shadow of a landscape.

IDA, a mountain of Natolia, famous in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

IDANHA A NUEVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, three miles SW of Idanha a Vella.

IDANHA A VELLA, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the Ponsul, 25 miles E of Castle Branco. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 39 N.

IDRIA, a town of Germany, in Carniola, celebrated for its rich quicksilver mines. It is seated amid mountains, on the river Idria, 20 miles ENE of Gorz.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau. It is 12 miles NE of Mentz.

JEAN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Saré, 12 miles W of Deux Ponts. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 49 16 N.

JEAN D'ANGELY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a late fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots in 1621, by Lewis XIII, who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and seated on the Boutonne, 15 miles NE of Saintes, and 32 SE of Rochelle.

JEAN DE LONE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the Saône, 15 miles SE of Dijon.

JEAN DE LUZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, on the coast next Spain, with a harbour. It owes its opulence to the cod and herring fishery, and is seated on a small river near the bay of Biscay, 12 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 43 15 N.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, ST. a town of Savoy, capital of the county of Maurienne, and a bishop's see. It is seated

on the river Arc, 25 miles SSE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

JÉAN PIED DE POAT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, defended by a citadel, upon an eminence, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called Ports. It is seated on the river Nive, 20 miles SE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampluna.

JED, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh. On its banks are several large caverns, which were the hiding places of ancient border-warriors.

JEDBURGH, a borough of Scotland, capital of Roxburghshire. Here is the ruin of a fine abbey, part of which has been made the parish church. The woollen manufacture has lately revived here, and the vicinity is noted for its orchards. It is situate on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot, 42 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 55 32 N.

JEDO, the capital of the empire of Japan, situate on the SE side of Nippon, the largest of the Japanese islands. The city has neither walls nor ramparts, is nine miles in length and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of customhouse, or magazine, for merchandise. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and the emperor's palace; but the whole is rebuilt. The imperial palace is surrounded with walls, ditches, towers, and bastions, forming of itself a considerable town, in the middle of the city. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden. The houses of the common class are nothing but ground floor, the rooms parted by folding screens; so that they can be made larger or smaller at pleasure. Jedo is seated in a plain at the bottom of a shallow bay, and a river

which passes through it supplies several canals. Lon. 139 30 E; lat. 36 40 N.

JEGUN, a town of France, in the department of Gers, eight miles NNW of Auch, and 13 s of Condom.

JEHUD, or JOUD, mountains in the NW part of Hindoostan, extending eastward from Attock to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares. After Timur had passed the Indus, in 1398, the chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him; as Ambafares, the king of the same country, did to Alexander, about 1740 years before.

JEKYL, a small island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, s of the island of St. Simon.

JEMAPPE, a new department of France, including Austrian Hainault and a small part of Flanders. The capital is Mons. See GLEMARE.

JEMPTIA, or JEMPTLAND, an inland province of Sweden, in Nordland, 120 miles long and 75 broad. The W part, on the frontiers of Norway, is full of craggy rocks and high mountains; but the E part is a champaign country, watered by lakes and rivers. It is divided into eleven parishes, but has not one town. The inhabitants, who are few, subsist chiefly by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing, and supply the Norwegians with iron-ware, steel, and leather; of the last they make shoes, boots, and jackets which are proof against wet.

JENA, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle and a celebrated university. It is seated on the Saale, 10 miles SSE of Weimar. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 50 35 N.

JENAU, See CHUNAU.

JENISA. See YENISEI.

JENISKOI. See YENISEISK.

JENITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Deffau, situate on the Muldau, two miles NE of Deffau.

JENITZA, a town of European Turkey in Macedonia, situate on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonichi, by a canal 12 miles long. It is 24 miles WNW of Salonichi.

JENO, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles s of Great Waradin, and 48 NE of Segedin.

JEREMIE, a town, jurisdiction, and cape, on the N side of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, in a fertile soil, particularly excellent for

the culture of coffee, five miles W of St. Domingo. Lon. 74 14 W, lat. 18 21 N.

JERICHO, a town of Palestine, once a famous city. It is now called Herat by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W of the river Jordan, and 20 E by N of Jerusalem.

JERICO, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, situate on the Elbe, 32 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

JERKIN. See IREKIN.

JERMAH, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan. It is distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats that are seen around it; by the various and abundant produce of the adjacent fields, and by the numerous and majestic ruins, that exhibit to the inhabitants of its clay-built cottages inscriptions of which they know not the meaning, and vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. Jermah is 65 miles SE of Mourzook. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 27 5 N.

JERSEY, an island, in the English channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 s of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English; but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 50 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 14 parishes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the S part of the island. It has a noted manufacture for woollen stockings and caps. The soil is fertile, though the cultivation of apple-trees for cider has occasioned a deficiency of arable land for corn. It has been computed that 24,000 hogheads of cider have been made here in one year, part of it, probably, mixed with wine, for the English market. The number of inhabitants is estimated at rather less than 20,000, of which 3000 bear arms, and are formed into two regiments. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieutenant-governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation: but major Pierfon, the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to surrender prisoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of victory. See HELIER, St.

JERSEY, New, one of the United States of America, 261 miles long, 51 broad; bounded on the E by Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean, 4 by Dela-

were bay and river, w by Pennsylvania, and n by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamack river in lat. 41 24 to a point in Hudson river in lat. 41. It is divided into 13 counties; namely, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, Sussex, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, and Morris; the last two are mountainous, and one-fourth of the others are sandy and barren. The hilly country feeds great quantities of cattle; the barren parts produce little else but shrubs and yellow pines; and the sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the numerous iron-works in this state: the soil in other parts is fertile, producing plenty of corn, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The principal rivers are, beside the boundary ones, the Hackinsac, Passaic, and Raritan. Trenton is the capital.

JERUSALEM, a famous city of Palestine, capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as was foretold by him. Emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1517, and kept possession of it ever since, and call it **HELEDD**, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded by valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was without the walls of the old city. What renders it considerable is the great resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A garrison, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here, to protect them from the Arabs. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims come to visit, is a large structure, with a round dome, and has no light but what comes

through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whose door is three feet high and two broad. It is so small, that it will hold but three persons on their knees at a time. At the entrance, on the right hand, is that place where the body of our Saviour was laid. The table on which he was said to have been laid at first is two feet and a half high from the pavement, and is now covered with white marble, because its visitors were all for carrying away a small bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of 44 lamps, which are always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble, both within and without; and on the outside there are 10 fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a small dome, six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported by 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and forming six arches, which have three lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large, that two men cannot fathom it. On Good Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized in this church. Jerusalem is 112 miles SW of Damascus, and 175 NE of Suez. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 55 N.

JESI, a town of Italy, in Anconia, seated on a mountain, near the river Fiumesini, 15 miles WSW of Ancona.

JESO, a group of islands, lying between those of Japan and the Kuriles. The southernmost, called Matmia, lies N of Nippon. It is governed by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the side toward the continent. It is full of woods; and the inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. The two islands to the NE of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still further to the NE, called the Three Sisters, are perfectly independent. The Japanese give the name of Jeko to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamtschatka. See **KURILES**.

JEVER, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, capital of a territory of its name, belonging to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst, with a citadel, 28 miles NE of Embden. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 53 33 N.

IF, an island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

IGLAU, a fortified town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, with two convents and a college. Good cloth is manufactured here, and the commerce in corn and hemp is considerable. It is seated on the Iгла, 40 miles WNW of Briann. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 49 28 N.

IGLESIAS, a town in the s part of the island of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 37 miles WSW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 39 18 N.

IHOR. See **JOHORE**.

JIDDA, or **GIDDA**, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red sea, in the frontier of Mecca. A very considerable trade is carried on here, this city being a mart between Egypt and India. The ships from Suez seldom proceed further than this port, and those from India are not suffered to advance to Suez. The English are particularly favoured in the trade of this place, as they pay only eight per cent. dues of custom, while all others, even the subjects of the sultan, pay ten; and they are suffered to discharge this in goods, while all others must produce money. Jidda has no fresh water, and is situate in a barren sandy district, 34 miles WSW of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lon. 39 22 E, lat. 21 28 N.

JIONPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges is the fort of Jionpoury a building of considerable extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. It is now nearly in ruins, although, formerly, it commanded the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. This place was at one time the seat of an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizier to sultan Mahummud Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of sultan Shirki, or king of the East, took possession of Bahar, and fixed his residence at Jionpour, where he built the great masjid, or mausoleum, which is still remaining, for himself and family. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches; and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567; upon such sound principles, as to have withstood, for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in

the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, insomuch that in 1774 a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 49 miles NW of Benares. Lon. 84 1 E, lat. 25 45 N.

ILA. See **ISLA**.

ILAK, or **JALAK**, a town of Nubia on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroc. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 18 48 N.

ILANZ, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls, and seated on the Rhine, 23 miles SW of Coire.

ILCHESTER, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins, urns, &c. dug up, and it once had 16 churches, but the only one now standing is that of St Mary, at the W end of which is an octagonal tower, supposed to be built with Roman materials. Here are also various relics of monastic antiquities. The county gaol is situate here. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 miles S of Wells and 12½ W by S of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 50 56 N.

ILDEFONSO, St. a village of Spain in New Castile, on the river Cogolludo five miles N of Uzeda. Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip V, which has very fine waterworks and gardens. Below the town is a large manufactory of plate glass, belonging to the crown.

ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACOS St. a town of New Spain, seated on a mountain, 50 miles NE of Antequera. Lon. 27 36 W, lat. 17 5 N.

ILDETON, a village in Northumberland, four miles S of Wooler. On a hill near it is a ferocious encampment defended by two high rampiers of earth and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

ILFRACOMB, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has a spacious natural basin, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the Bristol channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also a number of fishing skiffs, which take a number of fish, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. It is seated almost opposite Swansea, Glamorganshire, 49 miles NW of Exeter, and 18½ W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 14 N.

ILHEOS, a province of Brazil, & of that of All Saints Bay. Its chief town, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the river Ilheos, 130 miles ssw of St. Salvador. Lon. 40 13 W, lat. 14 55 S.

ILKUCH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver and lead mines. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles NW of Cracow.

ILLET, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, on the river Tech, 10 miles SE of Perpignan.

ILLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the capital of the department.

ILLER, a river of Germany; which rises in Tyrol, runs N through Suabia, by Kempten, Memmungen, and Kirchberg, and joins the Danube at Ulm.

ILLESCEAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles ssw of Madrid, and 50 W of Toledo.

ILLINOIS, a large river of N America, which rises in the state of Ohio, near the S end of Lake Michigan, and taking a SW course of 480 miles enters the Mississippi, 170 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. Between the mouths of the Illinois and the Ohio is the country of a noted Indian nation, called the Illinois.

ILLOCKA, a strong town of Slavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles W of Peterwaradin, and 55 NW of Belgrade.

ILM, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 14 miles S of Erfurt.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 48 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad. Near it stands the city of Novogorod. This lake communicates with that of Ladoga, by the river Volkhof.

ILMENAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. Near it is a mineral spring, also a copper and silver mine. It is seated on the Ilm, 17 miles SSE of Snaikald.

ILMINSTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated among hills, 26 miles SW of Wells, and 10 W by S of London.

ILSLEY, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated in a valley, between two hills, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 53 W of London.

ILTAY, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, seated on the Weymer, 14 miles S of Lewarden.

ILTAEF, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 27 miles SSE of Gothenburg.

ILTEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg, 16 miles ssw of Zell.

ILTZHOFEN, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Halle, eight miles NE of Halle.

IMBRO, an island in the Grecian archipelago, about 20 miles in circumference. It is mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 40 10 N.

IMERTIA, a country of Asia, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded on the S by Turkey, W by Mingrelia, N by Ossetia, and E by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The revenues of the czar arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share. But small this is insufficient for the subsistence of the czar, he usually travels for his pleasure in his house, leaving his vassals. He usually wears a coarse dress of a brown colour, with a musket on his shoulder; but upon solemn occasions he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an elephant, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men; nor has he any artillery. His civil ordinances are issued every Friday, which is the market day, when one of his servants ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses; but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but by a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, eight miles NNW of Cassel.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Swabia, in the county of Koenigsberg, situate on a small river, which soon after joins the Elbe, 12 miles S of Kempten.

IMOLA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel. It is surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches; contains 16 churches, and 17 convents; and is seated on the Santerno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. Lon. 12. 45 E, lat. 44. 28 N.

INCHERAYOCK, a small island of Scotland, in Forfarshire, within the mouth of the S Esk, near Montrose. It is lately become of importance from its two bridges; one of stone which communicates with the southern shore, the other a draw-bridge, which connects the island with Montrose. It has also a large and convenient dry dock.

INCHCOLM, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, near the village of Aberdour, on the coast of Fife. Here is the ruin of a famous monastery, founded by Alexander I, in consequence of his escape, when driven on this island in a tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received from a hermit.

INCHGARVIE, a small island of Scotland, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire. In 1799, its fortifications were repaired, and four 24 pounders mounted on them.

INCHKEITH, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

INCHMARNOCK, a small island of Scotland, on the SW side of the Isle of Bute. The ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnock are still to be seen; and on the W side are vast strata of coral and shells.

INDAPOUR, a seaport on the SW coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 50 E, lat. 1. 30 S.

INDEN HOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary, capital of the Mantchew Tartars, where they began to establish their empire over China. It is 420 miles ENE of Peking. Lon. 124. 36 E, lat. 41. 46 N.

INDIA, an extensive region in Asia, lying between 66 and 93 E lon. and 7 and 35 N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have included all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the S of the river Burampooter

(namely Aracan, Assam, Birmah, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which some geographers have distinguished by the name of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Tibet. See **HINDOOSTAN**.

INDIANS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of these two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and those of the torrid; and that accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands and those settled in the provinces, which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brazil, along the E side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America that are inhabited, the human species appears manifestly to be more perfect. The natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the New World who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original possessions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments; whereas, in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; and if several tribes there still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already satiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situations.

distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the N American Indians a general idea may be formed by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E of the Mississippi. These consist of 48 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, the Six Nations, the Shawanese, Hurons, Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain in all 30,000 souls, and may furnish about 5000 warriors. These Indians take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in well-designed figures. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and their features well formed, especially those of the women. They shave or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their ears are bored, and stretched by a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them pierce the cartilage of the nose, and pass through it a large feather; and those who can afford it wear a collar of wampum, a silver breast-plate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and moccasins, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scaling knives, and tomahawks; the last is one of their most useful pieces of field furniture, serving in the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon: they will kill birds flying, fishes swim-

ming, and wild beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely imputed to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, or rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons: and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Their public conferences show them to be men of genius; and they have in a high degree the talent of natural eloquence. They live dispersed in villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of maize and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and they subsist, the remainder of it, by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark; each having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a parallelogram; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and consult on all matters of importance, whether civil or military. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds, or

calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it must be confessed it is very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him; believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium or paradise. The Wyandots, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman Catholic religion introduced among them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civilized, which must of necessity precede Christianity. The Shawanese, Cherôkees, Chickasaws, and some others, are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of their love and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread; though, at the same time, it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessities of life. They have their festivals, and other rejoicing days, on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire and kindle it; and the head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, singing a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they ap-

proach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make lamentations for their dead, and bear them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery; do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes not so scrupulous. Among the Chickasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the nose and ears of an adulteress: afterward her husband gives her a discharge; and from this time she is not permitted to refuse any one who presents himself. Fornication is unnoticed; for they allow persons in a single state unbounded freedom. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she, in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves to the men; which is usual in rude, uncivilized nations, throughout the world. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people afford a more striking evidence of the miseries to which mankind are exposed from the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they must run the gauntlet. In this the savages exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives the trial, he is adopted into a family, as a son, and treated with paternal kindness. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners appear altogether unconscious about what may befall them; and the fatal sentence is interrupted by

they receive it with unaltered contentment, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The prisoners are first naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, rush upon them like furies: some burn their limbs with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh, pluck off their nails, and rend and twist their sinews. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chaunt their death-song with a firm voice; they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance which awaits them for what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. Weary at length with contending with men whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief, in a rage, puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting savagery. Their prisoners, at their first entrance, meet with the same rough reception as among the N Americans; but afterward they are treated with the most perfect kindness, and some young women are appointed to attend and solace them: yet by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he receives his fate with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched by a single blow. The instant he falls, the women seize the body and dress it for the feast. They bestow their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. The Indians of S America, immediately under the Spanish government, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty with which the first conquerors of the continent are charged. They are no longer considered as slaves; but are treated as freemen, and entitled to the same rights of subjects. A certain tribute is imposed upon them, and certain duties required; but these are all regulated by the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but,

in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition. For their further relief, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district with the title of Protector of the Indians, whose duty is to assert the rights of the Indians, and to set bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. Hospitals also are founded in every new settlement for the reception of indigent and aged Indians, where they are treated with tenderness and humanity. See EAST INDIES; INDIES, WEST; PATAGONIA; and VINCENT, ST.

INDIES, EAST, the name given by Europeans to a great number of islands in the Indian ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindostan as far e as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China sea as far s as New Holland. The most western of them are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; beside many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent. Their produce and other particulars are described under their several heads.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the NW extremity of the Bahama islands, off the coast of Florida, to the island of Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma. Cuba is the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a w course across the Atlantic, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of West Indies is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of these islands, but of the continent

of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is called the Caribbean Sea. By the French they are called the Antilles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the smaller islands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the smaller islands. Columbus was a witness of their intrepid valour. The Caribs, after they have maintained independence in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British islands, Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands, and part of the Virgin Islands. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards. The French have Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Desfades, Hispaniola, Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia. The Dutch have St. Eustatia, Curaçao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew. This distribution of the islands is to be understood as prior to the present wars, during which several have been taken by the English from the other powers.

INDRAPORE, a seaport on the w coast of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom of the same name. Here the Dutch have a factory, for the purchase of pepper. It is 160 miles NW of Bencoolen. Lon. 100 45 E, lat. 1 56 S.

INDRE, a department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, flows into that of Indre and Loire, and joins the Loire, between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE and LOIRE, a department of France, including the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

INDORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is 35 miles S of Ougein. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 22 56 N.

INDUS, or **SINDHE**, a great river of Hindoostan, formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moultan, or to the

influx of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a SW direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sind, and enters the Arabian sea, by several mouths, NW of the gulf of Cutch. See **TATTA**.

INGELFINGEN, a town of Franco-nia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, seated on the Kocher, 20 miles SSW of Mergentheim.

INGELHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on an eminence, on the river Salva, 10 miles WSW of Mentz.

INGELMUNSTER, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, near the river Mandel, five miles N of Courtray. Here is a castle, which was often made a gar-rison, in the religious wars of the sixteenth century.

INGLEBOROUGH, one of the highest mountains of England, in Yorkshire, eight miles NNW of Settle. It is 3507 feet above the level of the sea. The top is a circular plain, near a mile in circumference, containing the ruins of an old wall, &c. from which some imagine it has been a Roman station. Its sides are steep and rocky, and contain several pits and dreadful chasms, but may be ascended without danger. Its limestone base, which nearly extends to those of Whernside and Pennyngant, is perforated in every direction with long caverns.

INGLETON, a village in W. Yorkshire, 10 miles WNW of Settle. It has a cotton mill, and stands at the bases of Whernside and Ingleborough, amid the natural curiosities of those mountains.

INGLING, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, six miles E of Thionville.

INGOLSTADT, a town of Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, surrounded with a morass. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, and bombarded by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles E of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

INGRAM ISLANDS, a group of islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered in 1791 by captain Ingraham, of Boston, in Massachusetts, named Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox. They lie from 35 to 50 leagues NNW of the

Marqueſas, in lon. 140 and 141 w. lat. 53. They appear generally to be diversified with hills and valleys, and to be well wooded. Moſt, if not all of them are inhabited, and the people reſemble thoſe of the Marqueſas.

INGRADE, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, ſituate on the Loire, 15 miles wſw of Angers.

INGRIA, a province of Ruſſia, which now forms the government of St. Peterſburg. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, E and S by the government of Novogorod, and W by that of Livonia. Peter the great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nyſtadt in 1721. At that time, the inhabitants of the flat country were a Finnish people, but little different from the Fins of Carelia, as to their language and manners. They were called Iſchorki, and Iſchortzi, from the river Iſchora, which runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain its ancient Swediſh privileges: on the contrary, Peter made a preſent of one part of the Iſchortzi to certain Ruſſian nobles; who, on their ſide, were obliged to people the leſs cultivated cantons of Ingria, with colonies of Ruſſians from their eſtates; and thence it is that a village of Ruſſians is often ſurrounded by villages of Fins. Theſe Iſchortzi have long followed agriculture. Their economy is an ill-choſen mean between that of the Ruſſians and that of the Fins. They aſſemble in ſmall villages, of five or ten farms each; and live miſerably in ſmall dirty huts. Their inclination to idleneſs and drinking leads them, often to ſell their ſtock, and the corn they have ſaved for ſowing the fields. Some of them, however, imitate the Ruſſian villagers, who are better managers, more at their eaſe, and in better circumſtances. The Ingrians are a ſtupid, ſuſpicious, thieviſh race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic temperament, and propenſity to idleneſs. They reſemble the gypſies, are rigo-rouſly like them, calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. The dreſs of the men is exactly like that of the Fin-landers; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, conſidering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny of their husbands and fathers, ſeems over them, may paſs for luxury. The lower part of their dreſs reſembles that of the Fin country women. Their ſkirt hangs down to their knees, has a

neck and cloſe wriftbands, both orna- mented with glaſs beads and little ſhells. The ſleeves are large; the latter whimsically worked, and the body puffed with numberleſs plaits. Inſtead of a petticoat, the Ingrian women tie on two aprons: theſe are ſometimes of cloth and ſometimes of linen worked with different colours: that behind being much the wideſt, and the ſmaller one in front is generally adorned with glaſs beads and little ſhells. Several ſtrings of theſe beads are worn round the neck, and fall upon the breſts. They wear heavy earrings, with the addition generally of ſtrings of beads. They wear their hair looſe and uncovered. Married women, on the contrary, cover their hair, like the Finnish women, with a long piece of linen, folded to the middle, into a kind of cap, which the ſerimities fall upon the back, and is ſupported by the girdle in ſuch a manner that the whole makes a kind of ſpread ſail over the ſhoulders. When they dreſs themſelves to go to town, they commonly put on the Ruſs cap, which is ornamented with a peak in front, is lined with fur, and laced round the edges: with this they wear a long gown, made of coarſe ſtuff, and faſtened down the breſt with buttons. Before the Ruſſians conquered this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran miniſters for every canton; but numbers of them have been ſince converted to the Greek faith. They are addiſted to abſurd notions and pagan ſuperſtititions, which they mix with the ceremonial of Chriſtianity. They carry the figures of the ſaints into the woods in proceſſion, and there pay them a formal worſhip. When a man is inclined to marry, he buys himſelf a girl, and celebrates his nuptials at the church, to which they are accompanied by two women in veils, who ſing compositions. No ſooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with ſeverity, and thenceforward keeps her under ſtrict diſcipline, though not always with the greateſt attention to juſtice: ſhe is often beaten for the faults of the children, and ſometimes for thoſe of the ſervants. The dead are buried by the prieſt of the profeſſion to which they belong. Their general opinion is, that they continue to live in the ſubterranean world in the ſame manner as they did on the ſurface of the earth; and that the grave is little more than a change of habitation: for which reaſon they bury their money, that

they may have it to use in the other world.

INGUSHI. See **KISTI**.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs NE through Tyrol, by Innsbruck and Kufstein, and continuing its course in Bavaria, passes by Waffenburg, Braunau, and other towns, and joins the Danube at Passau.

INNACONDA, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, subject to theizam of the Deccan. It stands on a hill, 46 miles NW of Ongole.

INNERLEITHEN, a village of Scotland, on the river Tweed, at the influx of the Leithen, 12 miles E of Peebles. Here is an extensive woollen manufacture; and there is a famous medicinal sulphur spring.

INNICHEN, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, situate on the Drave, 29 miles E of Brixen.

INNTHAL, a district of Germany, in Tyrol, divided into Upper and Lower, by the river Inn. See **ENGADIN**.

INOWLOCZAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wladislaw, 24 miles W by N of Wladislaw.

INSCH, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 26 miles WNW of Aberdeen.

INSPRUC, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Tyrol, with a strong castle. It was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and here, in 1672, emperor Leopold I founded a university, which, in 1782, was changed into a lyceum. The principal manufactures are gloves, silk and woollen stuffs, and all kinds of glass wares. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 60 miles S of Munich. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 47 17 N.

INSIERBURG, a town of Prussian Lithuania, which has a trade in corn and beer. It is seated on the Pregel, opposite the influx of the Inster, 45 miles E of Konigsberg.

INTERLACHEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. It is seated between the lakes of Brienz and Thun, 28 miles SSW of Lucern, and 32 SE of Bern.

INVERARAY, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Argyllshire, situate on the NW side of Loch Fyne, at the influx of the river Aray. It has some manufactures, but its chief support is from the herring fishery. In the neighbourhood is a considerable iron-work. It is 53 miles NW of Dumbarton,

and 88 WNW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 56 15 N.

INVERSERVIE. See **BERVIE**.

INVERESK, a village of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, situate on a hill, on the E side of the mouth of the Esk, a little to the N of Musselburgh. In 1782, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hot bath were discovered here.

INVERGORDON, a village of Scotland, in Rossshire, at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, eight miles SSW of Tain. It has a good harbour, and a regular ferry over the frith to the town of Cromarty.

INVERKEITHING, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which has a considerable trade in coal and salt. Before the entrance of the harbour is a bay, which affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden in all winds. The harbour itself is commodious, and has two quays. It is situate on the N side of the frith of Forth, 18 miles WNW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 14 W, lat. 55 57 N.

INVERNESS, a borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on the river Ness, near its entrance into the frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour, a large manufacture of ropes and canvass, several tan-works, and a considerable trade. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 8732. On an eminence are the ruins of the old castle, demolished by the rebels in 1746; and over the Ness is a bridge of seven arches. Near this town, on Culloden heath, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the W of the town is the hill of Craig Phatric, on the summit of which are the extensive remains of a vitrified fort, so called from the marks of fusion which the cement and stones exhibit. Inverness is 66 miles NE of Fort William, and 256 NNW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 57 W, lat. 57 31 N.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, the most extensive county of Scotland; bounded on the N by Rossshire, E by the counties of Nairn, Murray, and Aberdeen; S by those of Perth and Argyll, and W by the Atlantic ocean. It also includes several of the Hebrides, with the peninsula of Harris. Independent of the islands, it is 30 miles long and 50 broad. The N part is mountainous and barren, the S part is also very mountainous, and supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. This county has several considerable lakes, and is the

vided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by those of Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Linnhe. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and felling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants; and numerous herds of goats are found in every district. The mountains and forests are inhabited by immense numbers of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal rivers are the Spey and Beaulcy.

INVERUGIE, a village of Scotland, on the E coast of Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Ugie, one mile N of Peterhead. It has an extensive bleach-field, and a considerable brewery.

INVERURY, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situate on the river Don, just above the influx of the Ury, 15 miles WNW of Aberdeen.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for its mines and a manufacture of lace, 15 miles N by E of Elbogen.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, 31 miles NNE of Berlin.

JOANNA. See HINZUAN.

LOCKGRIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, situate on an eminence, near the Rhine, nine miles SE of Landau.

JOHANGEORGENSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its mines and a considerable manufacture of lace, 18 miles SSE of Zwickau.

JOANNESBURG, a town of E Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the river Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Königsberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

JOHN, ST. one of the Philippine Islands, E of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

JOHN, ST. one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, belonging to the Danes. It is 12 miles in circumference, and has a town and spacious harbour. Lon. 65 W, lat. 18 10 N.

JOHN, ST. an island in the S part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W, and Cape Breton on the E. It was taken by the English in 1758. The capital is Charlotte.

JOHN, ST. the largest river of New Brunswick, which, running a SSE course, enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John. It is navigable 60 miles for floops of 50 tons; but its mouth is so narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the channel, that it can only be entered at particular times of the tide with safety.

JOHN, ST. a city of New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of the river St. John, in the bay of Fundy. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 45 12 N.

JOHN, ST. the chief town of Newfoundland, situate on the E side of the island. It has a good harbour, entirely landlocked, and defended by several forts, in one of which the governor of the island resides. Lon. 52 21 W, lat. 47 32 N.

JOHN, ST. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the W Indies, and has the most commodious harbour in the Leeward islands. Lon. 62 4 W, lat. 17 4 N.

JOHN, ST. a town and fort of Lower Canada, on the W bank of Sorrel river, at the N end of Lake Champlain. In 1796, it was made the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the United States into Canada. It is 20 miles E by S of Montreal, and 110 N by E of Crown Point. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 45 25 N.

JOHNQUERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S of Perpignan.

JOHNSHAVEN, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a harbour for small vessels, four miles SSW of Bervie. It was formerly a great fishing town, but is now more noted for an extensive manufacture of sailcloth.

JOHNSTON, a town of New York, chief of Montgomery county, with an episcopal and a presbyterian church. Near it, on the N bank of Mohawk river, is the seat formerly occupied by sir William Johnson. It is 24 miles WNW of Schenectady.

JOHNSTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, three miles W of Paisley, in whose manufactures it participates.

JOHNSTOWN, ST. a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Foyle, five miles SSW of Londonderry.

JOHOR, or IHOM, a town of the country of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1603, but has been rebuilt; and is seated

near the s coast. Lon. 93 55 E, lat. 15 N.

JOIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, surrounded with thick walls. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. It is seated on the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens.

JOINVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Marne, 25 miles SW of Bar le Duc.

JONA. See **ICOLMKILL**.

JONESBOROUGH, a town of Tennessee, capital of the district of Washington, seated near the foot of the Iron mountains, 86 miles E by N of Knoxville. Lon. 82 40 W, lat. 36 8 N.

JONKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, and the seat of the superior court of justice for Gothland. The houses are chiefly of wood; and on the timber-work of the roof is spread large layers of birch bark, covered with turf or moss. These turf roofs make a singular appearance, many of them producing herbage, which is occasionally cut for the use of the cattle; and a few are ornamented with flowers. The town is seated near the s end of the lake Wetter, with a strong citadel, 80 miles WNW of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

JORDAN, a river of Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and runs from N to S, forming two lakes, the one formerly called the Sea of Galilee, or the Lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

JORKAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, where great quantities of beer are brewed. On a mountain by the town is the magnificent castle of Rothernhaus, and near it are celebrated alum-works. It is five miles N of Comotau.

JOSSELIN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 25 miles NNE of Vannes.

JOVARE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 35 E of Paris.

JOUD. See **JEHUD**.

JOUX, MOUNT. See **JURA, MOUNT**.

JOYEUSE, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Brune, 27 miles SW of Privas.

KROFEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, 15 miles E of Wurtzburg.

KRE, a town of Austria, situate near

the confluence of the Ips with the Danube; 22 miles W of St. Polten.

IPSALA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see. Near it are mines of alum; and red wine is an article of commerce. It is seated on the Larissa, 20 miles SW of Trajonopoli, and 118 W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

IPSERA, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles NW of the island of Scio. To the W is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

IPSHEIM, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 17 miles NNW of Anspach.

IPSWICH, a borough and principal town of Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It is irregularly built, and has declined from its former consequence; but now contains 12 parish churches, a guildhall, and a customhouse, with a good quay. Much corn is sent hence to London, and timber to the different dockyards. It has a considerable coasting trade, a small share of foreign commerce, and sends ships to Greenland. Vessels of large burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 26 miles SE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 69 NE of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

IPSWICH, a port of Massachusetts, in Essex county, seated on both sides of a river of its name, over which is a good stone bridge. Though it has a barred harbour and shoals in the river, some vessels trade to the W Indies. Large quantities of silk and thread lace are manufactured here. The judicial courts for the county are held here once a year. It stands near the mouth of the river, 23 miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 55 W, lat. 42 40 N.

IRAC-ARABIA, or **BABYLONIAN IRAC** (the ancient Chaldaea) a province of Turkey in Asia; bounded on the W by the desert of Arabia, N by Kurdistan and Diarbeck; E by Irac-Agemi and Kufistan, and S by the gulf of Persia. It is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

IRAC-AGEMI, or **PERSIAN IRAC**, a province of Persia; bounded on the W by Irac-Arabia and Kufistan, N by

Aderbeitzan and Ghilan, & by Couhestan, and & by Farisistan. Ispahan is the capital.

LAZBY, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. Many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is seated in a valley, at the source of the river Ellen, 10 miles NE of Cockermouth, and 100 NNW of London.

IREKEN, or **YARKAN**, a city of Tartary, capital of the country of Cashgur, with a large palace where the khan of the Eluth Tartars chiefly resides. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N part of Asia; and stands in a fertile country, 11 miles N of Cashgur. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 40 N.

IRELAND, a large island of Europe, lying to the W of that of Great Britain. It is 280 miles in length, and 160 in breadth; bounded on the E by St. George's channel and the Irish sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel, called the North Channel, 34 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It is divided into four provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. Ulster contains the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal; Leinster has those of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, King's county, Queen's county, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow; Munster includes Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford; and Connaught has Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be supplied here. The other commodities are hides, wool, tallow, wood, fish, and wax. The principal manufacture is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the raising of it is very great. This coun-

try is well situate for foreign trade, on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. Its principal rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Sure, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. The laws of Ireland differ but little from those of England; and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman catholics, and yet retain their nominal bishops and dignitaries. The ecclesiastical districts are four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics; the former are Armagh, Dublin, Cathel, and Tuam; the latter are Dromore, Down and Connor, Londonderry, Raphoe, Clogher, Kilmore, Meath, Kildare, Ferns and Leighlin, Ossory, Waterford and Lismore, Cloyne, Cork and Ross, Limerick and Ardfer, Killaloe and Kilsnora, Clonsfert and Kilmacduagh, Elphin, and Kilmala and Achonry. Formerly, this kingdom was subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the house of lords in England. But, in 1800, it was deemed expedient for the welfare of Ireland that it should be united to Great Britain; and the two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, by which the two kingdoms, at the commencement of 1801, was to be styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that 28 peers, four bishops, and 100 commoners of Ireland, were to be elected to represent that country in the Imperial Parliament, to be assembled in England. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The common Irish are generally represented as an ignorant, uncivilised, and blundering sort of people, implacable and violent in all their affections, but quick of apprehension, courteous to strangers, and patient of hardships. Their diet consists chiefly of coarse bread, potatoes, and buttermilk; the favorite liquor is usquebaugh, an ardent distillation from corn; and the rural cottage is a wretched hovel of mud. The manners of the superior classes differ little from those of the same rank in England; but the gentry are more addicted to hunting and other robust exercises, than to literature and the arts. Dublin is the capital.

IRELAND, New. See **BRITAIN, New.**

IRJAS, a town of Hindooistan, in the

country of Cabul, 46 miles SE of Cabul. Lon. 69 8 E, lat. 33 50 N.

IRISHTOWN. See KILKENNY.

IRKUTSK, the largest and least populous government of Russia, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsh.

IRKUTSK, a town of Russia, capital of a government and province of the same name, and the see of a bishop. It is a place of considerable commerce, the Russians passing through it which trade to China, and being the seat of supreme jurisdiction over eastern Siberia. There are several churches and other edifices of stone, and the wooden houses are large and convenient. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It stands on the river Angara, near the lake Baikal, 900 miles ESE of Tobolsk. Lon. 104 58 E, lat. 52 4 N.

IROQUOIS. See LAWRENCE, ST.

IRRAWADDY, or IRABATTY, a considerable river of Asia, which rises in Tibet, flows S through the kingdom of Birman and Pegu, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths. On its banks are produced great quantities of the finest teak timber, so much esteemed in ship-building; for ships built of teak, upward of 40 years old, are common objects in the Indian seas, where an European ship is ruined in five years. The principal market for this valuable timber is Rangoon, at the most eastern mouth of this river.

IRROMANGO, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 N.

IRONAM, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, near Tanna. Lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

IRTYSH, a large river of Siberia, which issues from the lake Salsan, in Chinese Tartary, runs NW between the two countries above 300 miles, then flows by Omisk, Tobolsk, and Samarok, below which it joins the Oby. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeon.

IRVINE, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmarnock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the frith of Clyde.

IRVINE, a borough of Scotland, in

Ayrshire. The chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Here is a dock yard, a large tan-work, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, silks, lawns, &c. It is seated near the mouth of the river of the same name, 20 miles N of Ayr, and 24 SW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 55 39 N.

IRWELL, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and joins the Mersey, below Farnworth.

ISABELLA, a town on the N coast of Hispaniola, founded by Christopher Columbus in 1493. Lon. 36 2 W, lat. 19 55 N.

ISCHIA, an island of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous; but abounds in minerals, sulphur, fruits, and excellent wine. Fresh water is scarce, and the rain is collected in cisterns; but the air is healthy, and there are several hot baths, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids.

ISCHIA, an episcopal city of Naples, capital of the island of its name, with a strong fort. It stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge, and is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates, which open into a subterranean passage, through which the city is entered. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

ISENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated on the rivulet Iser, 10 miles N by E of Coblenz.

ISENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated near the Maine, three miles S by E of Frankfurt.

ISEO, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, on the SE coast of a lake of the same name, 10 miles NW of Brescia.

ISER, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, passes by Munich and Landschut, and joins the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

ISERE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river, which rises in Savoy, crosses this department by Grenoble, Moirans, and St. Marcellin, and joins the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

ISERLOHN, a town of Westphalia, with considerable manufactures in iron and tin, and of velvets, silks, and furs. It is 40 miles E by N of Dusseldorf.

ISERNIA, a town of Naples, in Molise, at the foot of the Appenines. In 1805 it was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 1500 persons perished. It is 12 miles w of Mo-
 sic.

ISIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 15 miles w by N of Bayeux.

ISIS. See **THAMES**.

ISLAMABAD, the capital of the province of Chittagong, situate on a river, near its entrance into the bay of Bengal, 210 miles E of Calcutta. Lon. 92 10 E, lat. 22 30 N.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops, put into this bay, and, with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

ISLA, or **ILA**, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the sw of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Isla. It is 28 miles long, and 18 broad. On the E side the surface is hilly, and covered with heath, but the greater part of the island is flat, and, where uncultivated, covered with a fine green sward. In the centre of the island is Loch Finlagan, about three miles in circuit, with an inlet of the same name in the middle, where the great lord of the isles resided in all the pomp of royalty; but the palaces and offices are now in ruins. Isla has mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much flax is raised here, a great number of cattle fed, and a large quantity of whisky distilled. On the NW side is the cave of Sanegmore, which is divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island; particularly, the remains of a circular stone building, on the hill of Lofset, near the sound of Isla. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour and quay. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 55 45 N.

ISLE ADAM, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, 20 miles N by W of Paris.

ISLE OF BEEVES, an island in the bay of Camperachy, 17 miles long and eight broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

ISLE BOUILLARD, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire,

surrounded by the Vienne, 21 miles ssw of Tours.

ISLE DIEU, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

ISLE DE FRANCE. See **FRANCE**, **ISLE OF**.

ISLE JOURDAIN, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on an island in the river Save, eight miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 2 E, lat. 43 40 N.

ISLE ROUSSE, a town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 36 miles sw of Bastia.

ISLEBEN. See **EISLEBEN**.

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, nine miles w of London. Near it is Sion-house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

ISLINGTON, a large village in Middlesex, N of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the sw end of it, into a large reservoir, called the New River Head, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this is a spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells; and also a noted place for pantomimes, &c. called Sadler's Wells. To the E of the town, is a manufacture of white lead.

ISLIP, a village in Oxfordshire, four miles N of Oxford. It is noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the confessor. The chapel in which the ceremony was performed, stands a little N of the church, and is still called the King's Chapel. It was entirely desecrated in Cromwell's time, and has now a roof of thatch. Here also are some remains of a palace, said to have been king Ethelred's. Islip was given by Edward the confessor to Westminster Abbey.

ISMAIL, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. The Russians took it by storm, in 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The brave garrison merited the highest honours, but they were massacred by the merciless Russians; and the city was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 miles s by w of Bender. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

ISMANING, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a county. It is situate on the Isar, eight miles ssw of Munich, and nine ssw of Freisingen.

ISMID, or **ISMAID**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, supposed to have

been the ancient Nicomedia, the capital of Bithinia. It is situate on a bay of the sea of Marmora, 45 miles ESE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 47 E, lat. 40 37 N.

ISMID, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 24 miles ESE of Cogni.

ISNY, an town of Suabia, with a late abbey, called St. George, whose abbot was a state of the empire. It is seated on the Ifny, 18 miles NE of Lindau.

ISNIC, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and silk forms the principal article of trade. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, 60 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N.

ISOLA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 18 miles SE of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi. It is 12 miles in circumference, situate in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at eight miles distance, and near the river Senderud, which supplies it with water. The houses have flat roofs, on which the inhabitants walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. The streets are not paved, but always clean, as it seldom rains here; and many of them have a canal, planted on each side with trees. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is above two miles in circumference. The mosques, bazars, caravansaries, public baths, and coffeehouses, are very numerous. The inhabitants were computed at above 600,000; but this kingdom having been long distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Isfahan has three large suburbs called Juifa, Hasenbath; and Kebrabath. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting here for the sake of traffic. It is 260 miles NE of Bassora. Lon. 52 50 E, lat. 32 25 N.

ISPERICK, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 24 miles NNE of Nissa.

ISSEL. See YSSEL.

ISSEQUIBO, or ESSEQUEBO, a settlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demerara. The river is 20 miles wide at its mouth, and more than 300 in length. See DEMERARA.

ISSIGEAC, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 12 miles SSE of Bergerac.

ISSOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. At Verner, near this town, are found amythists, of a colour as beautiful as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the Couze, near the Allier, 15 miles SSE of Clermont.

ISSOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings. It is seated on the Theols, 17 miles W of Bourges, and 135 S of Paris.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or. In its vicinity are quarries of a white stone, which is not affected by the frost. It is seated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

ISTRIA, a district of Italy, forming a kind of peninsula on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other sides by the sea. The soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; and there are quarries of fine marble. One part of it belonged to Venice, and the rest to the house of Austria; but by the treaty at Campo Formio, in 1797, Austria became possessed of the whole. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

ITALY, a country of Europe, bounded on the N and NE by Switzerland, Germany, E by the gulf of Venice, S by the Mediterranean, and W by the sea and France. Its figure bears some resemblance to that of a boot: its length from the utmost point of the Milanese to the gulf of Squillace, is 670 miles; its breadth, between France and Germany, is 350 miles, but the medial breadth between the Mediterranean and the gulf of Venice is only 120. This classical and interesting country has been, in all ages of history, divided into three parts, the northern, central, and southern. The northern had the appellation of Cisalpine Gaul; the central was the seat of Roman and Etrurian power; and the southern, having received many Greek colonies, was called Magna Græcia. In the middle ages the kingdom of Lombardy and that of Naples held the two extremes, and the Ecclesiastical and Tuscan states occupied the centre. In more modern times the northern part became divided into a great number of states; and previous to the late alterations made by the French the whole country was divided in the following manner.

between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W and N were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Savoy, Nice, Piedmont, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the NE are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, were the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and S of the latter is the Modenese, which belonged to the duke of Modena. West of the Modenese is the duchy of Parma, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon; to the SW of which lies the republic of Genoa; and SE of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies NE and S of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this is the kingdom of Naples. Of the present unsettled state of this country a brief account must be given. Savoy, Nice, and Piedmont have been annexed to France. By the treaty of Campo Formido, in 1797, the Venetian territories to the S and N of the river Adige were ceded to Austria; and the remainder of the Venetian states, with the duchies of Modena, Milan, and Mantua, the principality of Massa, and the three legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna in the Ecclesiastical State, were erected into a government by the French, and called the Cisalpine Republic. This republic was overturned in 1799, but restored after the battle of Marengo in 1800; and in 1801 it received a new constitution, under the name of the Italian Republic, and Bonaparte, then first consul of France, was elected president. In March 1805, the Italian republic was erected into a kingdom, and the emperor of France assumed the title of King of Italy. In December following the Austrian part of the Venetian states were added to its territories, by the treaty of Presburg. The kingdom is divided into departments, and the city of Milan is the capital. See Germany, Tuscany, and Ecclesiastical State, for further changes in the government of this country, the whole of which seems to be under the control of France, except Naples, and that probably will soon be the same. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it occupies: in those on the NE side of the Apennines, it is more temper-

ate; but on the SW it is very warm; in Campagna di Roma, and the Ferrarese, it is said to be unwholesome, from the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained; but in the other parts it is generally pure, dry, and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yara; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe: excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are generally well proportioned; but of their complexion they cannot boast. With respect to dress, they follow the fashions of the countries on which they border, or to which they are subject. They are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. In their disposition they are a medium between the French and Spaniards; neither so gay and volatile as the one, nor so grave and solemn as the other. Their fondness for greens, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, contributes to their contentment and satisfaction; and an Italian gentleman or peasant can be luxurious at a very small expence. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly the Roman ladies and courtiers.

zans, and also paints and washes, both for their hands and face. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races without riders, and conversations or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians, excepting religious exhibitions, in which they are pompous beyond all other nations. There are forty-one archbishoprics in Italy, but the bishoprics are too indefinite and arbitrary to be depended on; the pope creating or suppressing them as he pleases. The established religion is the Roman catholic; but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their worship. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

ITCHEN, or ALRES, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Alresford, flows by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

ITZEHOT, a trading town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a fortress. A duty is exacted here from all ships coming up the Stoer, on which river it is seated, 12 miles NNE of Gluckstadt, and 33 NW of Hamburg.

JUAN, St. a river of New Spain, which is the outlet of Nicaragua lake. It flows, from the SE corner of the lake, in an easterly direction, between the provinces of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean sea.

JUAN, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, situate at the head of the river St. Juan, 120 miles E of Nicaragua. Lon. 84 40 W, lat. 11 15 N.

JUAN, St. the capital of California, situate on the W coast, 200 miles NNW of Cape St. Lucar. Lon. 113 0 W, lat. 26 15 N.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, St. a town of Chili. Its territory contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated near the lake Guanacho, on the E side of the Andes, 150 miles N of Mendoza. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 32 5 S.

JUAN DE FUCA, STRAITS OF, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific ocean, on the W coast of N America. The entrance is in lon. 124 55 W, lat. 48 25 N.

JUAN DE PORTO RICO, St. the capital of the island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see; well built, and better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns. It was taken by Sir

Francis Drake, and afterward by the earl of Cumberland, who was forced to abandon it from losing most of his men by sickness. In 1615, the Dutch took and plundered this city, but could not retain it. It stands on a peninsula, on the N coast of the island. Lon. 66 45 W, lat. 18 29 N.

JUAN DE ULHUA, St. an island of New Spain, in the gulf of Mexico, near Vera Cruz. It was discovered in 1519, by Grijelva. Lon. 96 50 W, lat. 19 25 N.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying in 8 1/2 W lon. and 33 S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It is uninhabited, but having some good harbours, is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left on shore, in this solitary place, by his captain, and lived many years, till he was discovered in 1709. From the narrative of his proceedings in this island, Daniel de Foe derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

IVANGOROD. See NARVA.

IVANITZ, a town of Croatia, on the river Lonia, 42 miles NE of Carlsbad. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 46 5 N.

JUBO, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a capital of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large peninsula of New Spain, opposite the island of Cuba. It projects from the continent 120 leagues, and extends 30 in breadth. The S part has mountains, rivers, and lakes; and produces a great quantity of timber, proper for the building of ships, as also sugar, cassia, and maize. Here the English have a settlement. See HONDURAS. The N part is less productive, and not only without mountains, but almost without any inequality of ground. The inhabitants are supplied with water from pits, and, wherever they dig them, find it in abundance; but there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital; but some give that appellation to the town of Campeachy.

JUDENBURG, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. This town was taken by the French, in 1798. It is seated on the Mur, 40 miles W of Gratz. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 47 16 N.

JUDIA. See SEAN.

JUNOSSE, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which are the

ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Gète, 13 miles SSE of Lorient.

JVES, St. a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only, for the taking of pilchards. It is eight miles NE of Penzance, and 277 W by S of London.

JVES, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Monday. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. It is seated on the river Ouse, six miles NE of Huntingdon, and 39 N by W of London.

JUGON, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, on the rivulet Arqueon, nine miles SE of Lamballe.

JUVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles SW of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference, and mountainous; but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. A great quantity of salt is made here, highly esteemed for its whiteness. The capital, of the same name, which stands on the S side of the island, is little more than a fortress, and has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

JVINGHO, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday, six miles SE of Dunstable, and 32 NW of London.

JULFAR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, situate on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 160 miles NW of Oman. Lon. 56 14 E, lat. 25 55 N.

JULIEN, St. a town of France, in the department of Jura, 18 miles S by W of Lons-le-Saunier.

JULIEN DU-SAULT, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, six miles NW of Joigny.

JULIERS, a late duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 68 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Gelderland, E by Cologne, S by Luxemburg and Treves, and W by Cleves. It now belongs to France, and is included in the department of the Rhine. It is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces.

JULIERS, a fortified city of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Prussia, and capital of a duchy of its name. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the River, 24

miles W of Cologne. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 50 55 N.

JULIUSBURG, a town of Silesia, with a castle, four miles W of Oels.

JUMILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 miles SW of Murcia.

JUMIEGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey; seated on the Seine, 12 miles SW of Rouen.

JUMMOO, or JUMBO, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Rawee, 90 miles N of Lahore. Lon. 73 46 E, lat. 32 45 N.

JUMNA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises to the NW of Delhi, waters that capital and the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges, 100 miles below Bénarès.

JUNAGUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat, 170 miles SW of Amedabad. Lon. 69 58 E, lat. 21 45 N.

JUNGNAIL, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, 14 miles W of Buchau.

JUNIBY, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, on the river Vienne, 15 miles W of Limoges.

JUNKSEILAN, a fertile island in the Indian ocean, near the SW coast of Siam, 60 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a considerable trade in ivory and tin. The principal town, of the same name, is situate on the N part of the island, and has a harbour capable of receiving vessels of a moderate size. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 8 10 N.

IVOIX. See CARIGNAN.

JURA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, NE of Isla. It is 10 miles long and seven broad, separated from the mainland of the county of Argyle, by a strait four miles wide, called the Sound of Jura. Here are three mountains of a conic form, and stupendous height, called the Paps of Jura. The rest of the island is rugged, and generally covered with heaths, but it feeds numerous herds of sheep and goats. There is great abundance of iron ore, and on the W coast a great quantity of fine sand, which is carried away for the manufacture of glass. It has a village of the same name, on the W coast, with a good harbour. Lon. 7 51 W, lat. 56 8 N.

JURA, a department of France, including part of the late province of

Franché Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura. **Lons le Saunier** is the capital.

JURA, MOUNT, a chain of mountains which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine, into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchâtel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated valleys; particularly the valley of the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux. This valley is beautifully checkered with wood, and arable and pasture land; and is watered by two picturesque lakes; the largest of which is called Joux, and the other Brenet.

IVREA, a city of Piedmont, and a bishop's see, with a fort, citadel, and castle. It now belongs to France, and is the capital of a department of the same name. The cathedral is said to have been anciently a temple of Apollo; beside which there are four other churches, and several religious houses. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N of Turin, and 32 E by W of Susa. Lon. 7° 48' E, lat. 45° 22' N.

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a late Benedictine abbey; seated on the Eure, 12 miles SE of Evreux.

JUSSEY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saône, situate on the Amande, 15 miles NW of Vesoul, and 22 E of Langres.

JUSTINGEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, 16 miles NNE of Buchau.

JUTERBOCK, a town of Saxony Proper, situate on the Angerbach, 12 miles NE of Wittenberg.

JUTLAND, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark, 210 miles in length, and from 30 to 80 in breadth; bounded on the S by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German ocean and the Baltic. The soil is fertile, in corn and pastures, and feeds a great number of horses and beeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called **Cambria** *Chersonesus*, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came who conquered England. It is divided into two provinces, called

North and South Jutland. **N Jutland** is subdivided into the dioceses of **Slesvig, Wiburg, Arhusen, and Haderslev**, named from the chief towns; and **Slesvig** is the capital of the province. **Jutland** is not half the size of the other province, and is commonly called the duchy of Slesvig, from its capital and that name.

IXWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. Several Roman coins have been dug up here. It is seven miles NE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 NNE of London.

JYERPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, in Agra, capital of a territory of the same name, and subject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by the celebrated rajah Jeffing, who also erected an observatory here, in 1734. It is a place of great wealth, being the staple for goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 136 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76° 9' E, lat. 26° 56' N.

IZQUINTENANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. Lon. 92° 45' W, lat. 16° 0.

K.

Words that sometimes begin with K and are not found under that letter may be sought for under the letter Q.

KAHL, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, on a river of the same name, four miles S of Mainz.

KAIRVAN, a city of Tunis, capital of a government of the same name, is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population, and has the most magnificent mosque in Barbary. It is 60 miles SSE of Tunis. Lon. 10° 25' E, lat. 35° 40' N.

KAISARIEN, or KAISERIYAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramanie, the capital of a fangiacat. It was the ancient **Cesarea of Capadocia**. It is five miles in circumference, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, and is divided into 188 quarters, each of which there is a mosque and a pel. The principal trade is in the collection of leather. It is situate at the foot of the mountains, always covered with snow, 150 miles SSE of Constantinople. Lon. 35° 30' E, lat. 38° 30' N.

KARLS, a town of Upper Saxony,

Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain, situated on the Sala, six miles s of Jena.

KALAAH, a town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk. Lon. 38.45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

KALAU, a town of Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool, 11 miles sE of Luckau.

KALINBURG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, seated on an inlet of the Great Belt, 55 miles W by N of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

KALIS, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark near the frontiers of Poland, 37 miles E of Stargard.

KALISCH, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the river Prosna, surrounded with morasses and walls, 40 miles s of Gnesen. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

KALKAS, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluthes; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasia, which lies between the Volga, and the Yaick, toward the Caspian sea. They all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasture for their numerous cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses), fish, wildfowl, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed, and from it they make a strong spirit, to which they are partial. They are divided into a number of hordes or clans, each under its own particular khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called Orkicurti, or the king of kings, and derives his authority from the great Tamerlane. Some of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or live under its protection. They are pagans, and they are of a low stature, and

bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose and little black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, and their faces full of wrinkles, with very little beard: they shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair on the crown. The better sort wear coats of stuff or silk, with a wide furcoat of sheep-skins, and a cap of the same. Their only weapons were the cimeter, lance, and bow and arrow; but they now use fire-arms. In winter they are obliged to cross the river, and live on the bare plains of Astracan, where their only firing is the dried dung of the cattle, and the cattle themselves starving on the scanty produce of a barren desert. Here they remain till spring, when their former habitation, on the E side of the river, is overflowed, for near a month, to a vast extent, by the melting of the snow, and their country appears one continued sea overgrown with trees. When the water subsides, they return with great joy, swimming their loaded camels and cattle over the river, where the intervening islands make their passage easiest. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rides alternately; and when any one of them fails, they kill it and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddle, and after riding some time upon it, they eat it without further preparation. They generally return from their excursions with only one horse, having eat all the rest. Their kibbets, or tents, are round, with a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke, on which is a krine that can be turned against the wind: they are 24 feet in diameter, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleasure; the sides being made of a kind of checkered wicker-work, and the cross sticks neatly jointed for folding together or extending; and they are covered over with thick felt, more or less according as the season is cold or warm.

KALMUNZ, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, situate at the confluence of the Nab with the Vitz, 12 miles NNW of Ratibon.

KALNICK, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bratslaw, 120 miles E of Kamieniek. Lon. 23 E, lat. 48 57 N.

KALO, or **KALOO**, a town of Upper

Hungary, seated on a lake 25 miles *SE* of Tockay.

KALUGA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Occa, 390 miles *SE* of Petersburg. Lon. 71 34 *E*, lat. 54 28 *N*.

KAMAKURA, an island of Japan, three miles in circumference, lying on the *S* coast of Nippon. It is a place of exile for state prisoners; and the coast is so steep, that they are lifted up by cranes.

KAMBALA MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in Tibet, between Lake Palte and the Burrampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the *N*, a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow.

KAMENITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 27 miles *E* by *N* of Bechin.

KAMINIECK, a strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles *W* of Bracklaw, and 100 *SE* of Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 *E*, lat. 48 58 *N*.

KAMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a manufacture of stockings, 21 miles *NNE* of Leitmeritz.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula on the *E* coast of Asia, extending from 52 to 61 *N* lat. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the *N*, lies between the gulfs of Olotork and Penshink; and its extremity to the *S* is Cape Lopatka. The greatest breadth is 240 miles, being from the mouth of the river Tigril to that of the river Kamtschatka; and toward each extremity it gradually becomes narrower. It is bounded on the *N* by the country of the Koriacks, *E* and *S* by the Pacific ocean, and *W* by the sea of Okotsk. A chain of high mountains from *N* to *S* extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course into the ocean and the sea of Okotsk. The soil, in general, is barren and heathy, with stunted trees thinly scattered over the whole face of the country, but some parts are said to produce good grass. The severity of the climate is equal to the sterility of the soil; for in computing the seasons here, spring hardly certainly be omitted. Summer may be said to extend from the middle of June

to the middle of September, and may be estimated as an autumnal season, which period is the middle of the *S* is all dreary winter. Some vegetables grow here in a wild state, such as wild garlic, onions, angelica, &c. &c. also a variety of berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick mass, which constitute a considerable part of the winter provisions, serving as a substitute to dried fish. Here are also some excellent turnips, and turnip-rooting, upon a few spots of ground in the interior, and this is the utmost extent of agriculture. The inhabitants may be said to consist of three sorts, the Kamtschadales, Russians, and Cosacks, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. Their habitations are of three different sorts, which they call *jeagals*, *balagans*, and *loghouses*. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the more wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a *jeagal*, resembles a round house, with a lock; a hole, serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre, and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having a hole deep enough to afford a little footing for the toes. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a waggoner's frock. If for summer wear, it is made of nankin; if intended for winter, it is made of a skin, having one side turned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost. A close jacket of nankin, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a shirt made of thin Persian silk, of any colour. They wear long breeches and boots, made of skins, with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to hang round the shoulders in bad weather. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

KANDEGHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. It is the capital of a kingdom, called *Madragga*, the residence of a *Hyder*, whose dominions extended over Tattul and Madragga; and in 1760 a descendant of that prince, who reigned here, permitted the English to form a settlement at Madragga. It is 70 miles *NE* of Madragga. Lon. 75 30 *E*, lat. 12 30 *N*.

KANON, a city of the province of Szechuan, in the kingdom of Szechuan, 100 miles *SE* of the capital.

KALININ, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name; seated on the river Kalinka, where it enters the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 43 N.

KATABA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel. It is situate in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, 75 miles N of Aden. Lon. 44 39 E, lat. 13 54 N.

KAUFBEUREN, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten, seated on the Wardech, 30 miles S by W of Augsburg. **KAUNITZ**, a town and castle of Moravia, situate on a mountain, on the river Igl, 11 miles SW of Brinn.

KAUZIM, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which produces much timber. It stands on a river which runs into the Elbe, 26 miles ESE of Prague. **KAYE'S ISLAND**, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of N America, 30 miles long and four broad, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Its NE point is a naked rock, considerably elevated; and the other parts of it abound in small valleys, filled with pine-trees, but of no extraordinary growth. Lon. 144 48 W, lat. 59 56 N.

KAYESERSBERG, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, five miles NW of Colmar. **KAYSERSECH**, a town of France in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles W of Coblenz. **KAYSERSLAUTERN**, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the French, who, the year following, were surprised in their intrenchments near it, by the Austrians, and defeated. It is seated on the Lauter, 28 miles SW of Worms. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 49 27 N.

KAYSERSTUHL, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, eight miles SE of Zurzach. **KAYSERSWERT**, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, seven miles NNW of Drusfeldorf.

KAZIMIERE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, with a castle, situate on a hill, on the Vistula, 30 miles WSW of Lublin. **KECHO**. See **CACHAS**.

KEENE, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 15 miles S by E of Charlestown, and 95 W by N of Portsmouth. **KESAN**, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name; seated on the rivulet Kalinka, where it enters the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 43 N.

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KERL, a strong fortress of Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Straßburg; and to that city, when an imperial one, it belonged. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is still an important pass between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; retaken by the Austrians on Sept. 18 following; but the French regained possession of it the same day. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 34 N.

KIGHTLEY, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. Near it is a large cotton manufacture. It stands near the river Aire, 12 miles N of Halifax, and 209 N by W of London.

KEITH, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of flax, 12 miles SSW of Cullen, and 42 NW of Aberdeen.

KELBRA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the river Helm, 10 miles S of Stolberg.

KELHEIM, a town and castle of Bavaria, with a Franciscan convent, a considerable brewery, and extensive magazines of salt. It is situate at the conflux of the Altmühl and Danube, 10 miles SSW of Ratibon.

KELSO, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with a bridge over the Tweed, below the influx of the Tyntot. The abbey, magnificent ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I; and Roxburgh castle, on the opposite side of the river, is another ancient ruin. Kelso has manufactures of carpeting, flannels, leather, stockings, and shoes. It is 10 miles NNE of Jedburgh, and 20 SW of Berwick.

KEMNAT, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 15 miles ESE of Bayreuth, and 26 N of Amberg.

KEMPTEN, a town of Suabia, with a late princely abbey of the Benedictine order. It has a great trade in linen, and is seated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of Augsburg.

KEN, a river in Westmorland, which flows by Kendal, and enters the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morecambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which obstructs the navigation.

KEN, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NW part of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows to New Galloway, thence expands into a lake, four miles long and one broad, and then joins the river Dee.

KENDAL, a town in Westmorland, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and one of

wood, which leads to the castle, now in ruins. It has a spacious church, a free-school well endowed, having contributions to Queen's college in Oxford. Kendal has been long noted for the woollen manufactures; particularly woven and knit stockings, a thick stuff for sailors jackets, and linsey-woolsey. There is likewise a considerable tannery, and fish-hooks, wool-carls, and gunpowder, are made here. It has seven trading companies, who have each a hall; and its trade is very considerable, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its river for water carriage. In 1801, the number of its inhabitants was 6892. It is 46 miles S of Carlisle, and 259 NNW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 15 N.

KENNEBEC, a river of Massachusetts, in the district of Main, which enters the Atlantic ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

KENNET, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable: it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it enters the Thames.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middlesex, two miles W of London. Here is a royal palace, formerly a seat of the lord chancellor Finch, and purchased of that nobleman by William III. The extensive gardens have become a very fashionable walk, particularly on Sunday.

KENT, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Thames and the German ocean, E by the same ocean, SE and S by the English channel and Sussex, and W by Surry. It is 58 miles long and 36 broad; divided into five lathes, containing 61 hundreds, two cities, 29 market-towns, and 48 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the NE extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The S part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract of a clayey soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness to any part of

England. This country produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards, for the London markets, middle for drying; timber in the woody parts, and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of trade for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open down, is excellent for the feeding of sheep, and many bullocks are fed to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. The principal rivers, beside the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Croy, and Rother. The cities of Kent are Canterbury and Rochester, but Maidstone is the county town.

KENTISH, MOUNT, a ridge of mountain, in the south part of India, bordering the Indian coast. On the west side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its base issues the Burrupoota.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, 250 miles long and 200 broad, bounded on the north by Great Sandy river, west by the Ohio, south by Tennessee, and east by the Cumberland mountain. It is divided into fourteen counties, Lincoln, Lorette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, Madison, Woodford, Mifflin, Washington, Clark, Scott, Logan, and Franklin. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Kentucky, Licking, Green, Cumberland, and Great Kanawha. The soil is generally fertile, and scarcely a marsh or swamp is to be found. Tobacco, hemp, cotton, and the different grains of Europe, but particularly maize and wheat, are cultivated. The country in general may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds, and to be exceeded by no country for variety. Those which are peculiar to Kentucky are the sugar tree, which grows in great plenty, and furnishes excellent sugar, and the honey locust, which is furnished by large thorny spiky, bearing broad and long pods in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer. Here are also the coffee tree, the poplar, cucumber, black mulberry, willowberry, buck-eye, and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. Here is great plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed, and grow fat. It grows from three to twelve feet high, with joints at eight or ten inches distance along the stalk, from which proceed leaves resembling those of the willow. Where no cane

grows, there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-grass, covering vast tracts of country, and affording excellent food for cattle. The fields are covered with plenty of herbage; and all the year, excepting the winter months, the plains and valleys are adorned with variety of flowers. The mountainous parts produce a great quantity of ginseng. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance, and there are many large caves, some of which extend several miles under a fine limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars. The waters produce plenty of fish and fowl, and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land fowls are turkeys, a species of grouse, which the inhabitants call pheasants, and quails, to which they give the name of partridge. Serpents are not numerous, and are such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull snake horned, and the mock snake. Among the native animals are deer, bears, wild cats, wolves, beaver, otters, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoon, and opossums. Most of the species of the domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlement, such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. Louisville is the capital.

KENTUCKY, a river in the state of the same name, which has its source in the Laurel mountains, and after a general west course of 300 miles, enters the Ohio in lat. 38 1/2 N. It is navigable 150 miles. Its banks are rather steep, called precipices, for almost every where, they consist of three or four hundred feet of a solid perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts of a fine white marble, curiously shaped, piled, or blocked up into fine building stones.

KENTZINGEN, a town of Swabia, in the Black Forest, on the river Elz, 15 miles south of Rastatt.

KEROLANG, an island in the Indian ocean, between Borneo and 15 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The houses stand on posts, and appear to be well built, and neatly thatched. The inhabitants are Malays, and are a mild and apparently quiet people. Their clothing, in general, is made of a coarse kind of cotton, though some wear silk, and most of them have a kind of turban round their head; and a few have been seen with a

Chinese pointed hat. Lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, an island in the Southern ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. For its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. On the NE coast is a good and safe bay, named Christmas Harbour. Lon. 69 4 E, lat. 48 41 S.

KERKUR, a town of Kurdistan, the capital of a government and residence of a pacha. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, 115 miles SSE of Betlis. Lon. 44 48 E, lat. 35 58 N.

KERMAN, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. Here are sheep which, after grazing from January to May, cast their fleeces, and become as naked as sucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

KERMAN, or **SERGAN**, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, celebrated for its beautiful pottery, and a manufacture of silks. It is 120 miles N by W of Gombtoon. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

KERPEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. It has a collegiate church, and is seated on the East, 14 miles SSE of Juliers.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, W by the Atlantic ocean, N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and S by Desmond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good corn-fields. It contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Tralee is the capital.

KERTCH, a seaport and fortress on the E coast of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the strait of Caffa. This fortress, and that of Yenikal, are of the greatest importance, as they command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Azoph and the Black sea. It is 60 miles SSE of Caffa. Lon. 36 24 E, lat. 45 21 N.

KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands, in the late Prussian Gelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Ruremonde.

KESSELDORF, a village of Upper Saxony, seven miles W of Dresden, celebrated for a victory gained by the king of Prussia over the Saxons in 1745.

KESWICK, a town in Cumberland,

with a market on Saturday; ~~ten miles~~ a vale of its name, near the rapid river Greeta. This vale is much visited by the admirers of nature: here is the lake of Kewick, or, more properly, the lake of Derwent-water; and to the N of this romantic piece of water soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England. Kewick has manufactures of stuffs, flannels, &c. It is 25 miles NW of Kendal, and 287 NNW of London.

KETTERING, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of tammyes, serges, lastings, &c. It is 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 75 NW of London.

KEUSCHBERG, or **KIADÉ**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, six miles SE of Mersburg.

KEW, a village in Surry, seven miles W by S of London. Here is a royal palace, built by his present majesty, and its fine gardens are open to the public, every Monday, in summer; also a stone bridge over the Thames, to Brentford.

KIENHOLM, the eastern part of Finland, belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See **WIBURG**.

KIENHOLM, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, seated on two islands on the river Vохон, which here flows into Lake Ladoga. It is well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built of wood. Near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is 60 miles NE of Wiburg, and 67 N of Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

KEYNSHAM, a town in Somersetshire with a market on Thursday; seated on the Avon, five miles SE of Bristol, and 115 W of London.

KHARKOF, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukraina-Slovodskaia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which flows into the Donetz.

KIA-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche kiang. The streets have beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain; and there is scarcely a house where they do not breed silk worms. There are many triumphal arches both in the city and suburbs and several marble towers on the side of a canal to the W of the city. It is 590 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 120 1 E, lat. 30 50 N.

KIANGARI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, chief place of a sanguc, with a castle on a rock. It is 25

miles **WSE** of Constantinople. Lon. 34 19 **N**, lat. 39 54 **N**.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the **w** by Ho-nan and Hou-quang, **s** by Tche-kiang and Kian-si, **E** by the gulf of Nan-king, and **N** by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper, are in high esteem. Nan-king is the capital.

KIANG-NING. See **NAN-KING**.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the **N** by Kiang-nan, **w** by Hou-quang, **s** by Quang-tong, and **E** by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. The **N** part contains the great Po-yang lake, and some extensive morasses; the middle and **s** parts abound in mountains, but there are fine valleys among them. It contains 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent; and its porcelain is the finest and most valuable of the empire. Nan-tchang is the capital.

KIBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, seated on the Thcoff, 14 miles **ENE** of Zurich.

KIDDERMINSTER, a corporate town in Worcesterhire, with a market on Thursday. Here is a noted manufacture of pile or plush carpets; and the worsted flag trade has also been introduced. It is seated on the river Stour, 14 miles **SE** of Bridgenorth, and 125 **NW** of London.

KIDWELLY, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenhire, with a market on Tuesday. It stands on a creek of the Bristol channel, and has a canal to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. On the opposite bank of the creek, where the old town formerly stood, are the noble remains of a castle. It is eight miles **s** of Carmarthen, and 224 **w** by **N** of London.

KIEL, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade is augmented by means of the Eyder canal to Rendburg. Kiel is 37 miles **NW** of Lubeck, and 46 **N** by **E** of Hamburg. Lon. 10 16 **E**, lat. 54 31 **N**.

KIEN-NING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien.

At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, in the last of which it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. It was afterward re-established by the Tartars, and is a place of considerable trade. It stands on the river Min-ho, 267 miles **SE** of Nan-king. Lon. 117 2 **E**, lat. 27 5 **N**.

KILBARCHAN, a village of Scotland, five miles **SW** of Renfrew. It is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds.

KILREGGAN, a borough of Ireland, in **W** Meath, seated on the Bofna, 14 miles **E** of Athlone, and 42 **w** of Dublin.

KILBRIDE, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, six miles **s** by **E** of Glasgow. It is noted for its cotton manufactures; and for being the birthplace of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, and his brother John, the anatomist.

KILCALMON, a town of Scotland, in Argyllshire, and in the peninsula of Cantyre, 17 miles **N** of Campbellton.

KILDA, St. an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues to the **w** of **N** Uist. It is three miles long and two broad, fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except at the landing-place, on the **SE**, where there is a narrow and steep passage to a village on the top of the rock. The surface of the island is hilly; but it feeds many sheep, and produces plenty of barley and potatoes. Many of the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are incredibly adventurous; being let down by a rope from the summit of the precipitous rocks, and then clamber along their fronts, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain. Lon. 8 18 **w**, lat. 57 43 **N**.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long and 21 broad; bounded on the **E** by Dublin and Wicklow, **w** by King's county and Queen's county, **N** by **E** Meath, and **s** by Catherlough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Liffey, Barrow, and Boyne. The capital is of the same name; but the assizes are held alternately at Athy and Naas.

KILDARE, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is chiefly supported by frequent horse-races on what is called the Curragh, a fine plain containing upward

of 3000 acres. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N.

KILFENORA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and a bishop's see united to Killaloe. It is a small place, 12 miles NW of Ennis.

KILGARREN, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are the remains of a castle, on a high rock; and near it is a remarkable salmon-leap, where that fish is caught in great abundance. Above this place are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is seated on the Tyvy, 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 WNW of London.

KILHAM, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles NE of York, and 200 N of London.

KILIA, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia; seated on an island, at the mouth of the Danube. It was taken by the Russians in 1793, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is 86 miles SW of Bialogorod, and 290 NE of Constantinople. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Catherlough and Wexford, W by Tipperary, N by Queen's county, and S by Waterford. It is one of the best counties in Ireland, contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Barrow, Sure, and Nore.

KILKENNY, a city of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on the river Nore, over which are two bridges. The borough of Irishtown, on the E side of the river, is joined to it, and both together form one of the most populous and commercial towns in Ireland. It once had a bishop; and the cathedral, which stands in Irishtown, belongs to the bishop of Ossory. It is 26 miles N of Waterford, and 54 SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 52 36 N.

KILLALA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and a bishop's see united with Achonry. It stands on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 24 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 11 W, lat. 54 15 N.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and a bishop's see united with Kilfenora. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. It is seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge, 10 miles NNE of Limerick. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 52 30 N.

KILLANY BAY, a bay of Ireland, on

the E coast of the island of Arranmore, in the county of Galway. Lon. 9 25 W, lat. 52 44 N.

KILFARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the side of a celebrated lake of the same name, 36 miles W of Cork.

KILLARNEY, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. On the side of one of the mountains is O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls above 70 feet into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, called Innisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's cascade, which contains 18 Irish acres. The promontory of Muckus, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of this promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Muckus, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes; the report of a cannon being answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are indented with bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The E boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards: this fall of water is supplied by a deep lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch-Bowl. One of the best prospects which this admired lake affords is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of Monaghan.

K I L

KILLIFAGH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a linen and thread manufacture. The celebrated sir Hais Sloane was born in this town. It is seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, 15 miles NE of Newry. Lon 5 32 W, lat 54 23 N.

KILLIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 14 miles N of Clonmell.

KILLINCY, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, situate on the Quineburg, 18 miles NE of Windham.

KILLINGWORTH, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, seated on the Himmansick, on Long Island sound, 24 miles E of Newhaven.

KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo.

KILLTOUCH, or **PORT ST ANN**, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, to the N of St John's point, in the Irish sea. A rock stands in the middle of the entrance of it harbour, covered at half flood. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 70 miles N by E of Dublin. Lon 5 3 W, lat 54 14 N.

KILLUREES, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious bay out on the N side of Donegal bay, 12 miles NW of Ballythannon. Lon 8 6 W, lat 54 40 N.

KILMCDONAGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Conway, in a bishop's see united to Clonfert. The ruins of the cathedral, monastery, &c denote the former consequence of this now wretched place. It is 12 miles N of Limer.

KILMAC THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 12 miles SE of Wexford.

KILMAINHAM, a town of Ireland, about half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house and a gaol, and here the knights for the county of Dublin are elected. It was for some time the seat of government, before the castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

KILMARTOCK, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 18 miles S of Limerick.

KILMARNOCK, a town of Scotland, the largest in Ayrshire. It has a manufacture of carpets, flannels, and other woollen goods, and a trade in saddlery, leather, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 8079. It is seated near the Irvine, 11 miles NNE of Ayr, and

K I N

20 SSW of Glasgow. Ion 4 18 W, lat. 55 40 N.

KILMAURS, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a trade in cutlery, two miles NW of Kilmarnock.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and a bishop's see, three miles SW of Cavan.

KILRIANNY, a decayed borough of Scotland, in Liffshire, on the south of Loth, two miles NE of Anstruther.

KILSTIR, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 15 miles SW of Stirling, and 15 NE of Glasgow.

KILWINNING, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with the remains of a magnificent monastery, five miles NW of Irvine.

KINBOURNE, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday. The castle (the seat of the duke of Manchester) has been much improved. Queen Catharine, held her court from Henry VIII, reside some time in this castle. It is eight miles SW of St Neot, and 64 N by W of London.

KINI, a town of Sweden, in J Bothnia, capital of a province of the same name. It stands at the mouth of the Karna, on the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles SE of Lönköping.

KINOLONG, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Moldavia, 92 mile NE of Colsivan.

KIN, a town of Persia, in the province of Succistan, situate at the foot of a range of mountains, near the lake Zoon, 5 miles off Ispahan.

KINCHIN, a town of Russia, on a bay of the Black sea, opposite Ochakow. It has been frequently attacked by the Turks, but without success. Lon 33 3 E, lat. 46 2 N.

KINCARDINE, a town of Scotland, in Fifehire, in a district almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire, with a commodious harbour, and an excellent roadstead in the frith of Loth. Superbure is carried on to a great extent, and the country and foreign trade is very considerable. It is four miles E of Alloa, and 22 S by W of Perth.

KINCARDINE, a town of Scotland, in Rossshire, with a small harbour; seated on the frith of Donuel, 14 miles W by N of Inverness.

KINCARDINE ON TAY, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 miles W by S of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or **MEARNS**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW and N by Aberdeenshire, E by the

German ocean, and s and sw by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 50 miles, and 10 is its greatest breadth. The n w part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the s of the Grampians the surface is in general fertile. The small village of Kincardine was formerly the capital, but Stonehaven is now the county-town.

KINDASSA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Malwa, 172 miles ENE of Ougein. Lon. 78 42 E, lat. 24 15 N.

KINDERHOOK, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the E side of Hudson river, 13 miles N of the city of Hudson.

KINELON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. King John kept his court in a castle here. It is 10 miles SSE of Warwick, and 88 NW of London.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the bay which he discovered on the w coast of N America, in lon. 126 48 W, and lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it **NOOKKA**; the name now generally adopted by the English. It is not situate on the continent, as captain Cook had reason to suppose, but on an island, to which captain Vancouver, who coasted it in 1792, gave the name of Quadra and Vancouver's Island, the former being the name of the Spanish commandant on the coast. The woods are composed of the Canadian pine, white cypripis, and two or three other sorts of pine; and in general they are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine graces. Their bodies are always covered with red paint; but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour; the last of which gives them a ghastly appearance. They are docile, courteous, and goodnatured; but quick in resenting injuries, and, like most

other passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. Their weapons are bows and arrows, slings, spears, short truncheons of bone, and a small ax, not unlike the common American tomahawk. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied, in different parts, with withes of pine bark. Their furniture consists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides and ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable; they have also square and oblong pails, bowls to eat their food out of, &c. The irregularity and confusion of their houses is exceeded by their nastiness and stench: every thing stinks of train oil fish, and smoke; and every part is as filthy as can be imagined. In 1786, a small association of British merchants resident in the E Indies, formed a settlement in this place, to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards, in 1789, sent a frigate from Mexico, which captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation; but the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1793.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 3 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by W Meath, E by Kildare, S by Queen's county and Tipperary, and W by the Shannon, which divides it from Galway and Roscommon. It contains 56 parishes, and sends six members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Boyne, and Barrow. It is not so rich as some of the other counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital is Philipstown.

KING-SAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the Kan-kiang, 800 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 10 E, lat. 27 16 N.

KINGHORN, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, nearly opposite Leith. It has two harbours, one below the town, and the other half a mile W, at Pettycur, for the passage boats between this place and Leith from which it is eight miles N by W.

KINGS LANGLEY, a village in Herefordshire, on the river Gade, five miles SW of St. Alban. Here was a royal

lace built by Henry III, the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V, to Westminster.

KINGSBRIDGE, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; situated at the head of a small inlet of the English channel, 34 miles s by w of Exeter, and 218 wsw of London.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings. It is nine miles sw of Basingstoke, and 56 w by s of London.

KINGSTEIN, a strong fortress of Norway. See **FREDERICSTADT**.

KINGSTON, the capital of St. Vincent, in the W Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name, on the sw shore of the island. Lon. 61 15 W, lat. 13 5 N.

KINGSTON, the capital of Jamaica, situate on the N side of Port Royal bay. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692 (which destroyed the town of Port Royal) has since continued to increase in size and opulence, and in 1803 was incorporated as a city. It is a place of good trade, being much resorted to by ships coming to load and unload their cargoes. The houses are one story high, many of them with porticos, and every convenience for a comfortable habitation in this climate. The number of white inhabitants in 1778 was 6539, of free people of colour 1280, and of slaves 16,659. Lon. 76 32 W, lat. 17 56 N.

KINGSTON, or **ESOPUS**, a town of New York, chief of Ulster county. It was destroyed by an English fleet in 1777, but has been rebuilt on a regular plan. It stands on Esopus creek, near its mouth in Hudson river, 86 miles N of New York. Lon. 74 3 W, lat. 41 54 N.

KINGSTON, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lenoir county, on the N side of the Neus, 40 miles w by N of Newbern, and 50 SE of Raleigh.

KINGSTON, a town of S Carolina, in Georgetown district, on the w side of Wakkamaw river, 30 miles NNE of Georgetown.

KINGSTON, a town of Upper Canada, in Lake Ontario, at its outlet the river Niagara. It was formerly called **Frontenac**, and part of the old fort is now standing, the best part of which is the magazine. Here the king's stores are kept and guarded. Large vessels go no farther than this place; and hence to Niagara, &c. Stores and merchandize

are conveyed in boats. It is 130 miles sw of Montreal. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 44 22 N.

KINGSTON UPON HULL. See **HULL**.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a corporate town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. A great national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of the second and third Edward; but it ceased afterward, in consequence of a petition from the corporation praying to be released from the burden. Queen Elizabeth founded here a free-school; and the lent assizes are constantly held at this place. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 1 mile sw of London, Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

KING-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It is divided by a single wall into two parts, one of which belongs to the Chinese and the other to the Tartars, of whom the garrison consists. It has a great trade, and stands on the Yang-tse river, 620 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 111 37 E, lat. 41 6 N.

KING-TE-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Kiang si. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain, is computed to contain above a million of inhabitants, and extends a league and a half along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour, about a league in circumference. This town wants nothing but walls to make it a great city. It is 655 miles s of Peking. Lon. 116 54 E, lat. 29 25 N.

KINNAIRD'S HEAD, a lofty promontory of Scotland, on the N coast of Aberdeenshire, projecting above a mile into the sea, to the N of the town of Fraserburgh. Here is a castle, four stories high; and on the top of it is a lighthouse. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 57 39 N.

KINNOUL, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the remains of an ancient castle. The hill of Kinnoul is a great mineralogical curiosity, and particularly famous for its fine agates; it also abounds with many rare plants. The town stands at the foot of the hill, on the river Tay, nearly opposite Perth.

KINROSS, a borough of Scotland, and the only town in Kinrosshire, seated in a plain screened on the N by the

Ochil hills, and on the river Leven, before it enters Loch Leven. It has a manufacture of coarse linens, and is 23 miles NNW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 56 7 N.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is almost circular, about 30 miles in circumference, and sends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

KINSALE, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a trading place, containing at least 10,000 inhabitants, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a fort, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 51 41 N.

KIN-TECHING, the capital of the island of Licou-kieou, in the China sea, and of all the islands under that appellation. The king's palace, reckoned to be four leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. Kin-teching is seated in Cheonli, the S part of the island. Lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

KINTORE, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, 15 miles W by N of Aberdeen.

KINTZINGEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a noble Benedictine convent, seated on the Mame, 10 miles ESE of Wurtzburg.

KIOF, a town of Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the old and new town, and seated on the W side of the Dnieper, 180 miles NE of Kamienieck, and 335 E by S of Warsaw. Lon. 31 51 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W side. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was overrun and possessed by the Cossacs, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since re-

mained subject to that empire. This government contains eleven districts, and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psel, and Trubesh.

KIO-TEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and district of Yen tcheou. It is the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments to whose memory are still to be seen here.

KIOGE, or **KOGE**, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 10 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 S, lat. 59 31 N.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream, that falls at a little distance into the lake Maeler, 10 miles W of Stroomholm.

KIPPEN, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, seated near the Forth, nine miles W of Stirling.

KIRBY-LONSDALE, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Loyn, over which is an ancient stone bridge, 10 miles SE of Kendal, and 253 NW of London.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dew, 25 miles N of York, and 225 N by W of London.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings. It is seated near the skirts of the hills which separate this county from Yorkshire, nine miles S of Appleby, and 281 NNW of London.

KIRCHBACH, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 14 miles SE of Gratz.

KIRCHBERG, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 28 miles SSW of Coblenz.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Suabia, capital of a burgraviate of the same name, seated on the Iller, nine miles S of Ulm.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle on a hill, by the river Jaxt, 12 miles SSW of Rotenburg.

KIRCHHAYN, a town of Lusatia, on the river Bober, 18 miles S of Luckau.

KIRCHHAYN, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Werra, six miles E of Marburg.

KIRCHHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 15 miles W of Worms.

KIRCHHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Lauter, 26 miles SE of Stuttgart.

KIRDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 11 miles E of Marburg.

KIRIN, one of the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, bounded on the N by the river Saghalien, E by the sea of Japan, S by Corea, and W by Leaotong. This country, which is extremely cold, from the number of forests by which it is covered, is scarcely inhabited. It contains only two or three ill-built cities, surrounded by mud walls. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

KIRIN, a city of E Chinese Tartary, capital of the province of Kirin, and the residence of a Manchew general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy. It is situate on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin.

KIRKCALDY, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with a dockyard for small vessels, and manufactures of checks, ticking, cotton, and leather. The celebrated Dr. Adam Smith was a native of this town. It is 11 miles N of Leith.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of its name, with a castle. The harbour will admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet it has no considerable trade or manufacture. It is seated at the mouth of the Dee, 23 miles SW of Dumfries. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 54 54 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, or **EAST GALLOWAY**, a county of Scotland, 45 miles long and 36 broad; bounded on the NW by Ayrshire, NE by Dumfriesshire, E and S by Solway Frith and the Irish sea, and W by Wigtonshire. The northern parts are mountainous, and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Dee, Ken, and Orr.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable manufacture of sailcloth. It is seated near the mouth of the Ribble, 18 miles S of Lancaster, and 23 NW of London.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, with manufactures of linen and cotton; seated near the Kelvin, seven miles NNE of Glasgow.

KIRKLESS, a village in W Yorkshire, situate on the Calder, three miles from Huddersfield. In the park near it is the monument of the famous Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are two hills, called Robin Hood's Butte.

KIRKOSWALD, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. On an elevated spot, a little E of the town, are the ruins of a castle; and on another eminence, three miles to the S, is the famous druidical monument called Long Meg and her Daughters. Kirkoswald is seated at the confluence of the Croglin with the Eden, nine miles N by E of Penrith, and 289 NW of London.

KIRKPATRICK, a village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, five miles SSE of Dumbarton. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the Clyde at this place, to the frith of Forth. It is called, by the country people, Graham's Dike.

KIRKWALL, a borough of Scotland, capital of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. It is built on a neck of land, on the E side of the island; and the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St Magnus. The harbour is excellent, with a good outer road, which are defended by a fortification. Here are manufactures of linen and cotton. It is 30 miles NE of Thurso, in Caithnessshire. Lon. 2 44 W, lat. 58 49 N.

KIRN, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Nahe, 42 miles S by W of Coblenz.

KIRKYMUIR, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, with a trade in brown and coarse linens. It is five miles NW of Forfar, and 16 N of Dundee.

KIRSHEHR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a considerable city, called Diocæsarea. Salt is made in the neighbourhood. It is 84 miles NE of Cogni. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 39 10 N.

KIRSOVA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, seated on the Danube, 76 miles SW of Ismael. Lon. 28 4 E, lat. 44 47 N.

KIRTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London.

KISHENAGUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 45 miles N of Calcutta, and 50 S of Moorshedabad.

KISMISH, a fertile island at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 50 miles long and five broad. Its E end is 12 miles S of Gombroon.

KISSINGEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg. In the environs are some medicinal and salt springs. It is seated on the Sale, 10 miles NW of Schweinfurt.

KISTI, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundha rivulets. They are bounded on the w by Little Cabarda, e by the Tartars and Lesguis, and s by the Lesguis and Georgians. They consist of sixteen districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angusht, and Shalka, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Tshetshen tribe is to numerous and warlike, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Ingush, who are capable of arming above 5000 men, live in villages near each other: they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves, in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no saints or religious persons. They celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They have a fast in spring, and another in summer; but observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths. They allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

KISTNA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises on the e side of the Gauts, forms the boundary between the Deccan and the Peninsula, and enters the bay of Bengal, s of Masulipatam.

KISTNAGHERI, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. This town was attacked by the British troops under colonel Maxwell, in 1789: he carried the lower fort and suburb, without much difficulty; but the garrison in the upper fort made so desperate a resistance, that, after two hours vigorous assault, he found it necessary to desist from the attempt. It is 54 miles s e of Bangalore, and 66 wsw of Arcot.

KITTERY, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, on Sturgeon creek, eight miles ssw of York.

KITZBUHL, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, on the river Acha, 11 miles s e of Kufstein.

KIUN-TCHEOU, a city of China, capital of the island of Hainan, seated on its n coast, opposite the province of Quang-tong. It stands on a promon-

tory, and ships often anchor under its walls. Lon. 109 38 E, lat. 20 0 N.

KIUTAJA, or **CUTAJA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia. Near it are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Pur sak, 136 miles sse of Constantinople. Lon. 30 44 E, lat. 39 14 N.

KLADRAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Misa, 20 miles w of Pilsen.

KIATTAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Walta, 22 miles ssw of Pilsen.

KLINGNAU, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, on the river Aar, seven miles n of Baden.

KNARESBOROUGH, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. On a rugged rock, almost encompassed by the river Nid, are the ruins of its castle. Near it is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and the water is of a very strong petrifying quality. Knareborough is celebrated for its linen cloth, sheeting, &c. It is 18 miles w by n of York, and 211 n by w of London.

KNIGHTON, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. On a hill near it is still shown the camp of Caractacus, who was here defeated by the Romans. It is seated on the Tend, 14 miles w of Hereford, and 135 nw of London.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a village in Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here are extensive barracks for soldiers, and a considerable manufacture of painted floor-cloths.

KNIPHAUSEN, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the territory of Jever, eight miles ese of Jever.

KNITTELFELD, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Meur, 10 miles sse of Judenburg.

KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a silk-mill, and a manufacture of shag velvets. It is seven miles ne of Northwich, and 173 nnw of London.

KNOXVILLE, a town of Tennessee, capital of that state, of the district of Hamilton, and of Knox county. It is regularly laid out, and has a college established by government, called Blount College. It stands on the river Holston, 22 miles above its junction with the Tennessee, 209 s by e of Frankfort, and 480 wsw of Richmond. Lon. 84 17 W, lat. 35 58 N.

KOBEN, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the river Oder, 15 miles SE of Glogau.

KOBI, called by the Chinese **CHAMO**, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the S extremity of the country of the Kalkas. It is more than 100 leagues from E to W, and almost as much from N to S.

KOEI-TCHEOU, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang-si, E by Hon-quang, N by Setchuen, and W by Yunnan. It is almost a desert; but produces the best horses in China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and seem to form a separate nation; being no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live. Beside **Koei-yang**, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

KOEI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Setchuen. It is very rich, through its great commerce, and has a customhouse to receive the duties on merchandise. Vast quantities of musk are collected in the neighbourhood, and there are several springs from which salt is procured. It stands on the great river Kincha, or Yang-tse, 637 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 109 24 E, lat. 31 10 N.

KOEI-YANG, a city of China, capital of the province of Koei-tcheou. The remains of temples and palaces still announce its former magnificence. It is 420 miles NW of Canton. Lon. 106 19 E, lat. 26 30 N.

KOLA, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 32 26 E, lat. 68 34 N.

KOLIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, with a castle. A little to the W of this place, in 1757, the Austrians gained a victory over the Prussians. It is 26 miles ESE of Prague.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potofi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and Irtysh, and chiefly near the mountains on the frontiers of Siberia, which separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

KOLYVAN, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name, and its neighbourhood are silver mines of

considerable produce. It was formerly called Berdskoi, and is seated on the Oby, near the mouth of the Berd, 480 miles ESE of Tobolsk. Lon. 81 20 E, lat. 55 28 N.

KOM, a large town of Persia, in the province of Irac, with a celebrated mosque, an asylum for debtors. It is 150 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 51 14 E, lat. 34 20 N.

KONGSBERG, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuys, celebrated for its silver mines. It is situate on both sides of the river Lowe, 45 miles SW of Christiania. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

KONGSWINGER, a town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which is a strong citadel. It is 42 miles NE of Christiania. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 60 12 N.

KONG-TCHANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si. It stands on the river Hwei, surrounded by high mountains, where a tomb is seen, which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fo-hi. It is 650 miles WSW of Peking. Lon. 104 20 E, lat. 34 56 N.

KONIGINGRATZ, a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's see. It has a spacious handsome market-place, and many very elegant buildings. In 1762 a body of Prussian troops entered the town, and laid the greater part of it in ashes. It is seated on the Elbe, 14 miles E of Prague. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 50 10 N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seven miles NW of Gießen.

KONIGSBERG, a town and castle of Franconia, 14 miles E of Schweinfurt.

KONIGSBERG, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 15 miles SE of Troppau.

KONIGSBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the river Rorike, 25 miles NNW of Custrin.

KONIGSBERG, a fortified city, the capital of Prussia, with a university, a magnificent palace, and a public library. It stands on the Pregel, near its entrance into the Frische Haff, an inlet of the Baltic. The town-house, the exchange, the royal mint, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, whence there is a beautiful prospect. The city is 10 miles in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 58,000 inhabitants, who are principally of the Lutheran religion. Many of the houses are

large and elegant; and the churches contain many articles worthy of attention. The strong citadel, called Fredericburg, is a regular square, surrounded by broad ditches and the river; and within it are a church and an arsenal. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, whence the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Konigsberg is very considerable. It is 170 miles N of Warsaw. Lon. 20 45 E, lat. 54 42 N.

KONIGSLEGG, an ancient castle of Suabia, in a county of the same name, eight miles NW of Ravensburg.

KONIGSHOF, a town and castle of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 12 miles N of Koniggratz.

KONIGSHOFEN, a strong town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a castle, 18 miles NNE of Schweinfurt.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Wolfenbutter, with a celebrated abbey, on the rivulet Lutter, 10 miles E of Brunswick.

KONIGSSEE, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a hill, seven miles W of Rudelsdorf.

KONIGSTEIN, a town and fortress of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia. A garrison is constantly maintained in the fort, which stands on a lofty mountain, and is deemed impregnable. It is a place of confinement for state prisoners. The town has manufactures of woollen and linen, and is seated on the Elbe, 19 miles SE of Dresden. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 50 54 N.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 10 miles NE of Mentz.

KONITZ, a town of W Prussia, 10 miles NW of Culm.

KOCH, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, 60 miles E of Gwalior, and 95 SSE of Agra.

KOONJOOR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 86 miles NNW of Cuttack, and 163 WSW of Calcutta.

KOPYS, a fortified town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mohilef.

KORIACS, a nation of Asia, tributary to the Russians. There are two sorts of Koriacs. Those who are properly called by that name have a fixed residence: the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Raindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to

those cantons that abound with moose. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. There is, in many respects, a great resemblance between the fixed and the wandering Koriacs: yet the misunderstanding which subsists among them causes them to be considered as two different people. Their country, however, is the same, and takes in a vast extent; bounded on the S by Kamtschatka and the gulf of Penguina, E by the country of the Oluterians, N by that of the Tchoukchis, and W by the Tongousses, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds nine hundred; and though it is not easy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much surpass this amount. The manners of the former are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice. Robbers by nature, they are suspicious, cruel, incapable either of benevolence or pity. From this perfidious and savage disposition, it would not be easy for them to live in peace, or form any durable ties with their neighbours. Hence their continual insurrections against the Russians, their atrocious robberies, their daily incursions on the people who surround them; hence the respective animosities and revenge that incessantly spring up. This state of war fomented in every individual a ferocious spirit. The practice of attacking, and of defending themselves, creates in them an inflexible courage, which delights in perpetual combats, and glories in a contempt of life. Superstition lends its aid to ennoble in their eyes this thirst of blood, by imposing a law that obliges them to conquer or to die. Neither the bravery nor the number of their adversaries can at all intimidate them: it is then they swear to destroy the sun. They discharge this terrible oath by cutting the throats of their wives and children, burning all their possessions, and rushing madly into the midst of their enemies. The combat cannot terminate but by the total destruction of one of the parties; for the vanquished never seek their safety by flight, and not a Koriac will survive the slaughter of his countrymen. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. They

ing these intervals, shut up in their deep habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Thoughtless of the future, without regret for the past, they come not out of their jouts till the most urgent necessity compels them. These jouts are larger than those of the Kamtschadales; but their filthiness is more disgusting, for there is neither door, nor vent-hole for the smoke. They live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and seawolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the seawolf dried and cooked in the same manner as their fish, except the sinews, the marrow, the brain, and now and then a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Rain-deer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or seawolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the difficulty of procuring brandy, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom. The features of the majority of the Koriacs are not Asiatic; and they might be considered as Europeans, but for their low stature, their ill shape, and the colour of their skin. The other Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The women carry their children in a kind of net or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. A plurality of wives is not allowed among the Koriacs; although there have been instances of its being practised without scruple. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours assemble to pay him their last respects. They erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceased, and a stock of provisions, consisting of whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If he be a wandering Koriac, his deer conduct him to the pile; if a resident Koriac, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. There it receives the adieu of the attendants, who,

with torches in their hands, consider it as an honour speedily to reduce their relation or friend to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence, and not of an eternal separation. They wear no mourning; and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things. He inhabits the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature. They neither fear nor worship him: goodness, they say, is his essence; and it is impossible he should do any injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good being the empire of nature. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his works, and the instruments of his vengeance. To pacify his wrath, they offer to him various animals, the fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable; but there is no temple set apart for his votaries, who conceive that they render him propitious by piously getting drunk in their jouts; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

KORSAA, or **KOSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W by S of Copenhagen.

KOSSEL, or **KOSTA**, a fortified town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratibor.

KOSLOF. See **EUPATORIA**.

KOSTROMA, a government of Russia, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Uuza, the capitals of which are Kostroma and Makarief.

KOSTROMA, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name. It is situated at the mouth of the Volga, surrounded by a strong wall, 168 miles N of Moscow, and 380 E of Petersburg. Lon. 41 14 E, lat. 57 30 N.

KOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the country of Malwa, seated on the Jeshul, 100 miles SE of Agimere, and 215 S of Delhi. Lon. 76 20 E, lat. 25 15 N.

KOUER-TE, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan. It is seated in a vast plain, between two large rivers, 314 miles of Peking. Lon. 115 29 E, lat. 34 30 N.

KOUS, or **Coss**, a town of Egypt, on the S bank of the Nile, once a place of

great wealth and trade, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red sea. It is 18 miles s of Dendera, and 45 NNE of Esne.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles w of Wilna.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, five miles NE of Burkhauzen.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, six miles ssw of Ratibor.

KRANICHELD, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Ilm, 12 miles SE of Erfurt.

KRAPFIZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, with a castle, at the conflux of the Prudnitz with the Oder, 14 miles s of Oppelen.

KRASNIPOI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 32 miles NNE of Kaminiack.

KRASNOSLAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm, 26 miles ssw of Chelm.

KRAUFEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. It has considerable tin mines in its vicinity, and is 17 miles WNW of Leitmeritz.

KRAUTHEIM, a town and castle of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, on the river Jaxt, 15 miles sw of Mergentheim.

KREKITH, a corporate town of Wales in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the Irish sea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles s by E of Carnarvon, and 237 NW of London.

KREMPE, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated in a marsh and on a river of its name, five miles N of Gluckstadt.

KREMS, a town of Austria, which has alum-works, and manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, and excellent thread. It is seated at the conflux of the Krems with the Danube, 36 miles WNW of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 48 24 N.

KRONBERG, a town of Austria, on the Danube, opposite Closter Neuburg, eight miles WNW of Vienna.

KRONBERG. See CROENBERG.

KRUSZWICA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle, noted for being the birthplace of Piasz, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the

year 842. It is seated on the lake Goplo, 28 miles w of Brzesc.

KAUTZOW, a strong town of Lithuania, seated on the Soz, 30 miles sw of Mozcislaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

KAYLOW, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 miles ss of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

KUBESHA, a strong town, in the country of the Lesguis, situate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the east to all Europeans) and form a republic. They are excellent artists, and make very good fire-arms, fabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have, likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. Kubesha is considered as a neutral town, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasure with safety. In 1725, it acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 47 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

KUFSTEIN, a strong town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Inn, on the frontiers of Bavaria, 46 miles SSE of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 47 30 N.

KUHLSCHEIM, or KULTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 32 miles ENE of Heidelberg.

KUNACHIR. See JESO.

KUNERSDORF, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, near which the king of Prussia was defeated by the Russians, in 1759. It is three miles ENE of Frankfort.

KUFFERBERG, a mine-town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the river Bober, 19 miles E of Schweidnitz.

KUPFERBERG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, eight miles NE of Culmbach.

KUR, a river of Persia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and flows by Tefflis into the Caspian sea.

KURILES, a chain of islands, extending from lat. 51 to 49 N, running from Cape Lopatka, the s promontory of Kamtscharka, to Japan, in a sw direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Cape Lopatka, who were called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. They are

in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost, called Shoomska, is three leagues from Cape Lopatka; the next, named Paramoufka, is considerably larger than Shoomska. Those two islands were first visited by the Russians, in 1713, who have found it convenient to substitute numbers for the ancient names of those islands, concerning which authors are much at variance. They now call them No. 1, No. 2, &c. as high as 21, which last terminates the pretensions of Russia. Of these twenty-one islands four only are inhabited, No. 1, 2, 13, 14; and the last two may be counted only as one, because the inhabitants all pass the winter upon No. 14, and return to No. 13 to pass the summer months. The others are entirely uninhabited, the islanders only landing there occasionally from the canoes for the sake of hunting foxes and otters. The inhabitants are very hairy, wear long beards, and live entirely upon seals, fish, and the produce of the chase. They are hospitable and docile; and have all embraced the christian religion. In the same direction with these islands, but inclining somewhat more to the w, lie the islands of Jesso; a name which the Japanese give to the whole chain of islands between Kamtschatka and Japan.

KURSK, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which runs into the Sem. Lon. 36 24 E, lat. 51 40 N.

KUSISTAN, or **CHUSISTAN**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N and E by Irac-Agemi, s by Farisitan, and w by Irac-Arabia. Susser is the capital.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, in which are silver mines, 5 miles NW of Czasslau.

KUTTOKE, a country of Asia, between the NE part of Cabul and the NW of Cathmere. The Mahomedans call it Caferistan, or the Land of Infidels. It has a town and fortrefs of the same name, 100 miles NE of Cabul, and 280 NW of Lahore. Lon. 70 17 E, lat. 35 27 N.

KUYNDER, a town and fortrefs of the United Provinces, in Friesland, on the w side of the river Kuynder, at its entrance into the Zuider Zee, 23 miles s of Lewarden.

KYLBURG, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a collegiate church, and is seated on the Kyll, 16 miles N of Treves.

KYNETON, a town in Herefordshire, and a market on Wednesday; seated

on the Arrow, under Bradnor mountain, 15 miles NW of Hereford, and 149 WNW of London.

KYRITZ, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, nine miles NE of Havelberg.

L.

LAAB, a town of Austria, on the river Teya and borders of Moravia, 30 miles N by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 43 N.

LAAS, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a trade in salt, leather, and horses, 12 miles s of Laubach.

LABADIA, a strong town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 miles NNW of Ferrara.

LABES, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Reca, 21 miles NE of New Stargard.

LABIA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 62 miles SW of Nissa.

LABIAU, a town of E Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curisch Haff, with a strong castle, 30 miles NE of Konigsberg.

LABOURD, a late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruit, and is now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, a country of N America, on the E side of Hudson's bay. The climate, in only lat. 57 N, is excessively cold during winter. The ice begins to disappear in May; and about the middle of June commences hot weather, which at times is so violent as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads over the whole sky. The animals are moosedeads, stags, reindeers, bears, tigers, buffalos, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowls. The fishes are whales, morfes, seals, cod, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in the rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, and trout. In summer, there is here, as in other cold places, a variety in the colour of the several animals; but when that season is over, which continues only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of the fowls, are of the colour of

the snow. See NEW BRITAIN, ESQUIMAUX, and HUDSON'S BAY

LACEDOGNA. See CLDOGNA.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, situated on the Neckar, eight miles NW of Heidelberg

LADOGA, a lake of Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is 150 miles long and 90 broad, and esteemed to be the largest lake in Europe. Among the fish with which it abounds, are seals. It is full of quail flocks, which, being moved from place to place by the frequent storms, cause several shelves which often prove fatal to the flat bottomed vessels of the Russians. This induced Peter the great to cut a canal 67 miles in length, from the SE extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has communication with the gulf of Finland

LADOGA, NEW, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, situated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof. New Ladoga is 70 miles E of Petersburg. Lon 30 32 E, lat 60 30 N.

LADRONES, or MARIAN ISLANDS, islands of the Pacific ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, lying in 140 E 101 and between 11 and 22 N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guim, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrones, or Islands of Thieves. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypin, Timun, Guim, and Rora

LAGNACCO, a town of Piedmont, 24 miles S of Turin.

LACNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Maine, with a late famous Benedictine abbey, situated on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris

LAGOS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, off which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon 8 33 W, lat 36 54 N.

LACUNA, the capital of Tenasserim. See CHRISTOPHE DE LAGUNA, ST

LACUNES OF VENICE, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is

seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these lagoons, which together make a bishopric. See EURUG is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

LAHN, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse-Cassel, and flows by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nissa into the Rhine, above Coblenz.

LAHN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, near which is the castle of Lahnhaus. It is situated on the Roder, 10 miles NNW of Hirschberg

LAHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland, with a castle. It has a good salmon fishery, and stands at the mouth of the Lag, near the Categate, 12 miles SSE of Halmstadt. Lon 12 56 E, lat. 56 31 N

LAHORE, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Candahar, N by Cashmere, E by Simnagar and Delhi, and S by Moulton. It is often called Punjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is extensive and fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wood. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, which afford pieces of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See PANJAB

LAHORE, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, and of the country of the Sikhs. It was the residence of the Mahomedan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country, and owes its modern improvement to Humayoon, the father of Akbar, who made it his residence during a part of his troublesome reign. The city and its suburbs form a circumference of 15 miles. It is surrounded with walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices and gardens. Here are manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is situated on the S bank of the Ravee, 110 miles S of Cashmere, and 290 NW of Delhi. Lon 73 45 E, lat. 31 15 N.

LAHR, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 12 miles NW of Munster

LAHR, a town of Suabia, in the Baireuth, 19 miles N of Friburg.

LAINO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name, 19 miles WNW of Cassano.

LAJON, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezerandap, near the coast of the Caspian sea, 20 miles S of Resht.

LAI-TCHOU, a city of China, of the

first rank, in the province of Chan-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow sea. It stands on a promontory, 255 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 119 46 E, lat. 37 9 N.

LALAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying W of Falster, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

LALANG, an island, near the N coast of the island of Sumatra, in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 99 20 E, lat. 1 45 N.

LAMBACH, a town of Austria, 24 miles SSW of Linz.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord. It has a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment, and is 37 miles NW of Rennes.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town on the coast of Peru, with upward of 30,000 inhabitants, the generality of whom are poor Spaniards, Mulattos, and Indians. It is 110 miles NNW of Truxillo. Lon. 79 35 W, lat. 6 45 S.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, nine miles N of Aix.

LAMBETH, a village in Surry, on the river Thames, opposite Westminster abbey. Here the archbishop of Canterbury has an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone carving, and extends to every kind of architectural ornaments. Here likewise are extensive works for vinegar and home made wine, a patent shot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, supplied with great stores of foreign timber.

LAMBORN, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Friday; seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles SW of Abingdon, and 68 W of London.

LAMEGO, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see with a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Here the states assembled to confirm the election of Alfonso Henriquez, the first king of Portugal, and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. It is seated on the Douero, 50 miles E of Oporto. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

LAMLASH, a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of the isle of Arran, at the bottom of a bay of its name, which forms one of the safest harbours in the universe, for vessels of any size and number. It is sheltered from the sea by an

islet, called Holy Isle. Lon. 5 6 W, lat. 55 33 N.

LAMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for sheep, and terminate on the W at Soutra hill, which is elevated 1000 feet above the sea level.

LAMO, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. Its capital, of the same name, is well fortified. Lon. 40 24 E, lat. 2 0 S.

LAMPEDOSA, a desert island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis, 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta; and has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 36 10 N.

LAMPSACO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is an inconsiderable place, seated on the sea of Marmora, six miles from the Dardanelles. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 40 12 N.

LAMSTRINGE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildersheim, situate at the source of the rivulet Lame, 17 miles S of Hildersheim.

LANCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cumberland and Westmorland, E by Yorkshire, S by Cheshire, and W by the Irish sea. It is 74 miles from N to S (including a detached hundred on the NW, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe bay) and its greatest breadth is 44 miles. It is divided into six hundreds, containing 27 market-towns, and 63 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the Duchy of Lancaster; the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but upon the whole, is one of those which are the least favoured by nature. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The E part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyre-fdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the S part of the tract between these two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Black-ford-edge, which separates the county

from Yorkshire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by black turf bogs, here called mosses; some of which are of large extent, and impassable in wet seasons. In the NE part of this division are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. and of being polished, so as to represent a beautiful black marble. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is superior to any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians and counterpanes, shaloons, bays, serges, tapes, hats, sailcloth, sickling, pins, iron goods, plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lon, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken; and it has two considerable lakes, Windermere, and Coniston-mere. It has also numerous canals, and the honour of exhibiting the first regular one in the kingdom, which was begun by the duke of Bridgewater in 1758.

LANCASTER, a borough and the capital of Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Loyne, or Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over it are two stone bridges. Along the river side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building; and a canal winds round the E part of the town, adding much to its trade and convenience. The church is a fine structure, on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is a noble castle, serving both as the shire-house and the county-gaol. On the top of this castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and a view toward the sea extending to the isle of Man. Five miles from this place is Dunald-mill-hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near its entrance: some of its vaults are so high, that they resemble the roof of a church, and in other parts so low, that they can

be passed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the W Indies; and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware. It is 68 miles S of Carlisle, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4 N.

LANCASTER, a borough of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. Beside six churches, and other public buildings, it contains a college founded in 1787, called Franklin College. It is a place of considerable trade, seated near Conestogo creek, which runs into the Susquehanna, 58 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 32 W, lat. 40 2 N.

LANCASTER, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county. In its vicinity is a valuable quarry, which furnishes excellent stones for tombs, and the best slates for houses yet discovered in the United States. The town is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Nashua, which runs into the Merrimac, 14 miles N by E of Worcester, and 35 WNW of Boston.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary isles, 15 miles long and 10 broad. It is very high, and may be discovered at a great distance. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

LANCIANO, a trading town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citereio, and an archbishop's see. It is famous for two great annual fairs, and seated on the Feltrino, 100 miles N by E of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

LANDAFF, a city of Wales, in Glamorgan-shire. It is styled a city on account of its being an episcopal see, though a small place, and has no market. The cathedral is singular in not having a cross aisle. It is seated on the river Taaf, two miles NW of Cardiff, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 24 N.

LANDAU, a strong town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1680; after which it was fortified by Louis XIV. In 1702 it was taken by the Austrians, and the next year was retaken by the French. It surrendered to the allies in 1704, and belonged to the empire till 1713, when it again fell into the hands of the French, to whom it was ceded, with its district, in 1714, by the treaty of Baden. In 1793 it was attacked by the Austrians and Prussians, without success. It is seated on the Queich, 20 miles WSW of Spire, and 43 NNE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 13 N.

LAN

LANDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck, nine miles NE of Corbach.

LANDAU, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated on the Ruhne, 13 miles ENE of Göttingen.

LANDAU, a town of Bavaria, situate on an eminence, on the Iser, 15 miles SSE of Straubingen.

LANDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a bloody battle gained by the French, over the allies, in 1693; and for a battle in 1793, in which the Austrians defeated the French. It is seated on the Becke, 18 miles ESE of Louvain.

LANDERNAU, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, seated on the Elhorn, 25 miles NE of Brest.

LANDERON, a town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel, situate at the SW extremity of the lake of Bienné, seven miles NE of Neuchâtel.

LANDES, a department of France, including the late territory of Massin. It takes its name from a district, called Landes, extending along the coast of the bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont de Marius is the capital.

LANDRECY, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies, in April 1794; but retaken in July following. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles E by S of Cambray, and 19 S by E of Valenciennes.

LANDRIANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 11 miles SSE of Milan.

LANDSBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, with a considerable trade in cloths and wool. In 1758 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Warta, 23 miles NE of Custrin.

LANDSBERG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the frontiers of Suabia, near the river Lech, 20 miles S of Augsburg.

LANDSCRON, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on an island, near the Sound, with a good harbour between the continent and a small island. It is 25 miles NW of Lund, and 21 NNE of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 54 N.

LANDSCRON, a town and fort of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 24 miles S of Cracow.

LAN

LANDSCRON, a fort of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on an eminence, on the borders of Switzerland, five miles SW of Basel.

LAND'S END, a promontory of Great Britain, the most westerly point of that island, and a vast aggregate of moor-stone. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 50 4 N.

LANDSHUT, a town of Bavaria, with an electoral palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent. Upon an adjacent mountain is the ancient castle of Trausnitz. It is seated on an island in the river Iser, 35 miles NE of Munich. Lon. 12 11 E, lat. 48 30 N.

LANDSHUT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. It has a flourishing linen trade, and is seated on the Bober, 22 miles SW of Schweidnitz.

LANDSHUT, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morau, on the confines of Hungary and Austria, 36 miles SE of Brunn.

LANDSTRASS, or **LANDTROST**, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle and a Cistercian convent, situate on an island in the river Gurk, 35 miles S by E of Celley.

LANERK, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Lanarkshire. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It is seated on the Clyde, 22 miles SE of Glasgow, and 30 SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 55 42 N.

LANERKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 36 broad; bounded on the N by Dumfriesshire, E by the counties of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The southern part is a mountainous district, generally called Clydesdale, and famous for veins of lead.

LANESBOROUGH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Longford, situate on the Shannon; seven miles SW of Longford, and 15 N of Athlone.

LANGANICO, the ancient Olympia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, situate on the small river Carbon, the ancient Alpheus. It was once a city of great note, near which the famous Olympian games were celebrated; and here was a fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 cubits high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. It is now an inconsiderable place, 32 miles SSE of Chiarenza, and 60 SW of Corinth.

LANGEAC, a town of France in the department of Upper Loire, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 12 miles s by E of Brioude.

LANGEAIS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours.

LANGLAND, an island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five broad, and produces plenty of corn. The principal town is Rudkiöbing.

LANGENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle; seated on the Jagst, 13 miles s of Mergentheim.

LANGNITHAL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. Here are three annual fairs, at which great quantities of linen, as also cattle, cheese, and grain, are sold. Near the town are some medicinal springs. It is 10 miles E of Soleure, and 18 NE of Berne.

LANGE SALZA, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the elector of Saxony's part of Thuringia, with a castle. It is noted for manufactures of stuffs, and flannels. Salza, near its conflux with the Elbe, 17 miles W by N of Erfurt. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 51 5 N.

LANGLIS, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, seated on the Esk, on the borders of England, 28 miles N by W of Carlisle.

LANGSONE, a city, deemed by some the capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a magnificent royal palace, seated on a small river, 290 miles NNW of Lanjan. Lon. 101 15 E, lat. 22 32 N.

LANGOGNE, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 21 miles NE of Mende, and 33 W of Privas.

LANGON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas.

LARGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges, 10 miles SE of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London.

LANGRES, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and lately a bishop's see. Its cutlery wares are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the source of the Marne, 35 miles NE of Dijon. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 47 52 N.

LANGUARD FORT, a strong fort of England, situate on a sandy point of land on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. At high-water it is surrounded

by the sea, and becomes an island nearly a mile from the shore. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

LANGUEDOC, a late province of France, 225 miles long, and 100 where broadest; bounded on the E by Dauphiny and Provence, SE by the Mediterranean, S by Roussillon, W by Gascony, and N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonois. It now forms the departments of Upper Garonne, Aude, Herault, Gard, Lozere, and Ardeche.

LANJAN, or **LANCHANG**, a city, and the capital of the kingdom of Laos, at least of the southern part, to which it gives name. It is the usual residence of the king, whose palace is of vast extent. The houses of the grandees and persons of condition are lofty and elegant; but those of the inferior people are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents with brick and stone. Lanjan is situate on the W side of the river Mecon, 400 miles NNW of Cambodia. Lon. 101 38 E, lat. 18 30 N.

LANMEUR, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, eight miles NE of Morlaix.

LANNION, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. It is 15 miles W of Treguier.

LANNOY, a town of France, in the department of Nord, five miles SE of Lille.

LANSENBURG, a city of New York, capital of Rensselaer county. Here is a library company, incorporated in 1775; and an academy, incorporated in 1796. It stands on the E side of Hudson river, opposite the S mouth of Mohawk river, nine miles NNE of Albany. Lon. 74 8 W, lat. 42 43 N.

LANZO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 12 miles NW of Turin.

LAON, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine; and it is noted for excellent artichokes. It is seated on a mountain, 77 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by Tonquin and Cochinchina, S by Cambodia, and W by Birmah. It is full of forests, and abounds in rice and fruits. The inhabitants are well made, robust, of an olive

complexion, and mild; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fishing. The king is absolute, and shows himself but twice a year: he has a large revenue from elephants teeth found in his dominions. The religion is much the same as in China. Lanjan is the capital, or, according to some, Langione.

LAPELA, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, seated on the Minho, 13 miles E of Valenzodo Minho.

LAPLAND, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the North sea and the Frozen ocean, E by the White sea, S by Sweden and the gulf of Bothnia, and W by Norway. It lies between 69 and 75 N lat. comprehending, on the most northern side of it, the frozen Alps, or Alps of Snow. These Alps compose the summit of that chain of mountains called Severnoi, whose declivity toward the E and S consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occupies the S division of this country, which is the largest; Russian Lapland is situate in the E part, now forming the government of Archangel; and Danish Lapland, which is the smallest, extends the whole length of the Severnoi, on their northern side. The Laplanders are of a middling stature; stout, straight, and of a yellowish complexion, occasioned by the weather, the smoke of their habitations, and their habitual filthiness. They have generally a flat-tish face, fallen cheeks, dark gray eyes, thin beard and brown hair. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and supple; but at the same time much inclined to laziness. They are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, but mistrustful, cheats in commerce, and so proud of their country and constitution, that when removed from the place of their nativity, they usually die of the nostalgia, or longing to return. Their women are short, often well made, comely, chaste, and of weak nerves; which is also observable sometimes among the men. The language of the Laplanders comprehends so many dialects, that it is with difficulty they understand each other. The men are divided into Fishers and Mountaineers. The former make their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake, whence they draw their subsistence. The others seek their support upon the mountains, possessing herds of reindeer,

which they use according to the season; but they go generally on foot. They are very industrious herdsmen, and are rich in comparison of the Fishers. Some of them possess six hundred or a thousand reindeer; and they castrate the superfluous males by crushing the testicles with their teeth. The Lapland fishers, who are also called Laplanders of the woods (because in summer they dwell upon the borders of the lakes, and in winter in the forests) live by fishing and hunting, and choose their situation from its convenience for either. Beside looking after their reindeer, the fishery, and the chase, the men employ themselves in the construction of their canoes, which are light and compact; they also make sledges, to which they give the form of a canoe, and harness for the reindeer: it is the man's business, likewise, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women consists in making nets for the fishery, drying fish and meat, milking the reindeer, making cheese, and tanning hides. The articles of dress are the sole labour of the women; and they also make several utensils in wood, such as cups, bowls, &c. which are sometimes prettily carved, sometimes ornamented with bones, brass, or horn. They prepare the nerves of the reindeer in such a manner as to make them serve for thread; and draw brass wire by the help of the horns of the reindeer pierced, instead of a drawing iron. They embroider their clothes with brass wire, silver, sham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all sorts of colours. These people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarse cloth, felt, or reindeer skins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains which open asunder. They are not able to stand upright in these huts, but constantly sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down quite naked; and, to separate the apartments, place upright sticks at small distances. They cover themselves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur bag. Their household furniture consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, spoons, and sometimes tin, or even silver basins: to these may be added their implements of fishing and hunting. That they may not be obliged to carry such a number of things with them in their excursions, they build, at certain distances, in the forests, little huts made like pigeon-

houses, and placed upon the trunk of a tree cut off at about the height of six feet from the root. In these elevated huts they keep their goods and provisions; and though they are never shut, yet are they never plundered. In their dress they use no linen. The men wear cloth pantaloons, reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before. Their doublet, or close garment, is made of sheep's skin, with the wool on, the woolly side being inward: it has a high collar, made stiff with cloth neatly worked with different coloured threads, and extending a little way down the breast. Over this they wear a loose coat of coarse cloth, or of the skin of the reindeer, the skirts of which reach down to the knees, and it is fastened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or brass. To this girdle they tie their knives, their instruments for getting fire, and their smoking apparatus. Their clothes are always bordered with fur, or cloth of a different colour. Their caps are of a conical form, generally made of four pieces of red kersey cloth, and the four seams adorned with lifts of a yellow colour: on the top of the cap is fixed a tassel of shreds of different coloured cloth; and the lower part has a border of fur. The Russian Laplanders generally border their caps with ermine. The women wear pantaloons, shoes, doublets, and close coats, like the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with brass wire. Beside these, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Russian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and earrings, to which they sometimes hang chains of silver, which pass two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans; and sometimes caps to the shape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of brass wire, or with lift of different colours. The reindeer supply the Laplanders with the greatest part of their provisions; the chase and the fishery furnish the rest: but the flesh of the bear is their most delicate meat. Their common drink is water, sometimes mixed with milk: brandy is scarce with them; but they are very fond of it. Their most considerable traffic is with the Norwegians, and the balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; because they can furnish more skins and furs, than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the

money, which they have not immediate occasion for, they bury in the earth, as well as their plate, and whatever they think of value. Nor even at the point of death do they declare the spot where it is hidden, imagining that they shall want it in the other world. Sterility is a reproach among the women. They are generally delivered without difficulty; the husband assists at the labour, and affords his wife the necessary help. Their cradle is small, light, and made in the shape of a canoe; and, in their journeys, the women carry it at their backs. Their weddings are kept at the bride's house, who appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the custom with either women or maidens: the feast is a kind of club-meal, to which each of the guests brings meat and drink. Their diversion at weddings and other merry-makings, is the game of fox and geese: they wrestle and jump over a stick; and are fond of giving grotesque accounts of different adventures. They likewise dance and sing, or rather howl in disagreeable measures. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greatest number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of christian and pagan ceremonies.

LAR, a town of Persia, capital of Laristan, with a castle. It has a great trade in silk, and is situate between mountains, in a sandy soil, 120 miles W of Ormus. Lon. 52 45 E, lat. 27 30 N.

LARACHI, a strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 35 40 S.

LAREDO, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a good harbour, on the bay of Biscay, 30 miles W of Bilbao.

LARGENTIERE, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 18 miles SW of Privas.

LARGO, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, on a bay of its name, at the opening of the frith of Forth. The bay forms a semicircle of 10 miles of sea-coast, and is a safe roadstead for ships of all descriptions. The town has a manufacture of linen and checks. It is nine miles SSW of St. Andrew.

LARGS, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 15 miles NW of Irvine. It has a small harbour on the frith of Clyde, and is memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians, in their last invasion this country, in 1263, on a large plain to the S of the village.

LARINO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 25 miles ENE of Molise.

LARISSA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Jaenna, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. It carries on a large trade, and is seated on the Peneus, 50 miles S of Salonichi, and 120 N by W of Athens. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

LARISTAN, a province of Persia, which lies N of the gulf of Persia. It abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lar is the capital.

LARNI, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, at the mouth of a river of the same name, eight miles N of Carricktergus, and 16 NE of Antrim.

LARRYBUNDAR, a town of Hindoostan, on the N branch of the Indus, called the Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. It is 60 miles W by S of Tatta. Lon. 66 42 E, lat. 24 43 N.

LARTA. See ARTA.

LARVIGEN, or **LAURWIGEN**, a seaport of Norway, capital of a county of the same name. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron works are esteemed among the most valuable in Norway. It stands at the confluence of two rivers, near the sea, 55 miles SSW of Christiania. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 59 3 N.

LASNEBOURG, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the passage of which is the principal support of the inhabitants. The town is hidden from the inhabitants of this town, by the mountains, during two months in the year. It is 20 miles NNW of Susa.

LASSA, or **LAHASSA**, a city and the capital of Tibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E side of the city is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Tibet. Lassa is seated on a spacious plain, on a river that flows S into the Sanpoo, 680 miles NNE of Calcutta. Lon. 91 30 E, lat. 30 34 N.

LASSAN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, on a lake of the same name, formed by the river Peene, six miles SSE of Wolgast.

LATACUNGA, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1698,

and most of the inhabitants buried in the ruins. The streets are broad and straight, the houses only one story high, and arched. The stone of which the houses and churches are built, is a kind of pumice, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Great quantities of pork are salted here; and its vicinity is noted for making fine red earthen ware. It is 50 miles S of Quito. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 1 40 S.

LATAKIA, the ancient Laodicea, a seaport of Syria, and a bishop's see. It has beautiful remains of antiquity, and a considerable trade, especially in tobacco, though the harbour is become too shallow for large vessels. It stands on the S side of a small peninsula, 75 miles SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

LATTON, a village in Essex, between Epping and Harlow. It had once a priory of Augustine monks, whose church is now used for a barn.

LAVAL, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, with two castles, and lately the see of a bishop. Linnen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black veined with white. It is seated on the Mayenne, 45 miles W of Mans. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 48 5 N.

LAVAMUNN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 23 miles E of Clagenfurt.

LAVAUR, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the Agout, 20 miles ENE of Toulouse.

LAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 10 miles E by S of Giefen.

LAUBACH, or **LAYBACH**, a strong town of Germany, capital of Carniola, and lately an archbishop's see. The castle, called the Old Fort, stands on a mountain, and is now used only for a prison. It has manufactures of silk, leather, and excellent cloth; and is seated on a river of the same name, 38 miles SE of Clagenfurt. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 46 11 N.

LAUBAN, a walled town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Silesia. It has a good trade in cloth, yarn, and linen, and is seated on the Quieff, 14 miles ESE of Gorlitz.

LAUCHSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a celebrated bath, six miles WNW of Merseburg.

LAUDA, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtz-

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burg, on the river Tauber, 21 miles sw of Wurtzburg.

LAUDER, a borough of Scotland, in Berwickshire, seated on the river Lau-der, 22 miles SE of Edinburgh.

LA FELLO, a town of Naples, in Ba-silicata, six miles N of Vercoli.

LAVELD, or **LAFELD**, a village of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liège, four miles w of Maestricht. A battle was gained here by the French, in 1747, over the allies commanded by the duke of Cumberland.

LAUBENBURG, a town of Lower Sax-ony, capital of a duchy of the same name. There is only one wing left of the ancient castle where the dukes re-sided. Great quantities of merchan-dise are sent hence to Lubec, by means of the Stecknitz. It stands on the Elbe and Stecknitz, 35 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 22 N.

LAUBENBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. It stands on the Leba, near the Baltic, 37 miles w by s of Danzig. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 54 27 N.

LAUENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday, and considerable manufactures in fages, shaloon, fays, fluffs, and fine w. It is seated on a branch of the Bitch, 12 miles s by E of St. Edmund's Bury, and 61 NE of London.

LAUNSTEIN, a town of Upper Sax-ony, in Misnia. It has mines of tin and iron, and stands on the Moglitz, 17 miles s of Dicklen.

LAVENZA, a town of Tuscany, in the district of Massa, with a citadel; seated at the mouth of the Lavezza, on the gulf of Genoa, six miles wnw of Massa.

LAUF, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, seated on the Pegnitz, nine miles E of Nuremberg.

LAUFFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, with a fine castle, seated on the Salza, 10 miles NNE of Salzburg.

LAUFFEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wuttemberg, seated on the Neckar, 15 miles N of Stuttgart.

LAUFFEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, near the river Birs, 12 miles sw of Basel.

LAUFFEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. Here is a cele-brated cataract of the Rhine; the per-pendicular height of which is about 60 feet, and the breadth 300. It is three miles s by w of Schaufhausen.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of

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Suabia, one of the four Forest-Towns, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is 15 miles E by N of Basel. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 47 35 N.

LAUGHTON, a village in W York-shire, on a high hill, six miles ESE of Rotherham. It is noted for its church, whose tower and spire are seen, in some places, at the distance of 60 miles.

LAUINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Neuberg, seated on the Danube, three miles w of Dillingen.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday, 25 miles NW of Salisbury, and 88 w by s of London.

LAUNCESTON, a borough in Corn-wall, with a market on Saturday. It is the county-town, governed by a mayor, and was anciently surrounded with walls. It had a strong castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town, stands the old priory. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Tamar, 28 miles N of Plymouth, and 214 w by s of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 38 N.

LAUNY, a town of Bohemia, near the river Liger, 12 miles ENE of Saaz.

LAVORO, **TERRA DI**, a province of Naples, 63 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the w by Campagna di Roma, N by Abruzzo Ulteriore and Citeriore, E by the Molise and Principato Ulteriore, and s by Principato Citeriore. It is proper for tillage, whence it took its name; and it is fertile in ex-cellent vines and fruits. There are also mineral springs, and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

LAUPEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the conflux of the Sannen and Sense, six miles sw of Bern.

LAURINGEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, 11 miles NE of Schweinfurt.

LAURVIG, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggarhuus, 55 miles s of Christiania.

LAUSANNE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, and a bishop's see, with a famous college. It stands on such a steep ascent, that, in some places, it is difficult to draw up a carriage; and foot-passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps. Its lofty situation affords the most su-blime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and

LEA

the rugged coast of Chablais. The church, the townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is seated on three hills, 30 miles NE of Geneva, and 42 SW of Bern. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 46 27 N.

LAUTENBURG, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 60 miles E by S of Culm.

LAUTERBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for excellent tin-mines, nine miles SSW of Carlsbad.

LAUTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, which has a great trade in linen and woollen cloths, and is seated on the Vogelsberg, 15 miles WNW of Fulda.

LAUTERBRUNN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, six miles S of Interlachen. It is seated in a valley of the same name, celebrated for its picturesque and romantic scenery. See **STAUBACH**.

LAUTERBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It stands on the Lauter, near its conflux with the Rhine, 10 miles ESE of Weissenburg, and 14 S of Landau.

LAUTEREC, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tomerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated at the conflux of the Lauter with the Glan, 30 miles NNE of Deux Ponts.

LAUZERIE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 15 miles NE of Marmande.

LAWRENCE, St. the largest river of N America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ships of war, as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles. Beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger. It is here sometimes called the Iroquois.

LAWRENCE-KIRK, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a manufacture of linen, eight miles N of Montrose.

LAXENBURG, a town of Austria, with a palace, seated on the Suechat, 10 miles S of Vienna.

LAYBACH. See **LAUBACH**.

LEA, a river of England, which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames, below Blackwall.

LEADHILLS, a village of Scotland, 18 miles S of Lanerk, situate amid

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mountains, in which are rich mines of lead.

LEAO-TONG, or **CHEN-YANG**, one of the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, or country of the Manchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. It is bounded on the S by the great wall of China and the gulf of Leao-tong, or Yellow sea, and inclosed on the E, N, and W by a palisade of stakes seven feet high, without either bank of earth or ditch. Chen-yang, or Mougden, is the capital.

LEATHERHEAD, a town in Surry, which had formerly a market. Here is a bridge of many arches over the river Mole. It is 18 miles SSW of London.

LEATHES-WATER, or **THIRLNERE**, a lake in Cumberland, lying SSE of Kefwick. It is a narrow and irregular sheet of water, about three miles in length, skirting the foot of Helvellyn, and receiving numerous torrents from the sides of the huge mountain. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle, over which part there is a bridge. Its outlet at the N end, joins the river Greeta, which runs into the Derwent, below Kefwick.

LEBA, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the river Leba, which, after forming a lake 15 miles in circumference, enters the Baltic sea. It is 16 miles NNW of Lauenburg.

LEBANON, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, on the side of Quittaphilla creek, 80 miles NNW of Philadelphia.

LEBANON, NEW, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, noted for its medicinal spring, 30 miles NE of Hudson.

LEBEDA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 E.

LEBRISA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a territory abounding in wine, and olive-trees that produce the best oil in Spain. It is 12 miles NE of St. Lucar de Barameda.

LEBUS, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, seated on the Oder, five miles N of Frankfurt.

LECASSELLO, a town in the state of Genoa, 23 miles NE of Genoa.

LECCE, a city of Naples, in Otranto, and a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor, and sometimes called the capital of the province; and by some the province is called Lecce, instead of Otranto.

to. It is 17 miles NW of Otranto, and 195 ESE of Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the E branch of the lake Como, 26 miles ENE of Como.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and enters the Danube, below Donawert.

LECHLADE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town. It is seated on the Thames, near the influx of the Lech, 28 miles E by S of Gloucester, and 77 W by N of London.

LECHNICH, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles SSW of Cologne.

LECHNITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen. Near it is the convent of St. Annenberg, much resorted to by pilgrims. It is seated near the Oder, 17 miles SSE of Oppelen.

LECK, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine at Densfede, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

LECTOURE, a strong town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle. It was lately an episcopal see, and is situate on a mountain, near the river Gers, 17 miles N of Auch. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 43 56 N.

LEDBURY, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is inhabited by many clothiers, and seated on a canal, 13 miles E of Hereford, and 116 WNW of London.

LEDESMA, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormes, 20 miles SW of Salamanca.

LEDO, CAPE. See **COANZA**.

LEE, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbour, and enters St. George's channel.

LEDS, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It stands on the river Aire, and in a vale which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its two cloth-halls, within the space of an hour, without the least confusion. The manufactures

that supply these two halls extend about ten miles to the S, 15 to the SW, and eight to the N and W; the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has a flourishing manufacture of carpets; also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and several potteries. In the neighbourhood are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. Three miles NNW of the town, on the river Aire, stands the remains of that venerable pile, Kirkstall abbey, embowered in groves of oak. Leeds has three churches, several meeting-houses, and a general infirmary; and in 1801, it contained 53,162 inhabitants. A canal passes hence to Liverpool, by which and the river this town has a communication by water with the Irish sea and the German ocean. It is 22 miles WSW of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 48 N.

LEEFOOGA, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, visited by Cook in 1776. Many parts of the country near the sea, are sandy and barren; but in the internal parts, were large spots covered with the paper mulberry-tree, and plantations stocked with plants and fruit-trees. To these Cook made some increase by adding melons, maize, &c. The island is seven miles in length; its breadth, in some places, is not above three.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles N of Stafford, and 154 NNW of London.

LEER, or **LEHR**, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Ems. It is 11 miles SE of Emden.

LEERDAM, a town of S Holland, seated on the Linghe, six miles NE of Gorcum.

LEERORT, a fortress of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated at the confluence of the Leer with the Ems, 10 miles E by S of Emden.

LEERS, or **LIERS**, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, near which a battle was gained by the French, in 1746, over the allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine. It is four miles N of Liege.

LEESBURG, a town of Virginia, chief of London county, 40 miles NW of Alexandria, and 55 ESE of Winchester.

LESBURG, a town of N Carolina, chief of Caswell county, 30 miles NW of Hillsborough, and 95 W of Halifax.

LEESBURG, or **LEESTOWN**, a town of Kentucky, in Fayette county, on the E bank of the river Kentucky. On the banks of the river, at this place, great plenty of marble is found. It is 20 miles W of Lexington.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, such of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, as commence at Dominica, and extend to Porto Rico.

LEEW, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, taken by the allies in 1703. It is situated in a morass, on the river Gete, 12 miles E of Louvain.

LEGHORN, or **LIVORNO**, a strong city of Tuscany, and a bishop's see. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; and, being a free port, its commerce is prodigious. The Jews, who are numerous and rich, have a handsome synagogue and schools; the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own; and no religion is disturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 45,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turks and the galley slaves. At a little distance is a light-house, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as oil, wine, straw-hats, cloth, jumper berries, oranges, lambs and goats skins, and coral. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. In 1796, it was entered by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it in 1799, but they re-entered it the following year. It is 10 miles S of Pisa, and 45 SW of Florence. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Veronese. It surrendered to the French in 1796, and is situated on the Adige, 20 miles SSE of Verona.

LEGNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, seated on the Sulin, 16 miles S of Gratz.

LEICESTER, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, with three edifices for public worship. Wool cards are manufactured here to the annual amount of 15,000 pairs. It is six miles WNW of Worcester.

LEICESTER, a borough and the capital of Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. In the civil wars the walls were in a great measure demolished;

the castle was also dismantled, the hall and kitchen being the only parts that are left entire, and the assizes are held in the former. It has five churches, and is governed by a mayor. The combing and spinning of wool, and manufacturing it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. A canal passes hence by Loughborough to the river Trent. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V, was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, where cardinal Wolsey died. Leicester, in 1801, contained 16,953 inhabitants. It is situated on the Soar, 24 miles S by E of Derby, and 99 NW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 52 38 N.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 35 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Nottinghamshire, E by the county of Lincoln and Rutland, S by Northamptonshire, SW by Warwickshire, and NW by Derbyshire. It contains six hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 200 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, Anker, and Welland. The soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beaas, for which it is proverbially noted. Toward the NW, the Bardon-hills rise to a great height; and in their neighbourhood is Charnwood, or Charley forest, a rough and open tract. Further to the NW are valuable coal mines. The N. parts feed great numbers of sheep, which are of a very large size, without horns, and clothed with thick long flakes of soft wool. The E and SE part of the county is a rich grazing tract. This county is famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and for having bred every species of domestic quadruped to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the county.

LEIGH, a town in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, opposite the E extremity of Canvey island. It is noted for oysters, and has a good road for shipping. It is 18 miles SSE of Chelmsford, and 40 E of London.

LEIGH, a town in Lancashire, whose market is now disused. It has considerable manufactures, particularly of fine jeans, in imitation of those of India. It

is nine miles NNE of Warrington, and 19½ NW of London.

LEICHLIN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, and the see of a bishop united to Ferns. The cathedral is now the parish church. It is eight miles SSW of Carlow, and nine NE of Kilkenny.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a branch of the Ouse, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 4½ NW of London.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which rises in the territory of Eichfeld, above Heiligenstadt, and flows through Brunswick Lunenburg, by Gottingen, Calenberg, Hanover, and Neustadt, into the Aller.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, 112 miles long and 70 broad; bounded on the E and S by St. George's channel, W by Connaught and Munster, and N by Ulster. It contains the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Longford, Lough, E Meath, Queen's, W Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow, which include one archbishopric and three bishoprics. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, Boyne, Liffey, Neir, Urrin or Slane, and the Inny. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom. Dublin is the capital.

LEIPHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm. Its vicinity produces good hops, and it stands on the S bank of the Danube, 10 miles SE of Ulm.

LEIPNIC, a walled town of Moravia, near the river Bezwaz, 14 miles ESE of Olmutz.

LEIPSI, or **LEIPZIG**, a city of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a famous university, and a strong citadel called Pleyßtenburg. It carries on a considerable trade; and has three great fairs every year, which last a fortnight each. Its principal manufactures are silk, gold and silver stuffs, linen and cotton printing, leather, and paper. The number of inhabitants exceeds 30,000; and the houses, in general, are lofty buildings. There are six handsome colleges belonging to the university, beside the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. Leipzig was taken by the Prussians in 1745 and 1756. The Austrians in 1756 besieged it in vain; they took it two years after, but were soon obliged to give it up. It was restored to the elector by the peace of 1763. It is seated in a plain, on the river Pleyße, 60 miles WNW of Dresden. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 51 19 N.

LEITRA. See **LETRA**.

LEISZNIG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It is seated on the Mulda, 24 miles ESE of Leipzig, and 3½ NW of Dresden.

LEIBENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the Sorbitz, 11 miles SSE of Saalfeld.

LEITH, a seaport of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, two miles NNE of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is situate at the mouth of the river Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into N and S Leith, which communicate by a drawbridge. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier; and it is accommodated with wet and dry docks, and other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. Here are also manufactures of ropes, sailcloth, carpets, glass, soap and candles, and several iron forges. There are three churches, an hospital for disabled seamen, and a battery for the defence of the harbour. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, we export lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods; as also to the other countries of Europe, the W Indies and America. In 1805, the number of inhabitants in Leith was 15,272. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 55 51 N.

LEITMERITZ. See **LEUTMERITZ**.

LEITOMISCHEL. See **LEUTMISCHEL**.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 42 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by Donegal bay, NE by Fermagh, E by Cavan, SE by Longford, SW by Roscommon, and W by Sligo. It is a fertile country, though mountainous, abounds with small lakes and rivers, and feeds great herds of cattle. It contains 21 parishes, and sends six members to parliament. Carrick is the capital.

LEITRIN, a town of Ireland, from which the county has its name, and formerly a place of some note, of which St. Liegus was bishop. It is seated on the Shannon, four miles N of Carrick, and 82 WNW of Dublin.

LEIXSLIP, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon leap. Near it are the

ruins of the church and castle of Confy. Leixlip is eight miles w of Dublin.

LEMAN, a new department of France, including the territory of Geneva. The lake of Geneva was anciently called Leman. The chief town is Geneva.

LENBURGH, or **LEOPOLD**, a city of Poland, lately the capital of Red Russia, and now of East Galicia. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The cathedral, churches, and public buildings are magnificent; and the inhabitants, who are a mixture of several nations, carry on a considerable trade. It is the see of a Roman catholic archbishop, and has also an Armenian and Russian bishop. In 1672, it was besieged in vain by the Turks; but in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII of Sweden. It is seated on the Peltu, 90 miles NW of Kamienieck, and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

LEMBRO, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference. It has a town of the same name, with a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

LEMGOW, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with some cloth and stuff manufactures; seated on the Beya, 25 miles N by W of Paderborn.

LEMNOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene, lying near the strait of Gallipoli. It is 15 miles long and 11 broad, and abounds with mountains and valleys, which in some places are cultivated, and produce a variety of fruit. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoctetes. This earth is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with great ceremony. It is called Terra Sigellata, being formed into small loaves sealed with the grand signior's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe. The greatest virtues are attributed to it; and yet a chymist can discover nothing but a mere clayey earth, incapable of producing the effects that have been attributed to it. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and very industrious. Its capital is of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

LENA, a large river of Siberia, in the

government of Irkutsk, which rises in the mountains to the W of the lake Baikal, flows N and NE to Yakutsk, where it is five miles wide, and its course then is NW to the Frozen ocean, which it enters by several mouths.

LENCZICZ, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, now united to Prussia, with a fort on a rock. It stands in a morass on the river Buzza, 37 miles SE of Gnesna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

LENHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday; seated on an eminence, 10 miles E of Maidstone, and 47 ESE of London.

LENNER, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on a river of the same name, 20 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

LENNOX. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENOX, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Berkshire county, seated on the Housatonic, 145 mi S W of Boston.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Souchet, 11 miles N of Arras.

LENTINI, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It is a small remainder of the ancient Leontium, and situate at the foot of a height, on the top of which Charles V built a new town, called Carlentini. Lentini was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on the Leonardo, 17 miles SW of Catania.

LENTZBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a fortified castle, 10 miles W by S of Baden.

LENZEE, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, near the Elbe, 14 miles W of Perleberg.

LEO, ST. a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, seated on a mountain, near the river Marrechia, 15 miles NW of Urbino.

LEOBEN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, situate on the Muer, 20 miles NW of Gratz.

LEOBSCHEZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jagerndorf, with a great trade in corn and yarn, 10 miles NNE of Jagerndorf.

LEOGANE, a town and fort, with a good harbour, on the W side of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in January 1794, but retaken by the republicans in October following; and it was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in March 1796. Lon. 74 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

LEOMINSTER, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Friday,

and a trade in fine wool, cloth, hats, hops, &c. It is seated on the Lug, 25 miles w by n of Worcester, and 137 wnw of London.

LEOMINSTER, a town of Massachusetts in Worcester county. Here is a considerable manufacture of combs; also excellent clothiers work; and in its vicinity about 200,000 bricks are made annually. It is 19 miles n of Worcester, and 46 wnw of Boston.

LEON, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the n by Asturias, w by Galicia and Portugal, s by Estremadura, and e by Old Castile. It is 125 miles long and 100 broad, and divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douero.

LEON, a city of Spain, capital of a province of that name, and a bishop's see. It has the finest cathedral in all Spain; and was formerly richer and more populous than at present. It is seated between two sources of the river Ebra, 50 miles se of Oviedo, and 165 n by w of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 w, lat. 42 45 n.

LEON, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of Spain, separated from the continent by a very narrow strait, over which is a bridge. It is 12 miles long, and scarcely five broad in any part. The town of Cadiz is built at its nw extremity, where it is not two miles broad.

LEON, NEW, a kingdom of N America, lying between New Mexico on the n, the gulf of Mexico on the e, Panuco on the s, and New Biscay on the w. It is little known.

LEON DE CARACCAS. See **JAGO DE LEON, ST.**

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a city of New Spain, the capital of Nicaragua, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army, who were six to one. It is seated at the foot of a volcano, at the nw extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 miles from the Pacific ocean, and 104 nw of Nicaragua. Lon. 87 20 w, lat. 12 30 n.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a manufacture of paper, and another of cloth for the army. It is seated on the Vienne, 12 miles ne of Limoges, and 195 s of Paris.

LEONARDTOWN, a town of Maryland, chief of St. Mary county, situate on Britton bay, five miles from its mouth in the Potomac, and 60 sse of Washington.

LEONBERG, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Glem, six miles w of Stuttgart.

LEONESSA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 19 miles nw of Aquila.

LEOPOLD. See **LEMBURG**.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 36 miles n of Neuhaufel, and 62 ene of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 e, lat. 48 35 n.

LEPANTO, a seaport of European Turkey, in Livadia, and an archbishop's see. It is built on a mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, and divided into four towns, surrounded with as many walls, and defended by a castle. The harbour is small, and may be shut up by a chain; the entrance being only fifty feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but evacuated in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. Near this town, don John of Austria obtained a famous victory over the Turkish fleet, in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco. The Turks have six or seven mosques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 100 miles wnw of Athens, and 350 sw of Constantinople. Lon. 22 0 e, lat. 38 30 n.

LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 0 e, lat. 15 23 s.

LERIA, or **LEIRIA**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal, and is 30 miles ssw of Coimbra, and 60 nne of Lisbon. Lon. 8 46 w, lat. 39 37 n.

LERICI, a town in the territory of Genoa, on the e coast of the gulf of Spezzia, three miles sw of Sarzana.

LERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university and a castle. This place declared for Charles III, after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1709, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 16 miles sw of Balaguer, and 200 nw of Madrid. Lon. 0 45 e, lat. 41 34 n.

LERINS, a name given to two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, five miles from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was taken by the English in 1746, but

taken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and has a Benedictine abbey.

LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a palace and a park, seated on the Arlanza, 23 miles s of Burgos.

LERNICA, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins. It is situate on the s coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence, 30 miles sw of Famagusta.

LERO, or **LEROS**, anciently *Leria*, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27° 0' E, lat. 37° 0' N.

LERWICK, a town of Scotland, capital of the Shetland islands, situate on the e side of Mainland, the principal island, on the spacious harbour called *Brassa Sound*. It is the rendezvous of the fishing buffes, and vessels employed in the whale fishery. Near the n end of the town is *Fort Charlotte*, which commands the n entrance to *Brassa Sound*. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 60° 15' N.

LESCAR, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a bishop's see; seated on a hill, three miles nw of Pau, and 42 se of Bayonne.

LESIGURS, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, *Lesguistan* and *Daghestan*. It is bounded on the e and s by Persia and the Caspian, sw and w by Georgia, the Ossii, and Kisti, and n by the Kilti and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The *Lesguis* are supposed to be descended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of *Lesgæ* or *Ligyæ*. The strength of their country, which is a region of mountains, whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the *Circassians*.

LESINA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, subject to Venice. It is 48 miles long and eight broad, and contains great quantities of different kinds of marble. The principal productions are wine, oil,

figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, and wool; but salt-fish is the chief article of commerce. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, 20 miles s of Spalatro. Lon. 16° 20' E, lat. 43° 33' N.

LESINA, a town of Naples, in *Capitanata*, 26 miles nnw of Manfredonia.

LESKEARD, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, is one of the coinage towns for tin, and has a considerable manufacture of yarn. It is 31 miles ene of Truro, and 221 w by s of London. Lon. 4° 36' W, lat. 50° 27' N.

LESKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, or kingdom of Galicia, 68 miles sw of Lemberg.

LESNEVEN, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 10 miles n of Landerneau, and 13 se of Brest.

LESPIRE, a town of France, in the department of *Ordonne*. In its environs are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of *Alençon*, and known by the name of *Medoc stones*. It is 35 miles nnw of Bourdeaux.

LESSINES, a town of the Netherlands, in *Hainault*, famous for its linen manufacture, seated on the *Dender*, 28 miles sw of Brussels.

LESTWITHILL, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the *Fowey*, not far from *Fowey* haven, and formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. Near it, on the edge of a hill, is *Lestormal* castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Cornwall; it is surrounded by a ditch, which was formerly filled with water, brought by pipes from an adjoining hill; and on the higher side, leading to the principal gate, traces of buildings are to be found. *Lestwithill* is 19 miles wnw of Plymouth, and 230 w by s of London. Lon. 4° 48' W, lat. 50° 27' N.

LETTERE, a town of Naples, in *Principato Citeriore*, seated at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles nw of Salerno.

LEVANT. This word properly signifies the *EAST*; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for *TURKEY IN ASIA*; comprehending *Natolia*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, the island of *Candia*, &c. The *LEVANT SEA* means the e part of the Mediterranean Sea.

LEUCATE, a town of France, in the

L E U

department of Aude, situate near the Mediterranean, on the N side of a lake of its name, 18 miles S of Narbonne.

LEUCH, or **LEUK**, a town of Swisserland, in the Vallais, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs. It is seated on an eminence near the Rhone, 15 miles ESE of Sion.

LFUCHTENBERG, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a landgravate of the same name; seated on a mountain, near the river Pirëmbt, 38 miles NNE of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 49 35 N.

LEVEN, a river in Lancashire, which issues from the S extremity of Windermere-water, and flows into Morecambe bay.

LEVEN, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond, and enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This river is the subject of a beautiful ode by Dr. Smollet, and on the W side of it, near Rentown, is a pillar erected to his memory.

LEVEN, a river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Kinross, flows by the town of that name and through Loch Leven, and crosses Fifehire to the town of Leven, where it enters Largo bay.

LEVEN, a town of Scotland, in Fifehire, with a good harbour, and some share in the coasting and Baltic trade. It stands on the W side of Largo bay, at the mouth of the river Leven, seven miles NE of Dysart.

LEVIN, LOCH, an arm of the sea, in Scotland. See **LINLIE, LOCH**.

LEVEN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Kinrosshire, 10 miles in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form. It has four small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle, where Mary queen of Scots was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St. Serf's isle, is the ruin of a priory. On the E side of the lake, near its outlet, stands the ruinous monastery of Portmoak.

LEVENGO. See **ÆGADES**.

LEUGNE, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone, to the E of Vesoul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces long and 60 wide, with a roof 30 feet high, from which descend columns of ice, of a prodigious size.

LEVROUX, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 11 miles N of Chateauroux, and 35 SW of Bourges.

LEUSE, a town of the Netherlands,

in Hainault, seated on the Dender, 24 miles NW of Mons.

LEUTKIRCH, a free imperial town of Suabia, with two extensive suburbs. It has a good linen trade, and is seated on the Eschach, which runs into the Iller, 22 miles NE of Lindau. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 47 53 N.

LEUTMERITZ, or **LEITMERITZ**, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, and lately a bishop's see. The circle is such a delightful country that it is called the Bohemian Paradise; it produces excellent wine, and contains warm baths, tin-mines, and precious stones. The town is well built and populous, and seated on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

LEUTMISCHEL, or **LEITOMISCHEL**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, with a fine castle on a mountain, 20 miles ESE of Chrudim.

LEUTSCH, a town of Germany, in Carniola, eight miles SSE of Idria.

LEWARDEN, a sloop town of the United Provinces, capital of Friesland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to its trade; they being continued to the sea, and to the most considerable towns in the province. It is seated on the river Ee, 32 miles W of Groningen. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 53 13 N.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1664. It is 25 miles NE of Gran.

LEWES, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It contains four parish-churches; and adjoining are the villages of Southover and Chiff, each with a parish church. The latter place is parted from Lewes by the river Ouse, which is navigable here for barges; and in the former are considerable remains of a celebrated monastery. Lewes was formerly surrounded with walls, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the summit of a hill are the remains of an ancient castle. The summer assizes are held here. Near this town was fought a battle in 1263, when Henry III and his son (afterward Edward I) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 50 55 N.

LEWES, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, situate on Lewes creek.

five miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 16 NNE of Georgetown.

LEWIS, the largest, and the most northern, of the Western islands of Scotland, which is connected by a narrow isthmus with HARRIS. They form but one island, about 60 miles in length, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and north end. It lies 20 miles NNW of the isle of Skye, and is greatly intersected by arms of the sea, by which it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, nearly barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation: the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. and there are good fisheries on the W coast, which is annually visited by millions of herrings. There are several small villages, but Stornaway is the only town in Lewis; and this part of the island belongs to Ross-shire. Harris and several inferior isles and rocks, are comprehended under Inverness-shire. The promontory at the N extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 58 35 N.

LEWISBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the W branch of the Susquehanna, 17 miles NNW of Northumberland.

LEWISBURG, a town of Virginia, chief of Greenbrier county, on the N side of Greenbrier river, 190 miles WNW of Richmond. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 38 10 N.

LEWISTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Mifflin county, seated on the Juniatta, 150 miles WNW of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 13 W, lat. 40 35 N.

LEXINGTON, a town of Kentucky, chief of Fayette county, and formerly the capital of the state. It is built on a regular plan, has three edifices for public worship, two good rope-walks, and several tanneries. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are fabricated in a method totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood also are the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with the fortifications and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this

country was formerly inhabited by a people further advanced in the arts of life than the present Indians. Lexington stands in a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, 24 miles ESE of Frankfort, the present capital. Lon. 84 55 W, lat. 38 5 N.

LEXINGTON, a town of Virginia, chief of Rockbridge county, situate near the N branch of James river, 120 miles W by N of Richmond. Lon. 79 50 W, lat. 37 55 N.

LEXINGTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, celebrated for being the place where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, in April 1775. It is 10 miles NW of Boston.

LEYDEN, a city of S Holland, famous for the long siege it sustained in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honour of this siege a university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, astronomical observatory, and valuable library, with a choice collection of manuscripts. The principal church is a superb structure; and the old castle, townhouse, custom-house, and house for orphans, deserve notice. Leyden has excellent manufactures of cloth, serge, and cambric; and its vicinity produces the best Dutch butter and cheese. It has eight gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. It is seated on the ancient bed of the Rhine, four miles E of the German ocean, and 23 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 52 9 N.

LEYTA, one of the Philippine islands, about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. Its soil, on the E side, is very fertile: but there are high mountains that intersect it nearly in the middle from E to W, and occasion so great an alteration in the climate, that, when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow; and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the mountains not a little contribute. The island contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and quilts. Lon. 125 0 E, lat. 11 0 N.

LIAMONE, a new department of France, including the S part of Corsica. It has its name from a river which runs into the sea, 10 miles N of Ajazzo, the chief town.

LIAMPO. See NING-PO.

LIBANUS, mountains of Turkey in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from W to E from the Mediterranean sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees; but now scarcely any remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœlosyria.

LIHAU, a town of Conrland, on the Baltic, 45 miles N of Memel.

LIBERTY, a town of Virginia, in Bedford county, 15 miles W by N of New London.

LIBERTY, WEST, a town of Virginia, chief of Ohio county, situate at the head of Short creek, six miles from the Ohio, 12 SW of Pittsburg, and 300 W of Philadelphia.

LIBOURNE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde. It is one of the staples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles ENE of Bourdeaux, and 205 S by W of Paris. Lon. 10 12 W, lat. 44 58 N.

LICH, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Wetter, 21 miles N of Frankfurt.

LICHFIELD, a city in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, and unites with Coventry in forming one episcopal see. It has three parish-churches, beside the cathedral, and two hospitals. Lichfield is seated on both sides of a small river, which runs soon afterward into the Trent, 14 miles SE of Stafford, and 119 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 45 N.

LICHFIELD, a town of Connecticut, chief of a county of the same name, situate on an elevated plain, 32 miles W of Hartford, and 42 NW of Newhaven.

LICHTSALL, or **LICHTALLEN**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basél, seated on the Ergetz, seven miles SE of Basél.

LICHTENAU, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, eight miles SSE of Paderborn.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 12 miles SE of Cassel.

LICHTENAU, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a

fortress on the Rezel, 17 miles SW of Nuremberg.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and considered as impregnable. It is 12 miles NNW of Haguenau.

LICHTENBERG, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 25 miles N of Deux Ponts.

LICHTENBERG, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. In the neighbourhood are medicinal springs, quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron. It is seated on the Selbnitz, 18 miles NE of Culmbach.

LICHTENFELS, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg. It has a great trade in timber with Frankfort, and is seated on the Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg.

LICHTENSTEIG, a town of Switzerland, capital of the county of Tockenbourg, seated on the Thur, 27 miles SSE of Zurich. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 47 16 N.

LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, six miles NE of Zwickau.

LICHTENVORD, a town and castle of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, 17 miles ESE of Zutphen.

LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name Lucrino, or the Lucrine Lake.

LIDA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 56 miles E of Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 50 N.

LIDDEL, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, and the only one in the county that flows southward. It forms the boundary with England, for five miles, till it enters the Esk from Dumfriesshire, three miles above Longtown in Cumberland.

LIDFORD, a village in Devonshire, on the river Lid, seven miles N of Tavistock. It was once a borough, with a castle; and its parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine catwalk.

LIDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in . B b 2

W Gothland, on the s side of the lake Wenner, at the mouth of the Lida, 80 miles NE of Gotheburg.

LIEBENWALD, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, near which the Finow canal begins, that unites the rivers Oder, Finow, and Havel. It is seated on the Havel, 25 miles N of Berlin.

LIEBENWERDA, a town of the electorate of Saxony, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 24 miles NNW of Dresden.

LIEBENZELL, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell. It is 17 miles W by N of Stutgard.

LIEBEROSE, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, seated on the Spreewald, 20 miles W of Guben.

LIEBSTADT, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, 45 miles E by S of Marienburg.

LIEGE, a territory of the Netherlands, lately a bishopric, bounded on the N by Brabant and Upper Gelderland, E by Limburg and Juliers, S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and W by Hainault, Namur, and Brabant. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. The bishop was one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and his territory deemed a part of the circle of Westphalia. But on the subjugation of the Netherlands by the French, and in the new division of that country, this territory forms a part of the departments of Ourthe and Lower Meuse.

LIEGE, a strong city, lately the capital of the bishopric of that name, and now the capital of the department of Ourthe. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, and, after passing through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is four miles in circumference, and has 16 gates; it has also 10 large suburbs, in which and the city are a great number of churches and religious houses. The magnificent cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the castle, the palace, the council-house, the town-house, and the arsenal: here is also a famous university, and a convent of nuns. At this place is made a great quantity of fire-arms and nails, also cloth, leather, glass, &c. Liege was delivered up to the French in 1701; the allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1705, but abandoned the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough.

In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1789, the inhabitants complained of the oppression of their bishop, and insisted upon a charter of privileges; but the bishop not complying, they had recourse to arms: these commotions continued till 1791, when the Austrians entered Liege, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled, and re-instituted the bishop. In 1792, the French took the city, and effected another revolution; they were driven thence in 1793, but entered it again, after a short resistance, in 1794. Liege is 60 miles WSW of Cologne. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 50 39 N.

LIEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories borders on the kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is seated on the Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for barks, 325 miles SW of Canton. Lon. 108 40 E, lat. 21 40 N.

LIKOU-KIEOU, or **LIEUCHIEUX**, the general name of 36 islands lying between Corea, Formosa, and Japan. They form a powerful empire, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and ought not to be confounded with the other savage nations dispersed throughout the islands of Asia. Each island has a particular name; the largest and principal, called Lieou-kieou, is 146 miles long and 38 broad. They have a king, who is tributary to China. Kintching, the capital, in Checuli, the S part of Lieou-kieou, is in lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

LIERE, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which has a great trade in cattle. It stands at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, 10 miles SE of Antwerp.

LIESINA, an island of Venetian Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, 58 miles long and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine. The capital is of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a fort on an inaccessible mountain. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LIESKENSHEECK, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the W side of the Scheldt, above Fort Lillo, seven miles NW of Antwerp.

LIESSE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for an image of the virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort. It is six miles E of Laon.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, runs w thence into Kildare, and then turning N E passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, below which it enters the Irish sea.

LIFFORD, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, situate on the Foyle, 28 miles NE of Donegal.

LIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 11 miles SE of Blanc, and 14 SW of Argentan.

LIGNE, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons.

LIGNEROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Allier, four miles S of Montluzon.

LIGNIERES, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle, 22 miles SSW of Bourges.

LIGNITZ, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. The castle is surrounded with distinct moats and ramparts; and the councilhouse, with its public library, is a stately edifice. The Lutherans have two churches. The papists have the collegiate church, to which adjoins the superb burial chapel of the princes of Lignitz and Brigg; they have also a magnificent college and other religious foundations. Here is a spacious academy, founded by Joseph I, for the instruction of young gentlemen, of both religions, in military exercises. Lignitz has a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and stands at the conflux of the Kätzbach and Schwartzwasser, 32 miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 51 11 N.

LIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, and a collegiate church: seated on the Orney, eight miles SE of Bar le Duc.

LIGON, a seaport of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch E India Company. It is seated on the E coast. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 40 N.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on a brook, 23 miles SSE of Tours.

LILIENTHAL, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Warp, 10 miles NNE of Bremen.

LILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Navez, 17 miles NW of Arras.

LILLO, a fort of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the E side of the Scheldt, nine miles NNW of Antwerp. It was

taken, in 1793, by the French, who soon after evacuated it; but they retook it in 1794.

LIMA, the principal audience of Peru, bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, E by the Andes, S by the audience of Los Charcos, and W by the Pacific ocean.

LIMA, the capital of Peru, and an archbishop's see, with a university. In 1534, Pizarro, marching through the country, was struck with the beauty of the extensive valley of Rimac; and there, on a river of the same name with the valley, at the distance of six miles from Callao, he founded a city, and gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes. This name it retains among the Spaniards in all legal deeds, but is better known to foreigners by that of Lima, a corruption of the ancient appellation of the valley in which it is seated. Lima is four miles long and two broad, and surrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and bastions. The streets are handsome and straight: the houses are generally only one story high, and the roofs covered with coarse linen cloth, or only with reeds, because it never rains here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round the houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height they have in length and depth; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The river forms canals in the streets, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water the gardens, &c. The churches and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. It is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are very frequent, and some have done the city much damage; particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants are rich and very debauched, but, at the same time, extremely superstitious; and they have a strong belief in the power of charms. Lima is 830 miles S by E of Quito. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 12 2 S.

LIMALE, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Dyle, 13 miles SE of Brussels.

LIMAVADY, a town of Ireland. See **NEWTOWN LIMAVADY**.

LIMBURG, a town of Germany, in

the territory of Treves, with a fine cathedral. The Austrians defeated the French on the heights near this place, in 1796. It is seated on the Lahn, 20 miles E of Coblenz.

LIMBURG, a late duchy and province of the Netherlands, 42 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, E by that duchy and the territory of Treves, and S and W by the territory of Liege. It has good arable ground, abounds in a fine breed of cattle, and contains mines of iron and lead. The N part of it belonged to the Dutch, and the S to the house of Austria; but the whole is now subject to France, the N part included in the department of Lower Meuse, and the S in that of Ourthe.

LIMBURG, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the late duchy of that name, with a castle built of marble. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. Near it are many quarries of different kinds of marble, and good mines of calamine and coal. Limburg was taken by the allies in 1703, and ceded to Austria by the treaty of Baden, but the fortifications were destroyed. The French took possession of it in 1794. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Wese, 20 miles E of Liege. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LIME, a town in Dorsetshire. See **LYME REGIS**.

LIME, or **LIMEN**, a village in Kent, three miles W of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands, and its castle is now converted into a farmhouse. Though now a poor place, it has the horn and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stane-street, ended here; and from the brow of its hill may be seen the ruins of the Roman walls.

LIMEKILNS, a considerable village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Forth, four miles SW of Dumfermline. It has an excellent harbour, and is noted for its great lime-works.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Tipperary and Clare, from which last it is separated by the Shannon, W by Kerry, S by Cork, and E by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W parts are mountainous.

LIMERICK, or **LOUGH MEATH**, a city of Ireland, in the county of Lime-

rick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. It was formerly reckoned the second city in the kingdom, but at present has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. It is a commercial and populous place; and consists of the Irish and English Town: the latter situate on an island formed by the Shannon, and called King's Island. Limerick is three miles in circumference, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of provisions is considerable. Beside the cathedral and other churches, here are many hospitals, and some handsome public structures. Ardfer, in the county of Kerry, is united to the see of Limerick. King William was obliged to raise the siege of this city in 1690; but, in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honourable capitulation. It is 40 miles SSE of Galway, and 94 WSW of Dublin. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 42 N.

LIMESTONE, a town of Kentucky, in Mason county, at the mouth of a creek of its name, on the S side of the Ohio. This is the usual landing-place for people coming down in boats, who mean to settle in the upper parts of the state; and here the champaign country on the eastern side of the river begins. It is four miles N by E of the town of Washington, and 500 by the river below Pittsburg.

LIMEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 20 miles S of Perigucux.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the NW extremity of the lake Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its course NW, flows through the lake of Zurich, and unites with the Aar, below Baden.

LIMOGES, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne, and a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and its horses are in great esteem. It is seated on the Vienne, 50 miles NE of Perigueux, and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 45 50 N.

LIMOSIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche, E by Auvergne, S by Quercy, and W by Perigord and Angoumois. It has forests of chestnut trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It now forms the department of Upper Vienne.

LIMOUX, a town of France, in the department of Aude, with a manufacture of cloth. The environs produce an excellent white wine, called the perry of Limoux. It is seated on the Aude, 37 miles W by S of Narbonne, and 50 SE of Toulouse.

LINCOLN, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, on the E side of Dick's river, a branch of the Kentucky, 12 miles SE of Danville.

LINCOLN, a city and the capital of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, and on the river Witham, which here divides into three streams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 13, beside the cathedral; and is a bishop's see, the largest diocese in England. The cathedral stands on the brow of the hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The ruins of the castle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and the ruins of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c. are built with arched doors and windows. Upon the plain, on the N side of the city, was fought the famous battle between the friends of empress Maud and king Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken prisoner. Lincoln is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 31 miles NE of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. Lon. O 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, E by the German ocean, SE by the Wash and Norfolk, S by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, SW by Rutlandshire, and W by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It contains 30 hundreds, one city, 31 market-towns, and 630 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, and Welland. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The first, which lies in the SE part, consists of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, others cut by drains and canals, and crossed by causeways, and some kept from constant inundations by vast banks. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds, which are annually harvested for thatch. The drained parts form excellent pasture land, and

some even yield large crops of corn. Prodigious quantities of geese are bred in this district; and here are many decoys for wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind. Kesteven contains the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity. It includes part of the fens; but the air is more salubrious than the district of Holland, and the soil more fruitful. Lindsey, the largest district and most elevated part, includes all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry I cut between the Witham and the Trent. In the NW part, the rivers Trent, Dun, and Idle form an island, called Axholm, which is a rich tract, and produces much flax. To the NE is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. The cattle of this county are larger than that of any other in England, except Somersetshire; the horses are also excellent, and very large; and the sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures.

LINCOLNTOWN, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lincoln county, 33 miles E by S of Morgantown, and 35 W of Salisbury.

LINDAU, a city of Suabia (lately imperial) with a castle and wall, deemed to be Roman works. The French took possession of this city in July 1796; and it became subject to the elector of Bavaria in 1805. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, joined to the mainland by a long bridge, 22 miles N of Constance, and 75 SW of Augsburg. Lon. 9 41 E, lat. 47 32 N.

LINDAU, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst, five miles N of Zerbst.

LINDAU, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, five miles NE of Ruppin.

LINDENESS, CAPT. See NAZE.

LINDENFELS, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 14 miles NNE of Mannheim.

LINDISFARNE. See HOLY ISLAND.

LINGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, capital of a county of its name. Here are churches for all the three principal religions, and a celebrated Calvinist academy. It was formerly fortified, but is now barely surrounded by a ditch; and a little to the N of it is a passage over the Emme, called the Lingen Ferry. It is seated on

the Ems, 48 miles NNW of Munster. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 32 N.

LIN-KIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Yu ho. It is thinly inhabited; but is of some note, on account of one of its villages being the general mart for all the furs sold in the empire. It is 410 miles N by E of Canton. Lon. 115 0 E, lat. 27 58 N.

LINKÖPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, and a bishop's see. It is defended by a castle, and stands on the river Steng, near the lake Roxen, 26 miles W of Nordköping.

LINLITHGOW, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire. It stands on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen trade and bleaching business are also carried on. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but here is still shown the room in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlithgow is 17 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 56 0 N.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, SE by Edinburghshire, SW by Lanarkshire, and NW by Stirlingshire. It extends near 20 miles from NE to SW, and its breadth does not exceed 12, except on the shore of the Forth. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead.

LINNE, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 35 miles NNW of Cologne.

LINNHE, LOCH, an arm of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It extends in a NE direction from the foun of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a westerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in an easterly direction, is called Loch Leven. This lake is bounded on each side by lofty mountains; the island of Lismore lies at its entrance, and in it are interspersed several smaller ones.

LINNICH, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer, five miles NNW of Juliers.

LINOSA, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis, near that of Lampedosa. It is 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12 39 E, lat. 36 50 N.

LINSELLES, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, five miles N of Lisse. Here, in 1794, the French gained a battle over the allies, but chiefly the English commanded by the duke of York.

LIN-TCIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chantong; seated on the great canal. Among the edifices admired here is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain; and near this are some temples of beautiful architecture. It is 187 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 31 E, lat. 36 56 N.

LINTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE of Cambridge, and 46 N by E of London.

LINTZ, the capital of Upper Austria, with two castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and considerable woollen manufactures. The French became masters of it in 1741, and again in 1800. It is seated at the confluence of the Traun with the Danube, 100 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 14 21 E, lat. 48 21 N.

LINTZ, a town and citadel of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 23 miles SSE of Cologne.

LIPARI, the largest and most fertile of the Lipari islands, about 15 miles in circumference. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for ages past, though it every where bears the marks of its former volcanic state. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are exported.

LIPARI, the capital of the island of Lipari, and a bishop's see. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessities of life are imported from Sicily. This town has a garrison, and stands on the S side of the island. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

LIPARI ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the N of Sicily. They were feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly called Æolian Islands. They are 12 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their size; Lipari, Stromboli, Volcano, Saline, Fellicuda, Alicuda, Panaria, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lissa, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They are subject to the king of Naples, and produce great quantities of alum,

sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs. Some of their wines are much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia. These islands are all of volcanic origin.

LIPNO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko, 33 miles N.W. of Ploczko.

LIPOUREC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 32 miles W. of Cracow.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, with a castle; seated on a mountain on the river Maros, 22 miles N.E. of Temesvár.

LIPPE, a river of Westphalia, which flows by Paderborn, Lipstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

LIPPEHNE, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 26 miles N. of Custrin.

LIPSPRING, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, near the source of the Lippe, six miles N. of Paderborn.

LIPSTADT, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who kept possession of it 11 months. It carries on a good trade in timber for building vessels on the Rhine, and stands on the river Lippe, 18 miles W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8° 28' E, lat. 51° 40' N.

LIQUE, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles W. of St. Omer.

LIQUEO, **LIQUEUX**, or **LIKEO ISLANDS**. See **LIEOU-KIOU**.

LIS, a river which rises in France, in the department of Pas de Calais, flows by Aire, St. Venant, and Armentières into Flanders, where it passes by Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and joins the Scheldt, at Ghent. It gives name to a new department of France, including the western part of Flanders, of which Bruges is the capital.

LISBON, a city of Portugal, the capital of the kingdom, and the see of a patriarch and an archbishop, with a university, and a tribunal of the inquisition. It is seated on the N. side of the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth, and built in the form of an amphitheatre, on seven hills, not broad, but six miles in length. The city is walled round, and it has so increased by degrees, particularly toward the west, that the old walls now divide the two dioceses; the E. part under the archbishop, and the W. under the patriarch. The harbour will contain 1000 ships in the greatest safety,

the entrance of which is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem, where all vessels going up the river must give an account of themselves. In the middle of the city, on one of the hills, is a citadel, which commands the whole place. The cathedral, on another eminence, is ancient and gloomy; but the riches of the Portuguese have rendered it magnificent. It is dedicated to St. Vincent, who suffered martyrdom near the cape, which bears his name. The royal palace fronts the river; it is large and magnificent, and contains a library, collected at vast expence by John V. In 1706, pope Clement XI. consecrated a chapel in this palace, as a patriarchal church, and granted it a chapter. It is superbly adorned, and remarkable for having the pipes of the organ placed horizontally. Here the patriarch, who is generally a cardinal, officiates with more pomp than the pope himself. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, but has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, upward of 38,000 houses, 40 parish-churches, and 50 convents of both sexes. The trade is very considerable, and many foreign merchants, both catholic and protestant, reside here; this city being the grand magazine of all goods brought from Brasil and other colonies belonging to Portugal. It is 178 miles W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 9° 5' W, lat. 38° 42' N.

LISBURN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It has a large manufacture of linen cloth, and is seated on the Laggan, eight miles S.W. of Belfast.

LISCA, or **LISCA BLANCA**, one of the Lipari islands, three miles S.W. of Stromboli. It is a small desert spot.

LISIEU, **ST.** a town of France, in the department of Arriege, lately an episcopal see. Here is a chapel, which has been famous for the resort of pilgrims. It is seated on the S. side of the Sarat, 30 miles S.E. of Auch. Lon. 1° 15' E, lat. 42° 56' N.

LISIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and lately an episcopal see. The churches, and the late episcopal palace and convents, are handsome structures. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated on the Touque, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 S.W. of Rouen. Lon. 20° E, lat. 49° 11' N.

LISLE, a strong city of France, in

the department of Nord, and one of the most commercial towns in France. The inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called *Lille* (that is *L'Isle*, The Island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which are now drained. Its citadel is supposed to be the finest in Europe, next to that of Turin. The streets and squares are adorned with noble buildings, particularly the Great Square and the Little Square; and among the public structures are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital. Here are manufactures of all sorts; but the principal trade is in camlets. *Lille* was taken by the allies, after three months siege, in 1708; but was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians. It is seated on the Deule, 14 miles w of Tournay, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LISMORE, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Mull, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, nine miles long and two broad, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyle. A great part of the cathedral remains, and the chancel is used as the parish church.

LISMORE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and a bishop's see united to Waterford. The cathedral is spacious and handsome, but the town is now a small place. It stands on the Blackwater, 26 miles NE of Cork, and 31 WSW of Waterford.

LISONZO, a river which rises in the duchy of Carniola, passes by Gorz and Gradisca, crosses Friuli, between Monte Falcone and Aquileia, and enters the gulf of Venice.

LISSA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine. It is 70 miles w of Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 52 N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, 50 miles w of Kalisz. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, on the Weisfritz, six miles NW of Breslau, celebrated for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

LITHAY, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 15 miles E of Laubach.

LITHUANIA, a country of Europe,

formerly governed by its grand dukes, but, in 1569, united to Poland, under one elective king. It is 300 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the s by Volhonia, w by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Samogitia, n by Livonia and Russia, and e by Russia. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Nieman, Pripecz, and Bug. It is a flat country, fertile in corn; and produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; also excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head quarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. The nobility are numerous, some exceedingly rich, but the greater part indigent and poor; and those who are in low circumstances serve the richer sort as pages, valets, treasurers, &c. In 1772, empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering upon Russia, and including at least one third of the country. This was ceded into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania.

LITIZ, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. It is eight miles S of Lancaster, and 66 w by N of Philadelphia.

LITSCHAU, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 23 miles NW of Horn.

LITTAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, on the river March, nine miles NNW of Olmutz.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna, E by the Archipelago, S by the Morea, and W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and its capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

LIVADIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of its name, with a castle. It has a trade in wool, corn, and rice, and is seated on the gulf of

Lepanto, 38 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 38 40 N.

LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and enters the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

LIVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, eight miles NE of Toul.

LIVERPOOL, a borough and seaport of England, in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It had but one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton (a village three miles off) till the year 1699, when an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church; since which time it has been gradually advancing in population and trade. Its rise and increase was principally owing to the salt-works; and it is now become, with respect to commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expence; ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by large flood-gates. Since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's canals, a new dock has been formed by the duke above the town. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and West Indian trade. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale fishery; the coasting trade employs a great number of vessels; and many good ships are built here. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. This town has manufactures of glass, fine porcelain, and earthen ware, some salt-works, and upward of fifty breweries. Here is a handsome exchange, a customhouse, an assembly room, an elegant theatre, a library, and a borough gaol on Mr. Howard's plan. Beside the two parochial churches, there are ten other churches for the established religion; also three catholic chapels, and several meeting-houses. The number of the inhabitants in 1773 was 34,407, in 1790 it was 55,732, and in 1801 no less than 77,643. Among the many charitable foundations are almshouses for the widows of mariners killed or lost at sea, or decayed seamen, and an asylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 48 miles S of

Lancaster, and 20 3/4 NW of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 53 23 N.

LIVERPOOL, a town of Nova Scotia, in Queen's county, with a harbour at the mouth of a river of its name, 58 miles SW of Halifax. Lon. 64 15 W, lat. 44 10 N.

LIVINGSTON, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the E side of Hudson river, at the mouth of a river of its name, 11 miles S of Hudson city.

LIVONIA, a province of Russia, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nyfadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is 250 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, E by that of Pskof, S by that of Polotsk and that of Poland, and W by the gulf of Livonia. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of lakes and forests. In the forest are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash. The houses of the inhabitants are built with wood.

LIVORNO. See LEGHORN.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. On it are two lighthouses, and the Lizard Point is in lon. 5 12 W, lat. 49 58 N.

LLANARTH, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, 17 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 212 W by N of London.

LLANBEDER, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 24 miles E of Cardigan, and 197 W by N of London.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday. Near it are the picturesque remains of Dinevawr castle. It is seated on the Towy, 13 miles E of Carmarthen, and 194 W by N of London.

LLANELLY, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday. It trades much in coal, and is seated on a creek of the Bristol channel, 13 miles SSE of Carmarthen, and 216 W by N of London.

LLANGADOC, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles E by N of Carmarthen, and 185 W by N of London.

LIANROOST, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Conway, 15 miles SW of Denbigh, and 222 NW of London.

LLANSTEPHAN, a village of Wales, eight miles S by W of Carmarthen, near the mouth of the Towy; noted for the remains of its castle on the summit of a bold hill, whose base is washed by the sea.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Friday. It is an ancient place, governed by a portreeve, and had a castle, which is nearly destroyed. It is 12 miles NW of Cardiff, and 166 W of London.

LLANWILIING, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a flat, among hills, near the river Cam, 15 miles N by W of Montgomery, and 179 NW of London.

LLANYDIOS, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, near its source, 18 miles SW of Montgomery, and 180 WNW of London.

LLANYMDDOVRY, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has the remains of a castle, and is seated near the Towy, 26 miles ENE of Carmarthen, and 181 W by N of London.

LLAUGHARN, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday; seated at the mouth of the Towy, near the ruins of two castles, seven miles SW of Carmarthen, and 233 W by N of London.

LLERENA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 53 miles E of Cordova, and 54 E of Seville.

LORET, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the SE coast, 20 miles NE of Tataro.

LO, ST. a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a citadel, and considerable manufactures of serges, baloons, ribbands, and gold and silver lace. It is seated on the Vire, 12 miles E of Coutances, and 125 W by N of Paris.

LOANDA, a town of Congo, capital

of Angola, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour and a fort. It is large and handsome, considering the country, containing 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Beside these, there are a vast number of huts made of straw and earth. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 8 30 S.

LOANGO, a kingdom of Africa, in Congo, 250 miles long and 188 broad; bounded on the N by Benin, E by parts unknown, S by Congo Proper, and W by the Atlantic. The land is so fruitful, that it yields three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, whence palm-wine is drawn. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable.

LOANGO, a town of Congo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. The principal trade consists in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

LOANO, or **LOVANO**, a town of the territory of Genoa, near the sea, six miles SSW of Finale.

LOBAU, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides, 58 miles E by N of Culm.

LOBAU, a town of Lusatia, which has a trade in gray, striped, and white linens, 13 miles W of Gollitz.

LOBENSTEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle. Great quantities of cloth, stuffs, and yarn, are made here. It is seated on the Lemnitz, 22 miles NNE of Culmbach. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 50 21 N.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz.

LOBSFELD, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 10 miles SSE of Leipzig.

LOBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 22 miles E of Magdeburg.

LOCARNO, a town of Italy, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the Swiss cantons. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a crescent, with two wings; and in the front is a row of trees and the public walk. The old part of the town is dirty, and the streets are narrow. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a view of the lake Magiore. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large

barks; at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Magia. It is 56 miles N by W of Milan. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 46 10 N.

LOCCO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, situate on the Pescara, 10 miles N of Solmona.

LOCHEM, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, seated on the Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen.

LOCHER MOSS, a morass of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 12 miles long and three broad, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith. Here oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c. have been dug up.

LOCHES, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle on a rock. In the choir of the collegiate church is the tomb of the celebrated Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII, to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S of Amboise, and 20 SE of Tours.

LOCHMABEN, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a manufacture of coarse linen; seated on the W side of the Annan, 10 miles ENE of Dumfries.

LOCHRIDA, or **OCRIDA**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a hill, near a lake of its name, 62 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 41 40 N.

LOCHTA, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Ternea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

LOCHWINNOCH, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a small lake of the same name, from which issues the river Black Cart. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

LOCHY, **LOCH**, a lake of Scotland, in the SW part of Invernesshire, 14 miles long, and from one to two broad. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Out of it flows the river Lochy, which, about a mile below, receives the Spean, and their united stream enters Loch Eil, at Fort William.

LOCKARTSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, situate on an isthmus formed by the Tioga and Susquehannah, about a mile above their junction. It is 90 miles by the river NNW of Wilkesbarre. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 41 56 N.

LOCKERBY, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a trade in linen and woollen cloth; seated near the Annan, 12 miles E by N of Dumfries.

LOCLE, a town of Switzerland, in an elevated valley of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel. Its whole district is populous, and famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths, cutlers, and enamellers. The church is a noble edifice. It is nine miles NW of Neuchatel.

LODDON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, eight miles SE of Norwich, and 113 NE of London.

LODISAN, a district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It is very fertile and populous, and its cheeses are in high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, and lately a bishop's see. Here are manufactures of hats and of cloth for the army. It is seated in a dry barren country, on the river Logne, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles NW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 42 47 N.

LODI, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lodician, and a bishop's see, with a fortress. It has manufactures of porcelain, and the Parmesan cheese made here is esteemed the best of its kind. The French defeated the Austrians at this place, in 1796; in 1799, the former were totally defeated by the Russians; but the French regained possession in 1800. It is seated on the Adda, 18 miles SE of Milan. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

LODOMERIA. See GALICIA.

LOEFINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the lordship of Furstenberg, with a medicinal bath, six miles WSW of Furstenberg.

LOFSA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, with a hammer-mill, eight forges, and a smelting furnace. These works were destroyed by the Russians, in 1719, but have since been again erected. It is 32 miles N of Upsal.

LOGIEHAIT, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its distillation of whisky, seated on the Tummel, 22 miles NNW of Perth.

LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the W bank of the Dniester, 25 miles NW of Kiof.

LOGRONO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good vines, 52 miles E of Burgos, and 115 N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 29 N.

LOHR, a town of Franconia, in the county of Reineck. It has good glass manufactures, and stands on the river Lohr, 17 miles NW of Wurtzburg.

LOHEIA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It has a great trade in coffee, and is 360 miles SSW of Mecca. Lon. 42 49 E, lat. 15 42 N.

LOIR AND CHER, a department of France including the late province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the first of which joins the Sarthe, above Angers; and the last runs into the Loire, 10 miles below Tours. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne, passes by Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Paimboeuf.

LOIRE, LOWER, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S boundary, and then enters the bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRE, UPPER, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its S boundary. Puy is the capital.

LOIRET, a department of France, late the province of Orlenois. It has its name from a small river that runs into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

LOITZ, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Peene, 12 miles SW of Gripsholm.

LOMBARDY, a part of Italy, which comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. See ITALY.

LOMBEZ, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 27 miles SW of Toulouse.

LOMOND, BEN. See BENLOMOND.

LOMOND, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 20 miles long and from one to seven wide. It contains 33 islands; several of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey, or sea eagle. On the E side is the lofty mountain Benlomond; and the river Leven issues from its S extremity.

LOMATO, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, 12 miles ESE of Brescia.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opu-

lent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the W side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Millbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed three. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a city remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter; whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates; and those of Middlesex, beside the county-hall on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity, and seven other public offices. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark; and afterward named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul is the most conspicuous, and inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. This noble fabric is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues. Several are already erected; the first, for that great philanthropist Mr John How-

ard. Westminster Abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII, adjoining, Leland calls 'The Wonder of the World. St. Stephen's, in Walbrook, is a church of exquisite interior beauty, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church, in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet-street; and St. Martin's in the Fields, are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in the bills of mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. Beside these churches, is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated seat of law. It was founded by the Knights Templars, in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James is an ancient building, on the N side of a small park; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town residence is a house at the W side of St. James' park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the E of St. James' palace, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guild-hall of the city; the Sessions House; the

Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Bank of England; the Customhouse; the Excise Office; the East India House; the South Sea House; the Mansion House, for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the ancient bridge, called London bridge; and the two magnificent modern bridges, of Black-friars and Westminster. The inns of court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country round, especially on the London side, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgement for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. With regard to the circumstances of navigation, it is so placed on the Thames, and has such extensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established at Spitalfields by refugees from France, in a variety of works in gold, silver, and vellery; the engraving of maps and print-

and the making of optical and mathematical instruments. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast E India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. By the enumeration in 1801, the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and all the out parishes, were 885,577. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which the cathedral and many other churches, with 13,000 houses, were destroyed. London is 136 miles NW of Paris, 180 W by S of Amsterdam, and 264 SE of Dublin. Lat. 51° 31' N.

LONDON, NEW, a city and seaport of Connecticut, capital of New London county. Its harbour is the best in the state, and defended by two forts. A considerable part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold in 1781, but has been rebuilt. Here are an episcopal and a congregational church, and nearly 5000 inhabitants, who have a considerable trade to the W Indies. It is seated on the Thames, near its entrance into Long Island sound, 54 miles E by N of Newhaven. Lon. 72° 10' W, 41° 25' N.

LONDON, NEW, a town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county, 110 miles W by S of Richmond. Lon. 79° 45' W, lat. 37° 20' N.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Donegal, N by the ocean, S and SW by Tyrone, and E by Antrim. It contains 31 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

LONDONDERRY, a city and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls, and celebrated for a long siege it sustained against James II, in 1689. The principal commerce is

with America and the W Indies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is four miles S of Lough Foyle, and 104 NW of Dublin. Lon. 7° 5' W, lat. 55° 4' N.

LONDONDERRY, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a considerable manufacture of linen cloth and thread. It stands near the head of Beaver river, which runs into the Merrimac, 38 miles SSW of Portsmouth.

LONG, LOCH, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which, from the frith of Clyde, extends 20 miles N between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle. It is from one to two miles in breadth; and near the middle, on the Argyle side, it sends off a small branch called Loch Gail.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut, by Long Island sound. It extends from the city of New York E 140 miles, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium; and is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk, which in 1790 contained 41,782 inhabitants, of whom 4859 were slaves. Hence are exported to the W Indies, &c. whale-oil, pitch, pine-boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a kind of inland sea in N America, from three to 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

LONG LAKE. See RAIN LAKE.

LONGARA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles WNW of St. Severio.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the NW by Leitrim, NE by Cavan, E and S by W Meath, and W by the river Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

LONGFORD, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. It is seated on the Cammin, 70 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 7° 40' W, lat. 53° 48' N.

LONGFORGAN, a town of Scotland, in the SE corner of Perthshire, on the frith of Tay, four miles W by S of Dundee.

LONGNAN, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains several forts, formerly of great use to prevent the invasions of the Tartars. It stands on the river Mouqua; 710 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 104 18 E, lat. 32 22 N.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of muslin. It is seated on the Esk, 12 miles N of Carlisle, and 307 NNW of London.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on a small river, 23 miles N of Rouen.

LONGUION, a town of France, in the department of Moselle. Here is a considerable iron-furnace and cannon-foundery. It is 10 miles SW of Longwy, and 22 W of Thionville.

LONGWY, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle. It is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Chiers, 15 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 167 NE of Paris.

LONS LE SAUNIER, a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, with a late abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs with which it abounds, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 miles SSW of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

LOO, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, where the prince of Orange had a fine palace, 18 miles N of Arnhem.

LOOE, EAST and WEST, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery, and send together as many members to parliament as London. The market, held at East Looe, is on Saturday. They are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and 232 W by S of London.

LOOKOUT, CAPE, a cape of N Carolina, S of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 34 22 N.

LOOZ, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 miles W by S of Maastricht.

LOPATKA, CAPE, the S extremity of Kamtschatka. See **KURILES**.

LOPESCO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 19 miles SW of Aquila.

LOIRA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles NE of Seville.

LORA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 18 miles WNW of Mulhausen.

LORE, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N of Malaga.

LORBUS, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles SW of Tunis. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

LORCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, near the river Guadalatin, 30 miles W of Carthage.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who distinctly described 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the coco-nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe, which was about 40 feet long, badly made, and had an outrigger. They were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appear as if clean-shaven. They had an ornament consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was fastened close under the nose; and to this beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They had holes run through the sides of the nose, into which, as well as through the septum, were thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs were tattooed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1788, by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. At its S end are two high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea; the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. The island is three miles and

a half long, and very narrow. Lon. 159
° E, lat. 31 36 N.

LOREDO, a town of Italy, in Polesino
di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 miles
S of Rovigo.

LORETTO, a fortified town of Italy,
in the marquisate of Ancona, and a bi-
shop's see. The cathedral contains the
Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it
is pretended the virgin Mary lived at
Nazareth. According to the legend, it
was carried by angels from Gallilee into
Dalmatia, and thence to the place where
it now stands. This house or chapel is
31 feet long, 15 broad, and 18 high;
the inner part very old, but cased with
marble on the outside. The famous lady
of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in
her arms, stands upon the principal
altar, in a nich of silver: this statue is
of cedar wood, three feet high; but
her face can hardly be seen, on account
of the numerous gold and silver lamps
around her. She is clothed with cloth
of gold, set off with jewels; and the
little Jesus is covered with a shirt, holds
a globe in his hand, and is adorned with
rich jewels. Great numbers frequently
go in pilgrimage to Loretto, and every
pilgrim, after having performed his de-
votion, makes the Virgin a present;
that the treasure of this chapel is im-
mensely rich. The inhabitants of the
town subsist principally by agriculture
and gardening, and many of them are
shoemakers, tailors, and sellers of chap-
lets. Loretto was taken by the French
in 1796, who retained possession of it
till 1799. It is seated on a mountain,
three miles from the gulf of Venice,
12 SE of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome.
Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

LOGUES, a town of France, in the
department of Var, seated on the Argens,
16 miles W of Frejus.

LORRACH, a town of Suabia, in the
Brisgau, six miles NE of Basel, and 30 S
of Friburg.

LORRAIN, a late province of France,
100 miles long and 75 broad; bounded
on the N by Luxemburg and Treves, E
by Alsace and Deux-Ponts, S by Franche
Comté, and W by Champagne and Bar.
It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine,
hemp, flax, and rape-seed. There are
fine meadows and large forests, with
mines of iron, silver, and copper, and
salt-pits. The principal rivers are the
Maese, Moselle, Seille, Meurthe, and
Sarre. This province now forms the
departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and
Vosges.

LORENS, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Loiret. It was the residence
of Philip the long, in 1317, and of other
kings of France. It is 15 miles W by S
of Montargis.

LOSSIE MOUTH, a village of Scotland,
in Murrayshire, at the mouth of the
river Lossie, five miles NE of Elgin, of
which it is the port. The harbour
will receive vessels of 80 tons, and hence
much corn is exported.

LOR, a river of France, which rises in
the department of Lozere, passes by
Mende, Cahors, and Agen, and enters
the Garonne. It begins to be navigable
at Cahors.

LOT, a department of France, in-
cluding the late province of Quercy. It
takes its name from the river Lot. Ca-
hors is the capital.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department
of France, including part of the late
province of Guienne. It is so called
from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

LOTH N, a district of Scotland,
now divided into East, Mid, and West
Lothian, or HADDINGTONSHIRE,
EDINBURGSHIRE, and LINLITH-
GOWSHIRE.

LOTZIN, a town of Prussia, with a
castle, situate on a canal which joins
the Angerburg and Leventin lakes, 78
miles SE of Konigsberg.

LOUDEAC, a town of France, in the
department of Cotes du Nord, with an
iron forge and a manufacture of thread,
20 miles S of St. Brieux.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in the
department of Vienne, seated on a
mountain, 30 miles NW of Poitiers,
and 155 SW of Paris.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town in Leices-
tershire, with a market on Thursday;
seated near the forest of Charwood, on
the river Soar, 18 miles N of Leicester,
and 109 NNW of London.

LOUGHREA, a town of Ireland, in
the county of Galway, near a lake of
the same name, 15 miles SW of Galway.

LOUHANS, a town of France, in the
department of Saone and Loire, situate
in a kind of island between the rivers
Seilles, Salle, and Solvan, 18 miles SE
of Chalons.

LOVINANO, a town of Naples, in
Otranto, 12 miles SSW of Brindisi.

LOUIS, FORT, a town and fortress
of France, in the department of Lower
Rhine, built by Louis XIV, on an island
formed by the Rhine. In 1793 it was
taken by the Austrians, who were oblig-
ed to evacuate it soon after. It is 12
miles E of Haguenau, and 18 NNE of
Strasbourg.

LOUIS, St. a seaport of St. Domingo, on the s side of the s peninsula, at the head of a bay of its name. The exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo. It is 48 miles w s w of Leogane. Lon. 73 15 w, lat. 18 18 N.

LOUIS DE MARAGNAN, St. a seaport of Brasil, in the province and island of Maragnan, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It stands on the E side of the river Mearim, near the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 45 15 w, lat. 2 25 s.

LOUISA, a town of Swedish Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.

LOUISBURG, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with a citadel, and an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French in 1748, taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763. Lon. 59 48 w, lat. 45 54 N.

LOUISBURG, a town of N Carolina, chief of Franklin county, situate on the river Tar, 30 miles N by E of Raleigh. Lon. 78 40 w, lat. 36 3 N.

LOUISIANA, a country of N America, estimated to extend 1200 miles in length and 640 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Mississippi, s by the gulf of Mexico, w by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situate between the extremes of heat and cold; the climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi furnishes the richest fruits in great variety. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Moingona, Misfouri, Arkansas, and Natchitoches, which all flow into the Mississippi. The chief articles of trade are indigo, cotton, rice, beans, wax, and lumber. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Louis XIV, in the beginning of the 18th century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain; restored to France, in 1803, and by France transferred to the United States. The capital is New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, the capital of the state of Georgia, and in Burke county. It has a college, with ample and liberal endowments. Large quantities of to-

bacco are inspected here. It is seated on the N side of the Ogeechee, 52 miles ssw of Augusta, the former capital. Lon. 82 17 w, lat. 32 42 N.

LOUISVILLE, a town of Kentucky, capital of Jefferson county, seated on the Ohio, just above its rapids, 60 miles w of Frankfort. Lon. 85 54 w, lat. 38 14 N.

LOUITZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E of Gnesna. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 52 46 N.

LOULE, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, surrounded with antique walls, and seated on the river Loule, 10 miles nw of Faro, and 22 wsw of Tavira.

LOU-NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si, situate near the source of the Tso-tfang, 270 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 112 34 E, lat. 36 42 N.

LOURDE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, with a castle on a rock, 10 miles nw of Bagneres.

LOURICAL, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 miles s of Montemor-o-Velho.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlingford bay, E by the Irish sea, w by Monaghan and E Meath, and s by E Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fruitful country, contains 50 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, 18 miles N by w of Drogheda.

LOUTH, a corporate town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a free-school, founded by Edward VI. It has a navigation by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German ocean, at Tetney creek. It is 18 miles NE of Lincoln, and 148 N of London.

LOUVAIN, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The churches, convents, and public buildings are magnificent. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here, but this trade is decayed, and it is now chiefly noted for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It is

seated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N of Brussels, and 40 NE of Mons. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 53 N.

LOUVIERS, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eure, with a considerable manufacture of fine cloths. It is seated on the Eure, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 NW of Paris.

LOUVO, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace, 50 miles N of Siam. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 1 8 N.

LOUVRES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 12 miles N of Paris.

LOWENBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, seated on the Bober, 21 miles WSW of Lignitz.

LOWENSTEIN, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, nine miles ENE of Heilbron, and 33 N by E of Stuttgart.

LOWENSTEIN, a fort and ancient castle of S Holland, on the W end of an island, called Bommelwert. In this castle, in 1618, Hugo Grotius was confined, and after three years imprisonment was conveyed away by his wife, in a box used for the purpose of carrying books. It is 16 miles E of Dort.

LOWESTOFFE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It partakes with Yarmouth in the mackerel and herring fisheries, is much frequented for sea-bathing, and has a manufacture of coarse china. It stands on a cliff, the most easterly point of Great Britain, 10 miles S of Yarmouth, and 117 NE of London. Lon. 1 46 E, lat. 52 29 N.

LOWES-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, but abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and, under the lofty Mellbreak, runs into the N end of Cromach-water.

LOWICZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plocksko, and 30 N of Rava.

LOWOSITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz. In 1756, the greatest part of it was burnt in an obstinate engagement here between the Austrians and Prussians. It is seated on the Egra, five miles WSW of Leutmeritz.

LOXA, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a royal salt-works and a copper forge, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 22 miles W by N of Granada.

LOXA, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito. It is the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, famous for producing fine jesuits bark and cochineal. Carpets are manufactured here of remarkable fineness. It stands at the head of a NW branch of the Amazon, 150 miles ENE of Paita. Lon. 78 46 W, lat. 4 15 S.

LOYNE, or LUNF, a river of England, which rises in Westmorland, flows S by Kirby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and soon after enters the Irish sea.

LOZERE, a department of France, including the late territory of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

LU, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, eight miles S of Casal, and eight W of Alexandria.

LUARCA, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the N coast, 30 miles NW of Oviedo.

LUBAN, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated near the N end of a lake of the same name, 70 miles E by S of Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

LUBAN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, 20 miles SE of Sluck.

LUBBEN, a town of Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name. It has several churches, a castle, a noble hospital, and a large structure where the diets assemble. It is seated on the Spree, in a swampy country, 40 miles SSE of Berlin. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LUBEC, an imperial city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein; and lately the see of a bishop, who was a prince of the empire. It was the head of the famous hanseatic league, formed here in 1164, and the most commercial city of the north; but it now has lost great part of its trade. The houses are built in a very ancient style; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coachhouse. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. There is also a fine council-house and an exchange. The inhabitants are Lutherans. There are four large churches, beside the cathedral, in which is a handsome statue of the virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly four convents; that of St. John has still some protestant girls, and the

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government of an abbey; that of St. Mary is turned into an hospital; that of St. Ann is made a house of correction; and that of St. Catharine is now a handsome college. Lubeck is seated at the confluence of some rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 14 miles SW of the Baltic, and 35 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 52 N.

LUBBO, an island in the Indian ocean, near the island of Madura. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

LUBECKE, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden. It has a trade in yarn and linen, and stands 14 miles W by N of Minden.

LUBEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, seated on the Katzbach, 14 miles N of Lignitz.

LUBEN, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, on the river Spree; 20 miles NW of Cobus.

LUBITZ, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburgh, on the river Elda, 23 miles S of Gustrów.

LUBLEWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, 32 miles E of Oppelen.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. Three annual fairs are held here, each lasting a month, which are frequented by great numbers of German, Russian, Turkish, and other traders and merchants. It is seated on the Weiprz, 75 miles SE of Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles SE of Cracow.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Var, 25 miles NE of Toulon.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 34 miles SE of Valence.

LUCAR, CAPE ST. the SE end of the peninsula of California. It lies under the tropic of Capricorn, in lon. 111 30 W.

LUCAR DE BARAMEDA, ST. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It has a fine harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 44 miles S by W of Seville. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, ST. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles NE of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

LUCAR LA MAYOR, ST. a town of

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Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a river, 10 miles NW of Seville.

LUCAYA ISLANDS. See BAHAMA.

LUCCA, a republic of Italy, lying on the E coast of the gulf of Genoa. It is 20 miles long and 10 broad; and produces plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts. The oil, in particular, is in high esteem; and the common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread. The government was aristocratic; but in the recent revolutions of Italy this state adopted a constitution similar to the French.

LUCCA, a city of Italy, capital of the republic of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is nearly three miles in circumference, and regularly fortified. The state palace is a large building, and includes the arsenal. Here are considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. Lucca was entered by the French in 1796, evacuated in 1799, and re-entered in 1800. It is seated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio, 10 miles NE of Pisa, and 37 W of Florence. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

LUCE, a spacious bay on the S coast of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, lying E of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway. The river Luce enters its NE extremity, at the town of Glenluce.

LUCENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Xenil, 36 miles S by E of Cordova, and 42 WNW of Granada.

LUCERA, a city of Naples, capital of the province of Capitanata, and a bishop's see. The town is small, but populous, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

LUCERN, one of the cantons of Switzerland, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweiz, and Zug, and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The air is mild, and the soil uncommonly fertile. Freedom and openness of manners characterize the inhabitants, who are Roman catholics, and computed at 100,000. The government of this republic was aristocratical, with a certain mixture of democracy.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of the same name, in Switzerland. It is divided into two parts by a branch of the Reuss, which here enters the lake of Lucern. It has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce; the merchants being principally engaged in the commission business, upon goods passing between Italy and Germany, over Mount St. Gothard and the Wald-

stædter See. The pope has always a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place; being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the romantic country. Lucern is 30 miles sw of Zurich, and 35 E of Bern. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 47 0 N.

LUCERN, LAKE OF. See **WALDSTÆDTER SEE.**

LUCERNA, a town of Piedmont, in a valley of its name, 15 miles sw of Turin.

LUCHOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenbourg, situate on the Jetze, 11 miles s by E of Danneberg.

LUCHOWICE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, 40 miles sse of Novogrodeck.

LUCIA, *St.* one of the Windward Caribbee islands, 27 miles long and 12 broad. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays, and commodious harbours. By the peace of 1763, this island was allotted to France. In 1779, it was taken by the English, but restored by the peace of 1783; was taken again in 1794; evacuated in 1795, and again taken in 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. Its N end is 21 miles s of Martinico. Lon. 60 45 W, lat. 14 0 N.

LUCIA, *St.* one of the Cape Verd islands, to the W of that of St. Nicholas. Lon. 24 31 W, lat. 16 45 N.

LUCIA, *St.* a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 15 miles W of Messina.

LUCIANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, eight miles WNW of Ecya.

LUCIANO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 19 miles W of Ciudad Real.

LUCITO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 11 miles NE of Molise.

LUCKAU, the capital of Lower Lusatia. The inhabitants, many of whom are Vandals, subsist by brewing and handicraft businesses. It is seated in a swampy country, on the rivulet Geila, 48 miles WNW of Cobus. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 51 52 N.

LUCKENWALD, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, capital of a circle of its name; seated on the Nute, 23 miles s of Potsdam.

LUCKNOW, an extensive city of Hin-

dooetan, capital of Oude. It is without walls, and meanly built. The houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; many are entirely of mats and bamboos, thatched with leaves or straw; and very few are built with brick. The streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep, as to be scarcely passable; and there is a number of elephants, belonging to the nabob and his court, continually passing the streets, to the great annoyance of passengers and shopkeepers. The houses of the merchants are of brick, lofty and strong; and there are some, but not many, magnificent edifices. The palace of the nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Lucknow is 650 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 81 25 E, lat. 26 35 N.

LUCKO, a town of Poland, capital of Volhynia, and a bishop's see, with a citadel; seated on the Ster, 75 miles NE of Lemburg, and 175 SE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

LUCCO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the W bank of the lake Celano, nine miles ssw of Celano.

LUÇON, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated in a morass, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 s of Nantes.

LUCONIA, or **LUZON**, the chief of the Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean. It is 350 miles long and 140 broad, beside a peninsula of very irregular breadth that shoots out 180 miles from the SE corner. It is not so hot as might be expected, being well watered by lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, and a variety of hot springs. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, silk, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, copper, horses, buffalos, and game. Philip II of Spain formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manila, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishment. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine island, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and

manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, more than one third of the circumference of the globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco, on the coast of New Spain. From this port formerly sailed two large ships, or galleons, annually, one at a time at stated periods; but latterly smaller vessels are used. The ships are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 croas, in return for which they bring back from Manilla spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicos, chintzes, muslins, silks, &c. The island is divided into provinces, most of them subject to the Spaniards; the principal are Ilocos, Camarinas, Paracale, Cagayan, and Balayan; and there are several others, Pangasinan, Bahi, Balacan, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, beside Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, called Mestis. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, called Pintados, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See MANILLA.

LUCRINO. See LICOLA.

LUDENSCHEID, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron and cloth, 44 miles E by S of Dusseldorf.

LUDGERSHALL, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market. It is 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 72 N by W of London.

LUDLOW, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is encompassed with a wall, having seven gates; and has a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales. This castle and town were held for enpreys Maud against king Stephen, and besieged by him. Edward V resided here, at the death of his father, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII, held a court, and died here. Ludlow has a stately church, formerly collegiate. It is seated on the Tend, 20 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

LUDWIGSBURG, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with manufactures of cloth, damask linen, and marble paper. Here is a hunting seat belonging to the duke of Wirtemberg,

called Favorita. It is six miles N of Stuttgart.

LUDWIGSBURG, a town of Swedish Pomerania, near the Baltic sea, 10 miles ENE of Gripsholde.

LUGA, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on a river of the same name, 80 miles S of Petersburg. Lon. 29 39 E, lat. 51 49 N.

LUGANO, a town of Italy, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the Swiss cantons. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. It is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardino. On an eminence above the town is the principal church, which has a delightful prospect from its terrace. Most of the houses are built of tuffstone. It is 17 miles NW of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

LUGANO, a lake of Italy, 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth. Its form is irregular, and bending into continual sinuosities. It lies between the lakes Como and Magiore, but is above 180 feet higher than either of them.

LUGDE, or **LUDE**, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Emmer, 24 miles NNE of Paderborn.

LUGO, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It was once the metropolis of Spain, but is now chiefly celebrated for its hot medicinal springs. It is seated on the Minho, 32 miles SE of Mondonnedo, and 60 SW of Oviedo. Lon. 8 52 W, lat. 42 46 N.

LUI-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. It is seated on a fertile peninsula, near the sea, 315 miles SW of Canton. Lon. 109 25 E, lat. 20 58 N.

LULA, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, on the river Lula, with a good harbour, at the NW extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 115 miles NNE of Umea. Lon. 21 18 E, lat. 65 32 N.

LUMBERTON, a town of N Carolina, chief of Robeson county, situate on Drowning creek, 32 miles S of Fayetteville, and 65 NW of Wilmington.

LUMELLO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, which gives name to a district called the Lumelline, lately subject to the king of Sardinia. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Lombardy, but is now a small place, situate on the Gogna, 26 miles SSW of Milan,

LUNAN, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, situate on a fine bay of its name, at the mouth of the river Lunan, five miles ssw of Montrose.

LUND, a town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, and an archbishopric. It carries on but little trade, and is principally supported by its university, founded by Charles XI, and from him called Academia Carolina Gothorum. Here likewise is a Royal Physiographical Society, incorporated by the king in 1778. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 25 miles E of Copenhagen, and 45 sw of Christiansbadt. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 42 N.

LUNDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 22 miles w of Rendsburg.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokehire. It is three miles long and one broad, and has a castle near the SE end. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 51 12 N.

LUNE. See LUYNE.

LUNEL, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, near the river Ridourle. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier.

LUNEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, situate at the conflux of the Zefick with the Lippe, 20 miles s by w of Munster.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, E by the electorate of Brandenburg, s by the duchy of Brunswick, and w by the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It is 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth; watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau. Part of it is full of heaths and forest, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

LUNENBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, the townhouse, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt; and it is also a trade in lime, wax, honey, wool, flax, and linen. Lunenburg is seated on the Ilmenau, 30 miles SE of

Hamburg, and 45 s by w of Lubeck. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 53 15 N.

LUNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Its castle, where the dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular canons is very handsome; and here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. In 1801, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Germany. Luneville is seated in a plain between the rivers Vezouze and Meurte, 14 miles ESE of Nancy, and 62 w of Strasbourg. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 48 36 N.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Istria, seated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles w of St. Veit.

LURE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, celebrated for a late abey of Benedictines, converted, in 1704, into a chapter of noble canons. It is 30 miles NE of Besançon.

LURGAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, 14 miles NE of Armagh, and 67 N of Dublin.

LUSATIA, a margravate of Germany, 90 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Silesia, s by Bohemia, and w by Misnia and Saxony Proper. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. Bautzen and Luckau are the capitals.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 15 miles ssw of Poitiers.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagna, and enters the gulf of Venice, 10 miles w of Rimini.

LUTANGÉ, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, eight miles SE of Thionville, and 11 NNE of Metz.

LUTKENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 11 miles N by E of Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday; seated among hills, 18 miles s of Bedford, and 31 N by w of London.

LUTTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Muer, 34 miles SE of Gratz.

LUTTER, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 10 miles NW of Goslar.

LUTTERBERG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 20 miles S of Goslar.

LUTTERWORTH, a town in Leicester-shire, with a market on Thursday, and a large handsome church, with a fine lofty steeple. Here Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385. Lutterworth is seated on the river Swift, 14 miles S of Leicester, and 88 NW of London.

LUZEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. Near this place, in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden was killed in a battle, at the moment of victory. It is seated on the Elster, seven miles WSW of Leipzig.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 miles SW of Strasbourg.

LUXEMBURG, a late duchy of the Netherlands; bounded on the E by Treves, S by Lorrain, W by Champagne and Liege, and N by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and in some places is covered with mountains and woods; but, in general, it is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Semois. It belonged to the house of Austria; but the whole country submitted to the French republic, in 1795, and this duchy now forms the department of Forêts.

LUXEMBURG, a strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the department of Forêts, lately the duchy of Luxembourg. In 1684, it was taken by the French; restored to the Spaniards in 1697; retaken by the French 1701; given to the Dutch, as a barrier town, in 1713; ceded to the house of Austria in 1715; and surrendered to the French in 1795. It is divided, by the Alzitz, into the upper and lower towns; the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 22 miles WSW of Treves. Lon. 6 14 E, lat. 49 38 N.

LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, noted for its mineral waters. From the number of urns, medals, and inscriptions found here, it is supposed to have been a considerable place in the time of the Ro-

mans. Near the town is a late celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Volges, 14 miles NE of Vesoul.

LUZARCHES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 15 miles N of Paris.

LUZON. See **LUCONIA**.

LUZZANA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 22 miles S of Mantua.

LUZZARA, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, near the confluence of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 10 miles S of Mantua.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Craté, three miles S of Bagnano.

LYDD, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 26 miles S of Canterbury, and 71 SE of London.

LYESSI, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 15 miles E of Landrecy.

LYGE, a town of Norway, near a lake of the same name, 16 miles NW of Christianland.

LYGUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 14 miles W of Apenrade.

LYME REGIS, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet; and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobbe. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. Lyme is the birth-place of Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling-hospital. It is 28 miles E by S of Exeter, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 53 40 N.

LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a river of its name, a mile from the sea, and the harbour will admit vessels of 300 tons burden. The chief trade is in salt. Near it are the remains of a Roman camp, of which three sides are still perfect; and in 1744, nearly 300 pounds weight of their coins were dis-

covered here in two urns. It is 12 miles *sw* of Southampton, and 90 *sw* of Lond. n. Lon. 1 42 *w*, lat. 50 45 *N*.

LYNCHBURG, a town of Virginia, in Bedford county, on the *s* side of James river, 100 miles *w* of Richmond.

LYNHURST, a village in Hampshire, on the *N* side of the New Forest, eight miles *w* by *s* of Southampton. Here are the king's house and the king's stables, the latter very large; and all the forest courts are held here.

LYNN, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with a considerable manufacture of women's silk and cloth shoes. It is nine miles *ssw* of Salem, and 10 *ne* of Boston.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Greenland fishery. Lynn is governed by a mayor, has two churches, a large chapel, and a good market-place, with an elegant cross. It is 42 miles *wnw* of Norwich, and 106 *N* by *E* of London. Lon. 0 24 *E*, lat. 52 48 *N*.

LYONNOIS, a late province of France, lying on the *w* side of the Saone and Rhone, 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. Lyonois, as a government, included also the provinces of Beaujolois and Forez, and they all now form the department of Rhone and Loire.

LYON, a city of France, capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and the see of an archbishop. Many antiquities are still observed, which evince its Roman origin; and before its recent calamities it was deemed the second city in France in beauty, size, and population, but superior to Paris in trade, commerce, and manufactures. It contained above 100,000 inhabitants, and upward of 30,000 of them were employed in various manufactures, particularly rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures; the cathedral was a majestic gothic edifice; and the town-house was one of the most beautiful in Europe. The other principal public buildings were the exchange, the customhouse, the palace of justice, the arsenal, a theatre, a public library, two colleges, and two hospitals. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb *de la Guillotiere*, is 1560 feet long; and

there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyon in June 1793, when it revolted against the national convention. Being obliged to surrender, in October, the convention decreed, that the walls and public buildings should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of Ville Affranchie. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterward taken; and of 3528 persons, who were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1682 were either shot or beheaded. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce. In 1795, the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793 avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyon. This city is seated at the influx of the Saone with the Rhone, 15 miles *N* of Vienne, and 220 *se* of Paris. Lon. 4 55 *E*, lat. 45 46 *N*.

LYSE, a town of Norway, eight miles *ssw* of Bergen.

LYSEKIL, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 16 miles *w* of Uddevalla.

LYSOBYKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, 20 miles *nnw* of Lublin.

M.

MABRA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, 10 miles *w* of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. The inhabitants pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113 46 *E*, lat. 22 12 *N*.

MACARSCA, a seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles *se* of Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 *E*, lat. 43 49 *N*.

MACASSAR, the principal town of Celebes, whence that island is sometimes called Macassar. It is a Dutch settlement, with a respectable fort and good harbour, but the latter is of difficult access. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts, and the roofs covered with very large leaves: they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. The rajah of the Maloyos tribe resides here, and pays tribute to the Dutch. This tribe employs a great number of fishing proas; and their country abounds in sheep, cattle, horses, and goats, and produces much rice. Macassar is seated at the mouth of a river, on the SW coast. Lon. 119 10 E, lat. 5 0 S.

MACCLESFIELD, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread, and mills for the winding of silk. It is seated at the edge of a forest, near the river Bolin, 36 miles E of Chester, and 171 NW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

MACDUFF, a town of Scotland, on the coast of Banffshire, with a small harbour, two miles E of Banff.

MACE DONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, E by Romania and the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W by that country and Albania. Salonichi is the capital.

MACERATA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a university. It is generally considered as the capital of the province, being the residence of the governor, and the supreme court of justice. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. It is seated on the Chiento, 22 miles S by W of Ancona. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

MACHECOUL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Tenu, 20 miles SW of Nantes.

MACHERRY, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Mewat, 70 miles SW of Delhi.

MACHIA, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 12 miles SW of Molise.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves; and the Dutch have here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. 0 2 S.

MACHIAS, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of Washington county.

It is divided into four districts for the support of schools, and into two for public worship. In 1792 Washington academy was established here. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, boards, shingles, and various kinds of hewed timber. It stands on a bay of its name, 65 miles ENE of Castine. Lon. 67 45 W, lat. 44 40 N.

MACHICAGO, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 43 37 N.

MACHLIN, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, seated on an eminence near the river Ayr, nine miles ENE of Ayr.

MACHYNLETH, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the Douay, over which is a bridge into Merionethshire, 37 miles W of Montgomery, and 198 NW of London.

MACKERAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Sa-blestan, E by Hindoostan, S by the Arabian sea, and W by Kerman. It is tributary to the sultan of Candabar; and the capital, of the same name, is 100 miles NW of Tatta. Lon. 66 0 E, lat. 26 0 N.

MACOCO, or **ANZICO**, a country of Africa, lying under the equator, to the E of Benin and Congo. It is little known to the Europeans; but the Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephants teeth, and copper.

VIACON, or **MASCON**, a town of France, capital of the department of Saone and Loire, and lately a bishop's see. It is celebrated for good wine, and seated on the side of a hill, near the Saone, 35 miles N of Lyon, and 188 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 46 20 N.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which crosses the kingdom of Tripoli, and enters the Mediterranean, to the E of Lebeda.

MACRI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated near a gulf of its name, and on part of the site of the ancient Telmessus. The antiquities which surround it, mostly consist of tombs and monuments, hewn out of the marble rocks; there are also the ruins of an amphitheatre, and an old fort, and numerous remains of Greek inscriptions. It is 150 miles SE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 24 E, lat. 36 56 N.

MACRO, or **MACRONISI**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 miles E of Athens. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 37 30 N.

MACTAN. See **MATAN**.

MACZUA, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

MADAGASCAR, a large island of Africa discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E of the continent, from which it is separated by the strait of Mozambique. It extends 900 miles from N to S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The inhabitants are divided into a number of tribes, and their number is upward of four millions. The natives, who are called Malagaches, are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and some of them pretty black. Their hair is not woolly, like that of the negroes; but it is always black, and for the most part curl naturally: their nose is small, though not flat, and they have not thick lips. They have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, without windows or chimneys, and the roofs covered with reeds or leaves. Those that are dressed in the best manner have a piece of cotton cloth, or silk, wrapt round their middle; but the common sort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with stinking grease or oil. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. It is hard to say what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor priests. They have no rules relating to marriage; for the men and women cohabit together for some time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, camellions, and other animals common to Africa. The country produces corn and grapes, and several sorts of excellent honey, as also minerals and precious stones. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been repelled. There are only some parts on the coast yet known. Lat. from 12 to 26 S.

MADAIN, a town of Irac Arabia, on the Tigris, 20 miles S of Bagdad.

MADEIRA, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 37 miles long and 11 broad, and 250 N by E of Teneriff. The Portuguese discovered this island in 1419, which they found uninhabited, and covered with wood, and on that account, called it Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here, and not only furnished it with the plants and domestic animals common in Europe, but procured slips of the vine from Cy-

prus, and plants of the sugar-cane from Sicily. These thrive so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal. The sugar-works have since been removed, but its wine is now in the highest estimation, especially such as has been a voyage to the E or W Indies, for it matures best in the hottest climate. This island is also celebrated for sweetmeats, all kinds of fruit being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here unknown; for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers raised in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields: the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle; while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains. The hog is the food most relished; they are suffered to range among the mountains, and are hunted and caught by dogs. Salted cod is imported from America, and is the chief diet of the poor. Madeira is well watered and populous. The British factory settled in this island, consists of upward of twenty commercial houses, and have considerably more of its trade than the Portuguese. Funchal is the capital.

MADRAS, or **FORT ST. GEORGE**, the principal settlement of the English E India Company on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a fortress of great strength, including within it a regular well-built city. The houses are covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. They consist of long colonades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. The inner apartments of the houses are not decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ants. "The approach to Madras, from the sea (says Mr. Hodges),

offers to the eye an appearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished white buildings, the bright sandy beach, and the dark green sea, present a combination totally new to the eye of an Englishman, just arrived from London, who, accustomed to the sight of rolling masses of clouds floating in a damp atmosphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind soon assumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it is surrounded. Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is a moment in which an European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, presents to his mind for a moment the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with the long muslin dresses, and black faces adorned with very large gold ear-rings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives first seen in India by the European voyager are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninsula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like those of tender females, and do not appear to be what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance, are their manners; mild, tranquil, and sedulously attentive; in this last respect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then answer with the most perfect respect and composure. From the ship a stranger is conveyed on shore in a boat of the country, called a Masoolah boat; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the violent shocks of the surf, that break here with great violence: they are usually attended by two kattamarans (rafts) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, should the boat be overset by the violence of the surf, the persons in it may be preserved. The passengers are landed on a fine

sandy beach; and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; some are wholly naked, and others so clothed, that nothing but the face and neck is to be discovered; beside this, the European is struck with many other objects, such as women carried on men's shoulders, on palankeens, and men riding on horseback clothed in linen dresses like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever seen, or conceived of, excite the strongest emotions of surprise! There is a second city, called the Black town, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only; and although near four miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the enemy's horse; an evil, to which every town in the Carnatic is subject, from the dryness and evenness of the country. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. The present fort, which was erected since the destruction of Fort St. David in 1758, is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. It is 100 miles N by E of Pondicherry, and 758 SE of Bombay. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 5 N.

MADRE DE DIOS, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 miles in circumference. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 51 0 S.

MADRE DE POPA, a town of Terra Firma, with a celebrated convent. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of the seafaring people. It is seated on the Rio Grande, 50 miles E of Carthagena. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 10 45 N.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a considerable city. It contains 77 churches, 44 convents of monks and 31 of nuns, 15 gates, and about 160,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly built of stone; the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned, at proper distances, with hand-

Some fountains. There are above 100 towers or fountains, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It stands in a large plain, surrounded by mountains, and has a high wall, built of mud. The old royal palace being burnt down in 1734, another was erected on a large scale: each front is 470 feet long and 100 high, so that this immense pile towers over all the country; and no palace in Europe is fitted up with more royal magnificence. The finest square in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is 1536 feet in circuit, surrounded with houses, five stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here they had formerly their famous bull fights. Casa del Campo is a royal house of pleasure, about half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a pleasant retreat in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It is 265 miles NE of Lisbon, and 625 SSW of Paris. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 40 25 N.

MADRID, NEW, a town of Louisiana, capital of a new settlement, which, from its local situation, is likely to become a place of great trade. It is seated on the Mississippi, 50 miles below the influx of the Ohio, and 240 W by S of Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 89 43 W, lat. 36 34 N.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles NE of Medina del Campo.

MADRIGAL, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

MADRISIO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 30 miles N of Venice.

MADROGAM, the capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

MADURA, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, in the Carnatic. It is 130 miles N by E of Cape Comorin, and 300 SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

MADURA, the capital of an island of the same name, in the Indian ocean, situate to the N of the E end of the island of Java. Lon. 112 49 E, lat. 9 50 N.

MAELEK, a lake of Sweden, between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania. It contains several fine islands, is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and opens an easy communication, by sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

MAELSTROM, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in 68 N lat. and near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named Moskoeftrom. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarcely equalled by the loudest cataracts. The whirlpool is of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed, carried to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments are thrown up again. The intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of six miles.

MAERNA, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 23 miles WSW of Trent.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a river which rises in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne. It waters Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Ravelstein, Gorcum (where it receives the Waal) and Worum. At Dort it divides into four principal branches, the most northern of which is called the Merve. These form the islands of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German ocean below Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

MAESEYK, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Maese, 10 miles SSW of Ruremonde.

MAESLANDSLUYS, a town of S Holland, near the mouth of the Maese, 10 miles W of Rotterdam.

MAESTRICHT, a city of the Netherlands, about four miles in circumference, seated on the Maese, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. Both papists and protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are com-

posed of both. It has fine long streets, many churches and convents, a college formerly belonging to the jesuits, a council-house with its library, and manufactures of cloth and fire-arms. Near it is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. The other fortifications and the situation of Maestricht are such, that it is justly looked upon as one of the strongest places in Europe. This city revolted from Spain in 1570, and was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of it on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1793 it was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it toward the end of the following year; and it is now the capital of the department of Lower Meuse. Maestricht is 14 miles NNE of Liege, and 38 E of Brussels. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 50 49 N.

MAFFRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near which, in a sandy and barren place, John V erected a building of extraordinary magnificence. This was done in pursuance of a vow, made in a dangerous fit of illness, to found a convent for the use of the poorest friary in the kingdom. Upon inquiry, this poorest of convents was found at Maffra, where twelve Franciscans lived together in a hut. The king procured from Rome the design of a building far exceeding the Ecurial. It is five miles NW of Lisbon.

MAGADOXO, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahomedans. It is seated near the mouth of a river of its name. Lon. 44 0 E, lat. 2 30 N.

MAGDALENA, a river of Louisiana, which rises in the mountains that separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and runs into the Pacific ocean, to the SW of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N and E by Brandenburg, S by Anhalt and Halberstadt, and W by Brunswick. It belongs to the king of

Prussia; and is divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziefar, which last has been united to this duchy since 1773, instead of Luckenwald annexed to the electorate of Brandenburg. The parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, are very fertile.

MAGDEBURG, a fortified city, capital of the duchy of the same name. It has a handsome palace, a citadel with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the great. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is well situate for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, and is the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and foundaries are established. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town, except the cathedral and a few houses adjacent, and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only 430 escaped out of 20,000; but it was soon handsomely rebuilt. It is 40 miles WSW of Brandenburg, and 120 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 52 10 N.

MAGELLAN, a strait of S America, discovered, in 1520, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It has since been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N of this strait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili.

MAGGEROE, or **MAGERON**, a large island, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern land in Europe. It is separated from the continent, on the S, by a narrow channel; and its N extremity is an enormous rock, called North Cape. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 16 N.

MAGHEKAFELI, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a considerable linen manufacture, 13 miles W of Antrim, and 30 SE of Londonderry.

MAGIA, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Switzerland, runs S, with rapidity, through a narrow valley of its name, and enters the lake Magiore, near Locarno.

MAGIA, a town of Italy, capital of a bailwic of the same name, belonging to the Swiss cantons. It stands on the river Magia, 10 miles NNW of Locarno.

MAGIORE, a lake of Italy, lying principally in the duchy of Milan, and the

part between the Swiss bailiwicks of Locarno and Lugano. It is 35 miles in length, and four where broadest. The river Tesino runs s through its whole length.

MAGLIANO, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sabina, seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 28 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

MAGNAVACCA, a town and fort of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated at the mouth of the lake of Comacchio, in the gulf of Venice, three miles SE of Comacchio.

MAGNISA. See **MANACHIA**.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 32 miles NW of Paris.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, on the s confines of Parma, and flows by Pontremoli and Sarzana into the gulf of Genoa.

MAHADIA. See **ELMADIA**.

MAHALEU, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chicken. Lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

MAHANADA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the NE part of Berar, crosses Orissa, and enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, below Cattack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands; and at the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

MAHLBERG, a town and castle of Suabia, in the Brisgau, 17 miles N of Friburg.

MAHMOODABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 17 miles SSE of Amedabad.

MAHMUDPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 80 miles NE of Calcutta, and 84 SE of Moorshedabad.

MAHOMDY, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 70 miles NW of Lucknow, and 150 ESE of Delhi.

MAHRATTAS, two powerful states of Hindoostan, which derive their name from Mahrat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas, and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the s part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candeish, and Vissapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Alla-

habad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the pashwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time: and, in some cases, an opposition of interests produces wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, in 1792, were in alliance with the English E India Company, in the war against Tippoo Sultan; regent of Mysore, from whose territories they gained some considerable acquisitions, which were finally ceded to them in 1799. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

MAIDA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, nine miles WNW of Squillace.

MAIDENHEAD, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good trade in malt, meal, and timber; and is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 miles E by N of Reading, and 26 W by N of London.

MAIDSTONE, a borough and the county-town of Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, and enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around. Here are likewise paper-mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It is seated on the Medway, over which is a bridge, 20 miles W of Canterbury, and 35 ESE of London. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 51 16 N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, seated in an island formed by the Seure and Autize, seven miles s of Fontenay le Comte, and 22 NE of Rochelle.

MAINA, a country of European Turkey, in the Morea, between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their language is bad Greek; and their greatest traffic consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and Christians. They have a town of the

same name, near the w coast, 30 miles s of Mistra.

MAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Ambs, 18 miles ESE of Ingolstadt, and 33 NNW of Munich.

MAINE, a district belonging to the state of Massachusetts, 300 miles long and 104 broad; bounded on the NW by the high lands, which separate the rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence and those that fall into the Atlantic; on the E by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due N from its source to the said high lands, which divides this territory from Nova Scotia; on the SE by the Atlantic; and on the W by New Hampshire. It is divided into five counties, York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington. The chief rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Sag, Androscoggin, and St. Croix; and it has several small lakes. Though an elevated tract, it cannot be called mountainous, and a great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile. Hops are the spontaneous growth of this country. The trees are white pine, spruce, maple, beech, white and gray oak, and yellow birch; these, as ship timber, boards, and every species of split lumber, are the principal exports of the country. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter extreme: all the lakes and rivers are usually passable on ice, from Christmas till the middle of March. Portland is the capital.

MAINE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Normandy, E by Orleans, S by Touraine and Anjou, and W by Bretagne. It now forms the departments of Mayenne and Sarte, so named from its two principal rivers.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, flows by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfort, and joins the Rhine at Mentz.

MAINEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 24 miles LSE of Rouen.

MAINLAND, the largest of the Shetland isles, 60 miles long and in some places 16 broad; but it projects into the sea with many irregular promontories, and is indented by numerous bays and harbours. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean,

are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort swans, geese, scarfs, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with black-cattle and sheep of a small breed; the horses are also of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong, and called Shetland ponies. The rivulets and lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. No mines have been wrought, but there are visible appearances of various metallic ores. The inhabitants are hardy, docile, and ingenious. They manufacture linen and woollen cloth for their own use; and worsted stockings, some of fine texture and great value, for exportation; but their principal occupation is fishing. Lerwick is the capital.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Orkney islands. See POMONA.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, with a collegiate church, and a priory, seated between two mountains, on the river Eure, five miles N by E of Chartres.

MAJORCA, an island of Spain, 60 miles long and 45 broad, situate in the Mediterranean sea, between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. It is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors.

MAJORCA, a strong city, capital of the island of the same name, and a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated; and 22 churches, beside the cathedral. The harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the SW side of the island. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

MAIRE, LE, a strait of S America, between Staten island and Terra del Fuego, in lat. 55 S.

MAISY, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, five miles N of Isigni, and 27 WNW of Caen.

MAIXENT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Two Sevrés, with a

Benedictine abbey. It has a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre, 26 miles sw of Poitiers.

MAKAREV, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 24 miles ene of Niznei Novogorod.

MAKARIEF, or **MAKAREU**, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. It is the capital of the province of Unza, and situate on the river Unza, 80 miles e of Kostroma. Lon. 44 14 E, lat. 58 50 N.

MAKOONDA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, 66 miles s of Allahabad, and 110 nne of Gurrah. Lon. 84 37 E, lat. 24 33 N.

MAKRAN. See **MACKERAN.**

MALABAR, the w coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14 N lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states. The inhabitants are all blacks, or, at least of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employment as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article **HINDOOSTAN.**

MALACCA, or **MALAYA**, a peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; bounded on the N by Siam, E by the ocean, and sw by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots. The pineapples are the best in the world; and the cocoa nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but hogs and poultry are plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahomedanism; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

MALACCA, a seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malacca. The Dutch have a factory here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English in 1795. Malacca is seated on the straits of its name, 480 miles se of Acheen. Lon. 101 50 E, lat. 2 30 N.

MALAGA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, and a good

harbour. The cathedral is a stupendous pile, begun by Philip II while married to Mary of England, and their united arms are over the gate. Its commerce is principally in raisins and wine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 70 miles wsw of Granada. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

MALAMOCO, a small island and town in the Lagunes of Venice, five miles s of Venice.

MALATIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and a bishop's see; seated on the w side of the Euphrates, 90 miles wnw of Diarbekar. Lon. 37 30 E, lat. 37 30 N.

MALCHIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it forms the lake Camrow, 22 miles sse of Gustrów.

MALCHO, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, between the lake Calpin and Plau, 23 miles sse of Gustrów.

MALEDEN, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday; seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. It has two parish churches; a third church, which it had formerly, having been long converted into a free-school. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater bay. The custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure, on the death of his father. This town carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum. It is 10 miles e of Chelmsford, and 37 NE of London.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands, sw of Ceylon in the E Indies. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldivia, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. They are above 30 in number; all low, sandy, and barren, having only a few cocoanuts. The inhabitants are partly Mahomedans and partly pagans; and their chief trade is in couries, a small shell-fish, whose shells serve instead of money.

MALESHERRES, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 miles NE of Pluviers.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Oust, 17 miles ene of Vannes.

MALHAM, a village in W Yorkshire,

fix miles E of Settle. It has mountains and rising grounds on every side, abounding in natural curiosities; and among them, on a high moor, is a circular lake, about a mile in diameter, which is the source of the river Aire.

MALINES. See **MECHLIN**.

MALIO, CAPE, or **ST. ANGELO**, a cape of the Morea, at the entrance of the gulf of Napoli, 15 miles E of Malvasia.

MALIVAGONGA, a river of Ceylon, which rises among the hills to the SE of Candy, nearly encompasses that city, and, after many circuitous windings among mountains, enters the sea at Trincomale. It is so deep as to be fordable only toward the source, but the rocks which every where break its course prevent it from being navigated.

MALKAR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 22 miles SE of Calberga, and 54 W of Hydrabad.

MALFVILEE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 15 miles NW of Nantes.

MALLICOLLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It extends 20 leagues from NW to SE. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety: cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are the domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. They keep their bodies entirely free from punctures, which is one particular that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific ocean. At the SE end of the island is a port, named Sandwich Harbour. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

MALLING, WEST, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, six miles W of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London.

MALLOW, a town of Ireland, in the

county of Cork, seated on the Black-water, 17 miles N of Cork.

MALMEDY, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a Benedictine abbey, and some mineral springs equal to those of Spa. It is seated on the Recht, 13 miles S by E of Limburg.

MALMISTRA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and an archbishop's see; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the old and new town. It is 30 miles SE of Teraffo. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MALMOE, a fortified town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It has fine streets and manufactures of woollen; and is seated on the Sound, 10 miles SW of Lund, and 18 E by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 55 36 N.

MALMSAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, 23 miles WNW of Nikoping.

MALMSBURY, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. In the church, which was formerly an abbey church, is the monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. It is seated on a hill, almost surrounded by the Avon, over which it has six bridges, 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 95 W of London.

MALO, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Morbion, and lately an episcopal see. It has a large harbour, difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; and is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Cancealle bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway, 17 miles NW of Dol, and 105 W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N.

MALORIA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W of Leghorn.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 14 miles S of Placentia.

MALPAS, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 miles SE of Chester, and 166 NW of London.

MALPLAQUET, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seven miles S by E of Mons; famous for a victory gained

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over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village.

MALSEENA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, 18 miles NNW of Verona.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 60 miles S of the latter, and the most southern island in Europe. It is 20 miles long and 12 broad; contains two cities and 22 villages, and has several good harbours on the coast opposite Sicily. The port of St. Paul, toward the NE end, is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome, was wrecked on the N point of its entrance. The island is divided into two very unequal parts; the one to the E, the other to the W, of the old city. The western part, which is the smallest, has no villages, and little land capable of cultivation, but it abounds with odoriferous plants, and has considerable salt-works. The other part, containing two-thirds of the island, is fertile; and here are cultivated large quantities of cotton, lemons, almonds, olives, and vines. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 60,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. Charles V, emperor of Germany, gave this island (with the smaller one of Gozo) to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, whence they are now called knights of Malta. The knights are obliged to suppress all pirates, are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahomedans, and are under a vow of obedience and chastity. Malta is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. See **CITTA VECCHIA** and **VALETTA**.

MALTON, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and composed of two towns, the new and the old, containing three churches. It is 20 miles NE of York, and 216 N by W of London.

MALTON, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, 58 miles NW of Nagpour.

MALVA, or **MALLOOHA**, a river of Barbary, which takes its rise in the desert, and runs, with small windings, from S to N into the Mediterranean, separating the kingdoms of Algiers and Morocco. Thirteen miles from its mouth are three uninhabited islands,

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between which small coasting vessels may lie in safety.

MALVASIA, a small island of European Turkey, on the E coast of the Morea, celebrated for its rich wine, called Malmsey. The capital is Napoliddi-Malvasia.

MALVERN, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two villages in Worcestershire. The former is eight miles W by S of Worcester, and had once an abbey, of which nothing remains but the gateway of the abbey, and the nave of the church, now parochial. The latter is seated in a cavity of the Malvern hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII, his queen, and his two sons, were so delighted with this place, that they adorned the church with painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state. Between Great and Little Malvern are two noted chalybeate springs, one of them called the Holy Well.

MALVERN HILLS, a range of hills in the SW of Worcestershire, extending from N to S about seven miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, are the immense works of the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the strongest and most important hill fortresses in this island: its construction is ascribed to the Britons, as a place of permanent security for a whole district, with all their possessions, in case of any sudden emergency.

MALUNG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 55 miles W of Fahlun. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

MALWA, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Guzerat, N by Agimere, E by Allahabad and Orissa, and S by Candesh. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

MALZIEU, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 20 miles NNW of Mende.

MAMARS, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Dive, 14 miles W of Bellesme.

MAN, an island in the Irish sea, 30 miles long and 10 broad. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ram-

say. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man: but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, butter, and tallow. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but its principal trade arises from the herring fishery. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown, reserving, however, the manorial rights, &c. It is 12 miles S of Scotland, 30 N of Wales, 35 W of England, and 40 E of Ireland.

MANAAR, a small island of the E Indies, on the W coast of Ceylon. From this island a reef of rocks runs over to the continent of Hindoostan, called Adam's Bridge, which can only be passed by boats. The sea to the S of this, between the continent and the island of Ceylon, is called the Gulf of Manaar. The Portuguese got possession of the island of Manaar in 1560; the Dutch took it from them in 1658; and the English took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 9 0 N.

MANACHIA, or MAGNISA, the ancient Magnesia, a town of Natolia Proper, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 38 45 N.

MANBED, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 150 miles ESE of Ispahan.

MANBONE, the capital of the kingdom of Sabia, situate on the seacoast, at the entrance of the channel of Mofambique. Lon. 31 19 E, lat. 29 55 N.

MANCHESTER, a village in Warwickshire, near Atherstone and the river Anker. It was a Roman station on the Watling-street, and here several coins have been dug up.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing.

MANCHE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded

by the English channel. Coutances is the capital.

MANCHESTER, a large town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday; seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and a place of great antiquity, though neither a corporation nor a borough. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. The churches and chapels of the establishment are 12 in number, with as many places of worship for different sects of dissenters. In respect to population it ranks next to London, and in 1801 contained 84,020 inhabitants. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 67 miles WSW of York, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 27 N.

MANCHESTER, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, situate on Batton river, which flows into the Hudson, above Saratoga. It is 22 miles N of Bennington, and 35 S of Rutland.

MANCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on James river, opposite to Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge.

MANCIET, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 miles SW of Condom.

MANDAL, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Christiansland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 19 miles WSW of Christiansland. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 58 2 N.

MANDERSCHIED, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 26 miles NNE of Treves.

MANDRIA, a small desert island in

the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the sea near it.

MANFREDONIA, a seaport of Naples, in Capitanata, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a good harbour. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 30 miles ENE of Luccra. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

MANGALORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Canara, with an excellent road for ships. It is a place of great trade, and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a large church frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, sandalwood, iron, and steel. In this town a treaty of peace was signed between Tippon, the regent of Mysore, and the English, in 1784. It is seated on a rising ground, 100 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 24 E, lat. 13 8 N.

MANGEEA, an island in the Pacific ocean, five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island; but the hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it soon. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

MANGUSHLAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E coast of the Caspian sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia, such as cotton, yarn, stuffs, furs, skins, and rhubarb. It is 37 miles SW of Astracan. Lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 55 N.

MANHEIM, a strong city of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The streets are all straight, intersecting each other at right angles; and it has three noble gates, adorned with basso-relievos. The palace of the late elector palatine is a magnificent structure; and the cabinet of natural curiosities, and the collection of pictures, are much vaunted. Mannheim has been frequently taken and retaken by the French and Austrians in the late wars. It is 17 miles N of Spire, and 42 S of Frankfort. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 49 29 N.

MANICA, or **CHICANGA**, an inland kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Monomatapa, E by Sofala and Sabia, and S and W by unknown regions. It is said to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants; but it is little known to the Europeans.

MANICKBURG, a town of Hindoo-

stan, in the country of Berar, five miles SE of Chanda.

MANICKPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 30 miles SW of Allahabad, and 68 SSE of Lucknow.

MANILLA, the capital of the island of Luconia, as well as of the other Philippine islands, and the see of an archbishop, who is commonly the Spanish viceroy. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which in 1617, a mountain was levelled; and in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins. This city is seated near the lake Bahia, on the E side of a bay, on the SW coast. The bay is a circular basin, 10 leagues in diameter, and great part of it landlocked; but the port peculiar to the city, called Cavete, lies nine miles to the SW, and is the usual station of the ships employed in the Acapulco trade; for an account of which see **LUCONIA**. This city abounds with convents; and there is also an aqueduct. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of all the European settlements in the East. In 1762, the English took this city by storm, and humanely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling; but great part of the ransom never was paid. Lon. 120 53 E, lat. 14 36 N.

MANNINGTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. The principal imports are deals, corn, coal, and iron. It is seated on the river Stour, which is here called Manningtree-water, 11 miles W of Harwich, and 60 ENE of London.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a castle; seated on the Durance, 25 miles NE of Aix.

MANPURRY, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dooab, 54 miles E of Agra. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 27 5 N.

MANRESA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardoner and Llobregat, 15 miles SE of Cardona, and 20 NW of Barcelona.

MANS, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, and the see of a bishop. It was formerly very populous; but the inhabitants now scarcely amount to 12,000. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarthe, near its confluence with the Huilne, 20 miles

s of Alençon, and 75 w by N of Orleans. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 48 0 N.

MANSABOAR, a lake of Tibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges is supposed to issue. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies about 79 E lon. and 34 N lat.

MAN-FELD, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of its name; with a decayed castle on a high rock, eight miles NNW of Eisleben.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a trade in coin, and malt; and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 12 miles N of Nottingham, and 140 N by W of London.

MANSILLA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 15 miles SW of the city of Leon.

MANSOURA, a town of Egypt, which has a considerable trade in rice and sal-ammoniac. Here are likewise vast chicken ovens. It is seated on the E side of the Nile, 24 miles SSW of Damietta, and 60 N of Cairo.

MANSURA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabia, situate on the Euphrates, where it is joined by a branch of the Tigris, 110 miles WNW of Bassora.

MANTACA. See **MATACA**.

MANTCHEW TARTARS, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the thirteenth century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, called Leao-tong, Kirin, and Teiticar. They retain the customs they brought from China.

MANTES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. Here is the tomb of king John, in the church of a late chapter which he founded; and a bridge over the Seine, the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. The wines from the vineyard of the late Celestins, out of the town, are famous. It is 31 miles NW of Paris.

MANTUA, or **MANTUAN**, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the W by the Cremonese, N by the Veronese, E by the Ferrarese, and S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola. It is 50 miles long and 30 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, having taken part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the house of

Austria kept possession of the Mantua till 1800, when the French obtained it, after the battle of Marengo.

MANTUA, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on an island in the middle of a lake, 20 miles in circumference and two broad, formed by the inundations of the Mincio; and so very strong by situation as well as by art, that it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. The only way into this city is by means of two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. In the heat of summer, when the lake is low, the air becomes noxious, and the better sort of the inhabitants leave the city for some time. The citadel is partly free from this inconvenience, and in it is always kept a strong garrison. The streets are in general broad and straight, and the houses handsome. In the cathedral are paintings by the most celebrated masters; the church of St. Anthony is famous for relics; and the Franciscan church is one of the most elegant of that order in Italy. Here are many other churches, numerous convents, a synagogue for the Jews who live in a distinct quarter, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua surrendered to the French, in 1797, after a siege of eight months; and it was attacked by the Austrian and Russian army, in 1799, to which it surrendered after a short siege. It is 35 miles NE of Parma, and 90 ENE of Milan. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

MAOUNA, one of the Navigators islands, in the Pacific ocean. Here, in 1787, M. de la Perouse, commander of the *Bouffole* and *Astrolabe*, met with his first fatal accident; M. de Langle, captain of the *Astrolabe*, with 11 officers and sailors, being massacred by the natives. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S.

MARACAYBO, a lake of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela. It is 90 miles long and 60 where broadest, with a circumference of 240; and is navigable for vessels of 30 tons. It communicates with the gulf of Venezuela by a strait, which is defended by strong forts, and has several Spanish towns seated on its borders.

MARACAYBO, a city of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins, chocolate, and fine tobacco; and ships are built here,

which go to all parts of America, and even to Spain. It was taken by the French buccaniers in 1666 and 1678. It is seated on the outlet of the lake of its name, 60 miles wsw of Venezuela. Lon. 70 50 E, lat. 10 30 N.

MARAGAL, a town of Persia, in the province of Aderbeitzan, 42 miles s of Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37 36 N.

MARAGNAN, a northern province of Brasil, which comprehends a fertile populous island, of the same name, 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1612; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese. St. Louis de Maragnan is the chief town.

MARAGON. See AMAZON.

MARANO, a fortified seaport of Italy, in Friuli, seated in a marsh, on the gulf of Venice, 27 miles s by E of Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MARANS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, which has a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal. It is situate on the Sevre, in the midst of salt marshes, 12 miles NNE of Rochelle, and 21 w of Niort.

MARANT, or AMARANT, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing 2500 houses each with a garden, situate near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants say that Noah was buried here. It is 50 miles N of Tauris. Lon. 47 46 E, lat. 39 7 N.

MARASCH a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Euphrates. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

MARATHON, a village of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

MARAWINA, a river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond; which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It enters the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W, lat. 5 58 N.

MARBACH, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, nine miles NNE of Stuttgart.

MARBURG, a strong town of Germany, capital of Upper Hesse. It has a fortified castle on the top of a mountain, a university, and an academy. The fine church of St. Elisabeth is worthy of

notice: and near it is the house of the Teutonic order, in which the commander over the canton of Hesse resides. Marburg was taken by the French in 1757, but it surrendered to the allies in 1759; and in 1760, it was taken again by the French, who in 1767 repulsed the allies with great loss. It is seated on the Lahn, 47 miles sw of Cassel. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 50 48 N.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of Rio Verde, 28 miles sw of Malaga.

MARPLEHEAD, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with three edifices for public worship. The harbour is protected by a sea wall, and defended by a battery and citadel. It stands on a neck of land, in Massachusetts bay, 19 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 70 36 W, lat. 42 36 N.

MARCA, a small island in the gulf of Venice, five miles from Ragusa, on which it depends. It was formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

MARCELLIN, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine, 30 miles ssw of Vienne.

MANCELINO, a small river of Sicily, in Val di Noto, which enters the sea, two miles from Augusta.

MARCHBURG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of its name, with two castles. In its vicinity are good vineyards, and it is seated on the Drave, 36 miles sse of Gratz. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 46 38 N.

MARCHDOFF, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Constance, 12 miles NE of Constance.

MARCHE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, E by Auvergne, W by Angoumois, and S by Limosin. It is 55 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

MARCELE, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 20 miles s of Neufchateau, and 40 s by W of Toul.

MARCHE EN FAMENE, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Marlette, 25 miles SE of Namur.

MARCHECK, a town of Austria, with an old castle; seated on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 miles E by N of Vienna.

MARCHENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in the middle of a plain, fertile in olives, 18 miles W of Seville.

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MARCHIENNES, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, four miles w of Charleroy.

MARCHIENNES, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a late abbey; seated in a morass on the river Scarpe, seven miles ene of Douay.

MARCIANISI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles nne of Naples.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the n by the principality of Munster, e by the duchy of Westphalia, and s and w by that of Berg. Hamm is the capital.

MARCKOLSHHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 25 miles s of Strasburg.

MARCO, ST. a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on the Senito, 22 miles n of Cosenza.

MARCU, ST. two small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France, seven miles se of La Hague.

MARKE, a village of France, in the department of Nord, seated on a canal, to which it gives name, four miles w by s of Dunkirk.

MAREB, a town of Arabia, capital of a district, in the province of Yemen. It is 88 miles e of Sanaa. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

MAREE, LOGH, a lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 18 miles long, and, in some parts, four broad. It contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

MARENGO, a village, lately of Italy, in the Milanese, three miles se of Alexandria. It is famous for a decisive victory gained over the Austrians, June 14, 1800, by which the French again became conquerors of Italy. It now belongs to France, and gives name to a new department, including part of the Milanese and Piedmont, of which Alexandria is the chief town.

MARETIMO, an island in the Mediterranean, on the w coast of Sicily, 12 miles in circumference. It has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

MARGARETA, an island near Terra Firma, 40 miles long and 15 broad, discovered by Columbus in 1498. The continual verdure renders it pleasant; but it is not considerable since the Spaniards retired thence to Terra Firma. The present inhabitants are mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished the castle. Lon. 64 10 E, lat. 10 46 N.

M A R

MARGATE, a seaport in Kent, in the isle of Thanet. It has much increased of late years, by the great resort to it for sea-bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and there are regular passage boats to and from London. It is 16 miles nne of Canterbury, and 72 E by s of London. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

MARGOZZA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, near a small lake of its name, 40 miles NW of Milan.

MARTA, ST. an island in the Indian ocean, five miles E of Madagascar. It is 27 miles long and five broad, well watered; and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by about 600 Negros, and seldom visited by ships.

MARIA, ST. the most southern island of the Azores, which produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

MARIA, ST. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702; and is seated on the Guadeleta, at the mouth of which is a tower and a battery, 18 miles N of Cadiz.

MARIA, ST. a town of Terra Firma Proper, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 76 43 N.

MARIAGALANTE, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, subject to the French. It extends 16 miles from N to S, and four from E to W. On the E shore are lofty perpendicular rocks; and about half its surface is barren mountains. It is indifferently watered, but produces cotton, coffee, and sugar. The S end is 20 miles N by E of Dominica. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 15 52 N.

MARIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONE.

MARICELLO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, six miles NW of Gravina.

MARIE AUX MINES, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, divided into two parts by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and 25 miles NW of New Brisach.

MARIENBURG, a strong town of W Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the E branch of the Vistula, 24 miles SE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 8 E, lat. 54 9 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur. It

has manufactures of fine lace, and is seated among mountains, 15 miles SSE of Chemnitz.

MARIENBURG, a town of France, in the department of Aisennes, 12 miles N of Rocroy.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland; seated on the lake Wenner, 35 miles SE of Carlstadt, and 162 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

MARIENWERDER, the capital of W Prussia, with a spacious palace, built in the old Gothic taste. The cathedral is the largest church in the kingdom of Prussia, being 320 feet long; and by its strong breastworks seems to have formerly served as a fortress. In 1709, Peter the great, and Frederick I of Prussia, had an interview at this place. It is seated near the Vistula, 94 miles SW of Konigsberg. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. 53 50 N.

MARIETTA, a town of the state of Ohio, on the river Ohio, at the influx of the Muskingum. It is regularly laid out in spacious streets and squares; but there are only about 250 houses yet erected. The Campus Martius is an elevated square, founded by the Ohio Company in 1788: the fortification is all of hewn timber, of superior excellence, 30 feet above the high banks of the Muskingum, and 159 yards distant from that river, with a natural glacis in front. Marietta is likely to become a great commercial place, and has a dock-yard on the Muskingum. It is 80 miles E of Chillicothe, and 240 W by N of Washington. Lon. 81 44 W, lat. 39 28 N.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, 10 miles SE of Milan.

MARINO, St. a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, capital of a small republic, under the protection of the pope. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

MARINO, St. a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 10 miles E of Rome.

MARK, St. a seaport on the W side of St. Domingo. The houses are built of freestone, which is abundant in the neighbouring country. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, and is 58 miles NW of Port-au Prince. Lon. 74 40 W, lat. 19 20 N.

MARKET JEW. See MERAZION.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. In

1267, a parliament was held in the castle, which enacted several laws, called the Statutes of Marlebridge. Of the walls and ditch of this castle there are still some remains; and the site of a Roman castrum, with Roman coins, prove it to have been a Roman station. The town contains two churches, and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the Kennet, 43 miles E of Bristol, and 74 W of London. Lon. 126 W, lat. 51 28 N.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a manufacture of Spanish brown, from a kind of loam found in the neighbourhood. It is 25 miles W by S of Boston.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 70 miles W by S of Portsmouth.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, an English factory, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles E of Bencoolen, and 300 NW of Batavia. Lon. 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

MARLBOROUGH, LOWER, a town of Maryland, in Calvert county, on the E side of the Patuxent, 24 miles SE of Washington.

MARLBOROUGH, UPPER, a town of Maryland, chief of Prince George county, situate on the Hataville, a principal branch of the Patuxent, 15 miles E of Washington.

MARLOW, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bone-lace. Here is a royal military college for cadets. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire, 17 miles S of Aylesbury, and 31 W of London.

MARLI, a village of France, between Versailles and St. Germain, near a forest of the same name. Here is a palace, noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a machine on the Seine, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 miles NW of Paris.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, which has a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the Garonne, 40 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

MARMORA, or WHITE SEA, the ancient Propontis, an inland sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago by the strait of Gallipoli, and with the Black sea by the strait of Constantinople. It is 120 miles in length and 50 in breadth.

MARMORA, an island in the sea of Marmora, 30 miles in circumference,

with a town of the same name. Lon. 27 34 E, lat. 40 28 N.

MARMORA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 16 miles w of St. Severino.

MARNE, a department of France, including the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and flowing NW joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Châlons is the capital.

MARNE, UPPER, a department of France including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

MARNE, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 200 miles N of Herat.

MARO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Oneglia, seated in a valley of its name, eight miles NW of Oneglia.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the Mediterranean, 70 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

MAROTIER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 miles NW of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

MARQUARSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, with an ancient castle, seated near the river Acha, 22 miles W of Sulzburg.

MARQUESAS, five islands in the Pacific ocean, named St. Christina, Magdalena, St. Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. The first four were discovered by Quirós in 1595, the last by Cook in 1774. St. Dominica is much the largest, about 48 miles in circuit. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at St. Christina, in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 55 S. It is high and steep, but has many valleys, which widen toward the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa nuts, scarlet beans, paper-mulberries (of the bark of which their cloth is made) casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. The Marquesans are well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being punctured over the whole body. Their drink is water only, cocoa-nuts being rather scarce. Their language, manners, customs, &c. very much resemble those of the Society islands.

MARSAL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, which has considerable salt-works; seated on the Selle,

in a marsh of difficult access, 17 miles ENE of Nancy.

MARSALA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, at the most western part of the island, 53 miles WSW of Palermo. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N.

MARSINNE, a town of France, in the department of Drome, eight miles NNE of Montelimar.

MARSQUIVER, a strong seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in 1732. It is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles from Oran.

MARSEILLES, a city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, and lately an episcopal see. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands. It is divided into the old town, or the city, and the new town. The first, built on the side of a hill, appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The new town is a perfect contrast to the city, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable; and its other streets, the squares, and the public buildings are beautiful. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been called Europe in miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages which are here seen and heard. The port is a spacious basin of an oval form, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water; and is defended by a citadel and fort. In 1720, the plague raged with great violence, and carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, Marseilles revolted against the French national convention, but was soon reduced. It is 13 miles NW of Toulon, and 362 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 18 N.

MARSHFIELD, a town in Gloucestershire with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotswold hills, 11 miles E of Bristol, and 102 W of London.

MARSICUNOVO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 21 miles NNE of Policastro.

MARSICO VECCHIO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Acra, 23 miles NE of Policastro.

MARSILLY, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 10 miles s of Suzanne.

MARSTRAND, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Catagat, lying NW of the mouth of the Gotha. It is two miles in circumference; and, on account of its strength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town stands on the E side, and the harbour is secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 23 miles NW of Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; seated on the lake Bolsena, 10 miles E of Castro.

MARTABAN, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name, fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It was a rich trading place before the king of Birmah conquered the country, who caused a number of vessels to be sunk at the mouth of the harbour, so that it is now only to be entered by small vessels. The chief trade is in earthen ware and fish. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thaluau, 120 miles SE of Pegu. Lon. 97 56 E, lat. 16 30 N.

MARTAGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, 10 miles SSE of Ciudad Rodrigo.

MARTAPURA, a city of Borneo, capital of the kingdom of Banjarmalessing. A canal passes through the middle of it; and it is seated on the Banjar, which enters the ocean below the town of Banjarmalessing. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 2 35 S.

MARTIL, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat.

MARTHA, Sr. a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by Venezuela, S by New Granada, and W by Carthagera. It is a mountainous country, and the land very high. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Andes, which run s the whole length of S America.

MARTHA, Sr. the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, and a bishop's see. The harbour is surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, but has much declined since the Spanish fleets no longer touch here. The houses are

built of canes, and covered mostly with palm-tree leaves. It has been frequently pillaged and ruined by the English, the Dutch, and the buccancers. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, 100 miles W by s of Rio de la Hacha. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 11 24 N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island near the s coast of Massachusetts, a little to the W of Nantucket. It is 21 miles long and six broad; and with Chabiquiddic, Noman's isle, and Elisabeth illes, constitute Duke's county. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture and fishing, in which they have great success. Edgarton is the chief town.

MARTHALEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated near the Rhine, six miles s of Scathausen.

MARTIGAO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 22 miles NE of Coimbra.

MARTIGNANA, a town of Piedmont, seated near the Po, five miles W of Saluzzo.

MARTIGUES, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone; seated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which produces fine fish and excellent salt, 20 miles NW of Marseilles.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

MARTIN, Sr. a town of France, in the isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel, 15 miles W of Rochelle. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

MARTIN, Sr. one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 24 miles in circumference. It has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits, and its tobacco, the chief commodity cultivated, is reckoned the best in the Caribbean islands. It has been long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch. The wind is five miles s of Anguilla. Lon. 63 50 W, lat. 18 4 N.

MARTINACH, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, on the river Dranse, 12 miles SW of Siou.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, 60 miles long and 30 broad. The French possessed it from 1635 till 1762, when it was taken by the English; restored in 1763, and again taken in 1784. There are high mountains covered with trees; several rivers, and many fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento,

plantains, and other tropical fruits; but sugar is the principal commodity, of which a considerable quantity is exported annually. The island is extremely populous; and it has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fortsoyal is the capital.

MARTINSBURG, a town of Virginia, capital of Berkeley county, with two churches, situate in a fertile country, 10 miles WNW of Shepherdstown, and 22 NE of Winchester.

MARTINSVILLE, a town of Virginia, chief of Henry county, 25 miles S by W of Rocky Mount, and 66 W of Halifax.

MARTINVILLE, a town of N Carolina, capital of Guilford county. Near this place, in 1781, lord Cornwallis defeated general Greene. It is seated on Buffalo creek, a branch of Haw river, 45 miles W by N of Hillsborough, and 50 NE of Salisbury.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, eight miles from the sea, and 15 S of Cosenza.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragai, 18 miles NW of Barcelona.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

MARU, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, celebrated for its salt works, 150 miles ENE of Meshed, and 190 NNE of Herat.

MARVAO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seven miles SE of Valença de Alcantara.

MARVEJOLS, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, seated on the Colange, 10 miles NW of Mende.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Oshein, three miles N of Jametz.

MARYBOROUGH, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's county, not large, but considerable for its woollen manufactures. It is 17 miles S of Philipstown. Lon. 7° 0' W, lat. 53° 2' N.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, 134 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, E by the state of Delaware and the Atlantic ocean, and on the S and W by Virginia. It is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western, and eight on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake: those on the W side are Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Frederick, Allegany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary; those on the E, Cecil,

Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester, and Worcester. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. Anapolis is the capital, but Baltimore is the mart of trade.

MARY, St. a small seaport of the state of Georgia, in Camden county, at the mouth of St. Mary river, 70 miles S by W of Newport. Lon. 81° 52' W, lat. 30° 43' N.

MARY RIVER, St. a river of the state of Georgia, navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 miles. Its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber suited to the W India markets. It rises in the Okefonoke swamp, and thence forms the southern boundary of the United States to the ocean, which it enters at the town of St. Mary, between the points of Amelia and Cumberland islands.

MARY STRAIT, St. a strait in N America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the upper end is a rapid, which, when conducted by careful pilots, may be descended without danger.

MARYPORT, a town in Cumberland, with a harbour capable of great improvement. In 1750 it was only a poor fishing town; but it has now upward of 3000 inhabitants, who employ many vessels, from 50 to 250 tons burden, in the coal or coasting trade. Here are two ship-yards and a cotton manufacture, and close by is the Roman station, Vinodum, where several altars, inscriptions, and statues have been dug up. Maryport is situate at the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish sea, 27 miles SW of Carlisle, and 297 NNW of London. Lon. 3° 22' W, lat. 54° 35' N.

MARZA SIROCO, a gulf on the S side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta. It is now defended by three forts, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one at the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

MARZILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, seated near the river Arragon, 30 miles S of Pampeluna.

MASAFUERO, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 90 miles W of Juan Fernandez. It is very high and mountainous, and at a distance appears like one hill or rock. It is of a triangular form, and about 25 miles in circumference. Lon. 80° 46' W, lat. 33° 45' S.

MASBATE, one of the Philippines.

lands, almost in the centre of them. It is 75 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 1° 36 N.

MASBROUGH, a village in W York-shire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, where all sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

MASCARA, the western province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 130 broad. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and pastures. The s parts are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, particularly the Angad tribe.

MASCARA, the capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a strong castle in which the bey resides. In 1732 it was an inconsiderable place; but is now the only one in the kingdom, which, under the domination of the Turks, perceptibly increases in prosperity and extent. It is not so large as Trencsan, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of good houses and newly erected mosques. It stands in the centre of a fertile and populous district, 45 miles ESE of Oran, and 190 SW of Algiers. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 35 54 N.

MASCATE, a seaport of Arabia Felix, in the province of Oman, with an excellent harbour. It has a castle on a rock, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was fortified, in 1650, by the Portuguese; but afterward taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahomedans. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There is no vegetation to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though the inhabitants have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot in the daytime from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten till four. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house tops on one side to those on the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahomedanism, and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, brimstone, coffee, and ruinos, a

root that dies red. Mascate is seated at the bottom of a small bay, of the Arabian sea, 68 miles SE of Oman. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 24 0 N.

MAS D'ASTI, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, with a late rich Benedictine abbey; seated on the rivulet Rife, eight miles SW of Pamiers.

MASHANGUZ, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cabul, situate on the Seward, 48 miles N of Attock, and 130 ESE of Cabul. Lon. 71 7 E, lat. 33 54 N.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of small beautiful islands, in the S Pacific ocean, lying off the S point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

MASOVIA, a province of Great Poland, containing the two palatinates of Czersk, or Masovia Proper, and Plocko. By the last dismemberment of the kingdom it is annexed to the territories of Prussia. Warsaw is the chief city.

MASSA, a town of Italy, capital of a small principality of the same name, on the gulf of Genoa, which is famous for its quarries of fine marble. The town, and its territory, lately belonged to Tuscany. It is seated on the river Frigida, three miles from the sea, and 24 N.W. of Pisa. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 2 N.

MASSA, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles SW of Sienna.

MASSA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro seated on the S side of the gulf of Naples, 25 miles W by S of Salerno.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of America, 150 miles long and from 60 to 90 broad; bounded on the N by New Hampshire and Vermont, W by New York, S by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic ocean, and E by that ocean and Massachusetts bay. It is divided into 12 counties; namely, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Worcester, Plymouth, Barnstable, Duke's, Nantucket, Bristol, and Berkshire. There are five other counties in the district of Maine, which district belongs to Massachusetts. This state is well watered by a number of small rivers; produces plenty of maize, wheat, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and has manufactures of iron, paper, leather, linen and woollen cloth. Boston is the capital. See MAINE.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, a bay of N America, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. It is so named, as well as the

whole state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians of the same name, that formerly lived round this bay.

MASSAFRA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 16 miles NW of Taranto.

MASSERANO, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of a small principality of the same name. It is 40 miles NNE of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

MASSEUBE, a town of France in the department of Gers, 14 miles S of Auch.

MASSO, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle, 10 miles N of New Stargard.

MASUAH, a town of Abyssinia, situate on an island on the coast of the Red sea. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

MASVAUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 10 miles N of Belfort.

MASULIPATAM, a city and seaport of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. It is a place of considerable trade for chintzes and painted linens, and seated near the mouth of the Kistna, 200 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 16 15 N.

MATACA, or **MANTACA**, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havana. Lon. 81 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

MATALA, a town and cape on the S coast of the island of Candia, 30 miles S of Candia. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 34 46 N.

MATAMAN, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, E by parts unknown, S by the country of the Hottentots, and W by the Atlantic ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, little visited by the Europeans.

MATAN, or **MACTAN**, one of the Philippine islands, on the E side of Zebu. It is a small one, but noted for being the place where the celebrated Magellan was killed, in 1521, after he had conquered the isle Zebu.

MATAPAN, CAPE, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

MATARAM, a town of the island of Java, capital of a kingdom. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, celebrated for its glass works, and

the best red wine made in the province. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 40 miles NE of Barcelona.

MATCOWITZ, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scopus, seated on a mountain, 185 miles NE of Presburg.

MATELICA, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jesi.

MATERA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, the see of an archbishop. It is seated on the Canapro, 45 miles WNW of Taranto. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 40 50 N.

MATEREA. See **HELIOPOLIS**.

MATHAN, the capital of the empire of Bornou, situate on a small river, and surrounded by a ditch and a wall. The houses are neatly plastered, both within and without, with clay or mud; but so irregularly placed, that the spaces between them cannot be called streets. The mosques are constructed of brick and earth; and the royal palace, forming a kind of citadel, stands in a corner of the town. It is 770 miles SE of Mourzook. Lon. 22 57 E, lat. 19 32 N.

MATLOCK, a village in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent, four miles N of Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain; and near the bridge are two chalybeate springs. A little to the S is Matlock-bath, famous for its warm baths, which are much frequented in the bathing season. There are good accommodations for the company who resort to the baths; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, crystals, &c.

MATMAI. SEE **JESO**.

MATTHEO, Sr. a town of Spain, in Valencia, 19 miles from the Mediterranean, and 58 NNE of Valencia.

MATTHEW, ST. an island of Africa, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

MATTHEW, ST. a small island in the Indian ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 52 50 S.

MATTHESE, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, 12 miles N of Salzburg.

MATUMAY, a seaport in the island of Jeso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 133 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

MATURA, a seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort. The country round is exceeding wild, and abounds in elephants, which are here principally caught for exportation. It is situate on a river

nearly at the southmost point of the island, 35 miles ESE of Galle. Lon. 80 28 E, lat. 5 53 N.

MATURA, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, 22 miles NE of Agra, and 70 SSE of Delhi.

MAUBAL, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Candahar, 70 miles NNE of Candahar.

MAUBEUGE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, with a late abbey of noble canonesses. In 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their position. It is seated on the Sambre, 15 miles S of Mons, and 22 ESE of Valenciennes.

MAULDAH, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk, 190 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 25 10 N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, with a late famous Augustine abbey. It is seated near the river Oint, 52 miles NE of Rochelle, and 52 NW of Poitiers.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 miles WSW of Pau.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 28 miles E of Tarbes.

MAURA, St. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles NE of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

MAURE, St. a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 SW of Paris.

MAURIAC, a town of France, in the department of Capital, famous for excellent horses; seated near the Dordogne, 27 miles SE of Tulle.

MAURICE, St. a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais, from Bern; and is situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 miles NW of Martigny.

MAURITIUS. See ISLE OF FRANCE.

MAURUA, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 14 miles W of Bora-bora. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 25 S.

MAUTERN, a town of Austria, on the S side of the Danube, opposite Stein, which it is connected by a long stone bridge. It is 11 miles N by W of St. Pölten.

MAW, St. a borough in Cornwall, which has no church, chapel, nor mar-

ket. Henry VIII built a castle here, opposite Pendennis castle, on the S side of Falmouth haven, for the better security of that port. It is three miles E of Falmouth, and 250 W by S of London.

MAXEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Austrians over the Prussians, in 1759, when 20,000 Prussians surrendered themselves prisoners of war. It is 10 miles S of Dresden.

MAXIMIN, St. a town of France, in the department of Var. Before the revolution, here was a convent of Dominicans. It is seated on the Argens, 21 miles N of Toulon.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, with a lighthouse, six miles SE of Anstruther, which is the nearest part of the coast.

MAY, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 54 W, lat. 39 0 N.

MAYAMIA, a town of the kingdom of Loango, capital of a district of the same name. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 3 20 S.

MAYBOLE, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of blankets. It is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants, and seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, eight miles S of Ayr.

MAYEN, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated on the Nette, 15 miles W by N of Coblenz.

MAYENNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows S, by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarthe, and soon after runs into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

MAYENNE, a city of France, in the department of the same name, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 45 miles WNW of Mans. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 48 18 N.

MAYENNE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers. Angers is the capital.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roscommon, S by Galway, W and N by the Atlantic, and NE by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 parishes, and sends four

members to parliament. The principal town is Castlebar.

MAYO, a town of Ireland, once the capital of the county of its name, but now a poor place, nine miles *se* of Castlebar.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verd islands, 17 miles in circumference. The *NE* end is low, and the land rises gradually till it arrives at a volcanic mountain, to the *sw* of which is irregular ground, soon followed by a high disorderly peak much more lofty than the volcanic cone. The soil in general is barren, and water scarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted in the summer time. Pinosá is the principal town. Lon. 23 5 *w*, lat. 15 10 *N*.

MAYORGA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 15 miles *sw* of Leria, and 51 *N* of Lisbon.

MAZAFFRAN, a river of the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 30 miles *w* of Algiers. At its entrance into the sea it is a considerable river, and little inferior to Shellif.

MAZAGAN, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, near the Atlantic, eight miles *w* of Azamor, and 120 *N* of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 *w*, lat. 33 12 *N*.

MAZANDERAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the *N* by the Caspian sea, *w* by Ghilan, *s* by Irac Agemi, and *E* by Astrabad. Ferabad is the capital.

MAZARA, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's see. It has a capacious harbour, and is built on the ruins of the ancient Selinuntum, 50 miles *sw* of Palermo. Lon. 12 30 *E*, lat. 37 53 *N*.

MEACO, or **KIO**, a city of the island of Nippon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. Lon. 134 25 *E*, lat. 35 30 *N*.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738, and is seated on the *N* side of the Danube, 15 miles *E* of Belgrade.

MEAO, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 *E*, lat. 1 12 *N*.

MEARNS. See **KINCARDINESHIRE**.

MEATH, or **EAST MEATH**, a county

of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the *N* by Cavan and Louth, *E* by the Irish sea and county of Dublin, *s* by that county and Kildare, and *w* by West Meath. It formerly contained several small bishoprics, which were gradually united into one see, and received the name of Meath in the 12th century. There is no cathedral, and the episcopal palace is at Ardbraccan, a village near Navan. The soil of Meath is various, but generally rich, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. It contains 139 parishes, and sends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the *N* by Cavan, *NE* and *E* by East Meath, *s* by King's county, *w* by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and *NW* by Longford. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 61 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. Mullenger is the county town.

MEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and a bishop's see. It is large and populous; and the market-place is a peninsula, contiguous to the town, which was formerly well fortified, and, in 1431, stood a siege of three months against the English. It is seated on the Marne, 25 miles *NE* of Paris. Lon. 2 58 *E*, lat. 46 58 *N*.

MECCA, a town of Arabia Deserta, famous for being the birthplace of Mahomed. It is seated in a barren valley, surrounded by many little hills, consisting of a blackish rock. The buildings are very mean, and its support is the great resort of pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. On the top of one of the hills is a cave, where they pretend Mahomed usually retired to perform his devotions; and hither, they affirm, the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. Numbers of sheep are brought hither to be sold to the pilgrims. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but it is near ten times as large. The area in the middle is covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors; and these are paved with short stones. The Beat-Allah, in the

middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over with a thick sort of silk, and the middle embroidered with large letters of gold: the door is covered with silver plates, and has a curtain before it, thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but two days in the space of six weeks, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars in the middle to support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang three or four silver lamps: the walls are marble, and covered with silk, unless when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat, is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend; and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is 34 miles ENE of Jidda, the seaport of Mecca, and 220 s by E of Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

MECHADEB, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, 72 miles s of Sanaa. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 14 7 N.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, and an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges; and its cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and the best Brabant lace, fine linen, damasks, carpets, and leather are made here. Mechlin submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, it surrendered to the French, who evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 10 miles NNE of Brussels, and 15 SSE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 51 2 N.

MECHOACHAN, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the NW by New Biscay, NE by Pamuco, E by Mexico Proper, & by the Pacific ocean, and W by New Galicia. It is 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessities of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, great plenty of spices, much silk, Mechoacan root, and several odoriferous gums and balsams.

MECHOACHAN, or VALLADOLID, a city of New Spain, capital of the pro-

vince of Mechoachap, and a bishop's see. It is seated near, the W side of a lake, 110 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 102 28 W, lat. 20 5 N.

MECKENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; situate on the Erfft, nine miles SW of Bonn.

MECKLENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Pomerania, S by Brandenburg, and W by Holstein and Lauenburg. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. The country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince: but on the death of the sovereign in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, and the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Schwerin is the capital of the former, and New Strelitz of the latter.

MECKLENBURG, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It stands near the head of Roanoke river, 70 miles SW of Petersburg. Lon. 78 50 W, lat. 36 42 N.

MECON, a large river, which rises in the NE part of Tibet, and flows SSE through the province of Yunan in China, and the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, into the China sea. At the city of Cambodia, it is usually called by that name, and there divides into two branches, which run nearly parallel to each other for above 200 miles to the sea.

MECRAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Candahar, E by Hindoostan, S by the Indian ocean, and W by Kerman. The southern part is dry, and little more than a desert; the northern is less so; but animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile.

MECRINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles NNE of Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE of Mirandela.

MEDEA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep, 175 miles SSW of Algiers. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 34 45 N.

MEDEBACH, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, nine miles SW of Corbach.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, the birthplace of the celebrated Fernando Cortes. It is seated

in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 24 miles E by S of Merida.

MIDELPADIA, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the gulf of Bothnia. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, very mountainous and woody, but interspersed with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys. Sundswald is the capital.

MIDENBLICK, a seaport of N Holland, with an old castle and good harbour. Here is the magazine for timber brought from Norway and Sweden to Holland. Midenblick was taken by the English in 1799. It is seated at the entrance into the Zuyder Zee, 28 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon 4 51 E, lat. 52 46 N.

MEDFORD, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, noted for its distilleries and brick-works. It stands on the Mytic, three miles from its mouth, and four N of Boston.

MEDINA, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomed. It is a small, poor place, yet it is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner of the mosque is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and built gates; and in the middle, the tomb of Mahomed, inclosed with curtains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps, but the story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is known to be a fiction. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 6, 7; but the Mahomedan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm trees, 200 miles NW of Mecca. Lon 39 33 E, lat 24 20 N.

MEDINA CELI, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated near the Xalong, 10 miles NE of Sigüenza, and 75 SW of Salamanca.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, with an old castle, seated at the foot of a mountain, near Badajoz.

MEDINA DEI CAMPO, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles ESE of Zamora, and 75 NW of Madrid.

MEDINA DEI RIO SECCO, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a plain,

where there are fine pastures, 22 miles NW of Valladolid, and 50 SE of Leon.

MEDINA SIDONIA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 22 miles NE of Cadiz, and 65 S of Seville.

MEDINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Ilmenau, 14 miles SSE of Lunenburg.

MEDITERRANEAN, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Atlantic ocean by the strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black sea by the strait of Galipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is of very great extent, but has no tide, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the strait of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corfica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering on Asia, is sometimes called the **LEVANT SEA**. Lon. 6 W to 72 E, lat. 31 to 44 N.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel.

MEDWAY, a river of England, which rises in Ashdown forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it flows by Tunbridge to Maidstone, and is navigable thence to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Sheppey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and enters the German ocean, below Feverham.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. It stands in the lake Wetter, three miles from Wadstena.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, on the river Bog, 20 miles S of Constantinow.

MEGARA, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. It has some fine remains of antiquity, and is 20 miles W of Athens.

MEEREN, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maas, 15 miles W of Nimeguen.

MESSEVÁR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25 20 E, lat. 45 30 N.

MEYERS, a town of Transylvania, 20 miles N of Hermanstadt.

MEHUN SUR YEUVRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher. Here are ruins of a castle built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Lewis XI. It is seated on the Yevre, 20 miles NW of Bourges.

MEHUN SUR LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 10 miles SW of Orleans.

MEINAU, an island in the middle lake of Constance, one mile in length, which produces excellent wine. It is five miles NW of Constance.

MEINUNGEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Henneberg, with a fine castle. It is situate amid mountains, on the river Werra, 16 miles NW of Hildburghausen, and 23 S of Gotha. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 50 38 N.

MEISSEN, or **MISNIA**, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 100 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, E by Lusatia, S by Bohemia, and W by Franconia and Thuringia. It is a fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all the conveniences of life. The inhabitants speak the purest language in Germany.

MEISSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, in which is a famous manufacture of porcelain. The cathedral has a lofty steeple, and it is the burial-place of the Saxon princes to the year 1539. The bridge over the Elbe, burned down by the Prussians in 1757, has been replaced by another of a very handsome construction. Meissen is seated on the rivulet Meisse, at its influx into the Elbe, 12 miles NNW of Dresden. Lon. 13 31 E, lat. 51 12 N.

MEISSENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; situate on the Glan, 28 miles N by E of Deux Ponts.

MELAZZO. See **MILAZZO**.

MELBORN, a village in Derbyshire, 12 miles S by E of Derby. Here are the vestiges of an ancient castle, and it

has a considerable manufacture of worked stockings.

MELCK, a town of Austria, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock, near the Danube, 10 miles W of St. Polkan.

MELCOMB REGIS, a town in Dorsetshire, united to Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town, but is a distinct borough. It is seated on the N side of an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb has good streets and yards for merchandise, and is 119 miles WSW of London. See **WEYMOUTH**.

MEIDIA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, eight miles SW of Ravenna.

MEIDERI, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 miles SE of Louvain.

MELDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holsteir, seated near the Milde, 22 miles NNW of Gluckstadt.

MELDRUM, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 17 miles NW of Aberdeen.

MELFI, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a castle on a rock, 20 miles NNW of Acerenza.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 25 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

MELILLA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was taken in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel; but it was restored to the Moors. It is 115 miles NE of Fez. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 58 N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, fena, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits.

MELINDA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Zanguebar. Here the Portuguese have 17 churches, nine convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals, and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and Negroes, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount

to 200,000. It is seated at the mouth of the Quilmanzi. Lon. 39 38 E, lat. 2

MELIPILLA, a town of Chili, in a jurisdiction of the same name, 200 miles N of Concepcion. Lon. 71 39 W, lat. 33 28 S.

MELITA. See **MALTA**.

MELITEIO, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, eight miles W of Leontini.

MELIOPOL, a town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, 12 miles from the Sea of Azoph, and 108 S of Catharinenstaf. Lon. 8; 10 E, lat. 46 22 N.

MEILE, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 15 miles E by N of Osnaburg.

MELIE, a town of France, in the department of Deux Sevres, 12 miles SW of Niort.

MELIIR. See **MALLER**.

MELINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bulwark of Biden, seated on the Reuss, five miles S by W of Baden.

MELNIK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a castle. Its vicinity yields excellent red and white wine, and near it stands the Augustine convent of Schopna. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite the mouth of the Muldau, 18 miles N of Prague.

MELOUL, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile with a remarkable mosque. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

MELRICHSIADT, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Stratz, 22 miles N by E of Schweinfurt.

MELROSE, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which has long been famed for linens, and now has also woollen manufactures. Near it, on the S side of the Tweed, are the magnificent remains of Melrose abbey, founded by David I; part of which is still used for divine service. Alexander II is said to be buried under the great altar, and James earl of Douglas, whose death is lamented in the celebrated ballad of Chevy Chase, is buried here. Melrose is 11 miles NW of Jedburgh, and 31 SE of Edinburgh.

MELSUNGEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Fulda, 12 miles S of Cassel.

MELION MOWBRAY, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Eye, 15 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 106 N by W of London.

MELUN, a city of France, capital of the department of Seine and Marne. It

has a trade with Paris in corn, wheat, wine, and cheese; and is seated on the Seine, 25 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MELUNDY. See **SUNDERDOO**.

MIMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 14 miles S of Alcantara.

MLMEI, a strong town of E Prussia, with a castle, the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce.

It is seated on the N extremity of the Curisch Haff; and on the NE side of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse. The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia had an interview here in 1802. It is 76 miles WNE of Konigsberg, and 140 NE of Dantzic. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N.

MEMMINGEN, a town of Suabia, defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has a considerable trade in fine linen, fustian, cotton, paper, salt, and hops. Near this place, in 1793, the French republicans defeated the emigrants under the prince of Condé; and in 1800 they defeated the Austrians, and took the town. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Iler, 28 miles S by E of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 0 N.

MENAN, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, passes by the city of Siam, and enters the gulf of Siam, below Bangkok. There are several singular fishes in it, and crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

MENDE, a town of France, capital of the department of Lozere, and a bishop's see. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It has manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 miles SW of Puy, and 250 S by E of Paris. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 44 31 N.

MENDIP HILLS, a lofty tract in the NE of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other countries. Copper, manganese, barite, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross. At the bottom of a deep ravine, on the SW side, near the village of Berrington, a cavern was discovered in 1798, in which was a great number of human bones, many of them were incrustated with a calcareous cement, and a large portion completely incorporated with the rock.

MENDLESHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, 11 miles

Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 NE of London.

MENDON, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 18 miles S E of Worcester, and 36 SW of Boston.

MENDOZA, a town of Chili, capital of a jurisdiction, which includes the town of St. Juan de la Frontera. It stands on the E side of the Andes, in a plain adorned with gardens, well watered by canals, 100 miles ENE of St. Jago. Lon. 70 12 W, lat 34 0 S.

MENDRAH, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, much of which is a continued level of hard and barren soil; but the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts. It has a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mouzook.

MENDRISIO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, lying between the lakes of Como and Lugano. It contains several convents, and is seven miles W by N of Como.

MENEHOULE, St. a town of France, in the department of Marne, with a castle on a rock. In 1792, the French gave the first check to the progress of the victorious Prussians at this place, which in the end compelled them to a retreat. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, 70 miles ENE of Chalons.

MINCEN, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Danube, 20 miles ESE of Rothweil.

MEGFRINGHAUSEN, a town and castle of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, eight miles NE of Corbach.

MENIE, See **MUNIA**.

MENIN, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It has been often taken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Lis, eight miles SE of Ypres, and 10 N of Lille.

MELTON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, seated near the sea, five miles ENE of Monaco.

MENTZ, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by Hesse and Wetteravia, E by Franconia, S by the palatinate of the Rhine, and W by the electorate of Treves. It produced much corn, fine garden fruits, and abundance of excellent wines. In 1798, this archbishopric and electorate, then the first state of the empire, was moved to Ratibon, and all other bishoprics were secularized. In 1800, the small

part of this territory lying on the left bank of the Rhine, including the city of Mentz, became subject to France; and the rest was given as indemnities to the neighbouring German princes.

MENTZ, or **MAYENCE**, a city of France, capital of the department of Mont Tonnerre, and a bishop's see; lately a city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, and an archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. The palace, called Martinsburg, is a considerable building, partly ancient and partly modern; and opposite the mouth of the Maine is a castle, called Favorita, with its fine gardens and waterworks. The university, founded in 1477, has lately received considerable improvements. Of the hospitals, that of St. Roch is worthy of notice for its printing office and manufactures of luffs and stockings. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, containing a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdotal vestments. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best Rhensish wine is limited to a circle of about five miles round it. The French took this place by surprise, in 1792; and the next year it stood a long blockade and siege before it surrendered to the allies. It was twice reattacked by the French in 1795, but they were defeated by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in 1796. They soon after resumed the siege, which continued till the signing of the treaty of Udine, in 1797, when it was taken possession of by the French. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine, and on the opposite side is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 22 miles WSW of Frankfort, and 70 E by N of Treves. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 49 58 N.

MENTZALA, a town of Egypt, situate near a great lake to which it gives name, 20 miles SE of Damietta, and 73 NNE of Cano. Lon. 32 2 E, lat 31 3 N.

MIPPEN, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated at the conflux of the Hase with the Ems, 10 miles N of Lingen.

MEQUINENZA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle; seated at the confluence of the Segra with the Ebro, in a fertile country, 58 miles SSE of Saragosa, and 180 ENE of Madrid.

M E R

MEQUINEZ, a city of the kingdom of Fez, and the capital of the empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcaid to protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder their substance. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor; and they are obliged to wear black cloths and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the NW side, is a large Negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and hence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dressed, and their knives and cimitars are covered with wrought silver. The houses of Mequinez are very good, but the streets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen; for the light comes in at the back of the houses, where there is a square court, in the middle of which is a fountain, if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top; so that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When they go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their face. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mahomedans. Mequinez is 66 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 33 16 N.

MER, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 11 miles NNW of Blois.

MERAN, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital. It has six churches and convents, and stands on the Passer, near its influx with the Adige, 12 miles NNW of Botzen. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 46 39 N.

M E R

MERAZION, or **MARKET JEW**, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday; seated on an arm of the sea, called Mountbay, three miles E of Penzance, and 28 1/2 W by S of London.

MERE, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, 28 miles W of Salisbury, and 100 W by S of London.

MERDIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. The country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It is 45 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MERECZ, a town of Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the Berezino and Merez, 30 miles N of Grodno.

MERGENTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a district subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order. On the Kitzberg, a mountain in its vicinity, is the castle of the Newenhaus, the residence of the grand master. The order of Teutonic knights was instituted on occasion of the crusades in Palestine, in 1190; and their duties were, the propagation of the christian religion, and the care of the poor and sick in the Holy Land. The knights of this order are Germans, descended from noble families, partly Calvinists and partly Lutherans; and the grand master, who is an ecclesiastical prince, has resided at Mergentheim ever since the 16th century. Beside the mastership of Mergentheim and the bailiwick of Franconia, the Teutonic order possesses eleven bailiwicks in Germany, France, and the Netherlands; and the estates belonging to each are divided into commanderies, the head of which are called commanders. Mergentheim is seated on the Tauber, 28 miles SSW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 49 30 N.

MERGUI, a seaport on the W coast of Siam, with an excellent harbour. It was wrested from the Siamese by the Birmans, and is 208 miles SW of Siam. Lon. 98 18 E, lat. 12 26 N.

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive fertile plain, 45 miles S by E of Alcantara. Lon. 6 4 W, lat. 38 45 N.

MERIDA, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Yucatan, and a bishop's see. It is 30 miles S of the gulf of Mexico, and 120 NS of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 20 45 N.

MERIDA, a town of New Granada, seated in a country abounding with

kinds of fruits, 130 miles NE of Pampaluna. Lon 71° 0' W, lat. 8° 30' N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of Wales, 26 miles long and 34 broad; bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, E by the latter county and that of Montgomery, S by Cardiganshire, and W by the Irish sea. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Merionethshire contains six hundreds, four market-towns, 37 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital.

MERITZ, MERITCH, or MERRICH, an important fortress and town of Hindoostan, in the country of Vishapour. It was taken by Hyder Ali in 1778; and is situate near the N bank of the Kistna, 70 miles SW of Vishapour.

MERK, a river of Dutch Brabant, which runs N by Breda, afterward turns W, and enters one of the mouths of the river Maese, opposite the island of Overflakke, in Holland.

MERO, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Grainger, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, and Montgomery. The chief town is Nashville.

MERO, a strong town of the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles SW of Pegu. Lon. 98° 36' E, lat. 16° 0' N.

MEROU, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt, 112 miles SW of Bokhara. Lon. 64° 25' E, lat. 37° 40' N.

MERRIMAC, a river of the United States, formed by the confluence of the Pemigewasset and Winnipiscogee, in the centre of New Hampshire. Its course is S till it enters Massachusetts; it then turns E, and passes into the ocean at Newbury. It is navigable for vessels of burden 20 miles from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first falls or rapids, called Mitchell's Eddy, a little above Haverhill.

MERS. See **BERWICKSHIRE**.

MERSBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, lately a bishopric. The most remarkable buildings are the castle, the cathedral, which stands below it, and the academy. The brewing and exportation of strong beer is the principal employment of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Saale, 10 miles NW of Halle. Lon. 12° 13' E, lat. 51° 23' N.

MERSBURG, a town of Suabia, in

the late bishopric of Constance, with a castle, an excellent academy for secular clergy, and a Dominican convent. It is seated on the N side of the lake of Constance, six miles NE of Constance.

MERSEY, a river of England, which rises in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame, at Stockport, and lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the Irish sea. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

MERSEY ISLAND, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater bay. In the reign of Alfred, it was seized by the Danes for their winter quarters. It had once eight parishes, now reduced to two, called East and West Mersey.

MERTHYR TIDVIL, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the river Taaf, 12 miles NNW of Caerphilly. It is noted for considerable iron-works, and has a canal to Cardiff.

MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7° 40' W, lat. 37° 30' N.

MERTON, a village in Surrey, seated on the Wand, seven miles SW of London. It had a celebrated abbey, in which several important transactions took place; particularly, at a parliament held here, in 1236, were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta. Nothing remains of this abbey, except the E window of a chapel; but the walls that surround the premises are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper-mill.

MERVE, the north branch of the river Maese, in Holland, on which the city of Rotterdam is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lis, 10 miles SE of Cassel, and 24 SW of Menin.

MESCHED, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. It is fortified with several towers, and seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois stones, 100 miles E of Astrabad. Lon. 57° 45' E, lat. 37° 0' N.

MESCHÉDE, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a collegiate church, on the River Roer, seven miles SE of Arèsberg.

MESERISCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, 17 miles E of Iglau.

MESERISCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 30 miles E by S of Olmutz.

MESKIRK, a town of Suabia, in the county of Furlenbung, 17 miles N of Ubellingen.

MESSA, a town of Morocco, on the river Sus, not far from the Atlantic. Near it is a mosque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants consider as the bones of the whale that swallowed Jonah. It is 165 miles SW of Morocco. Lon 10 46 W, lat. 29 58 N.

MESSINA, a city and seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a citadel and several forts. It is five miles in circumference, and the see of an archbishop. The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent, and it has four large suburbs. The harbour is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and has a quay above a mile in length. The viceroy of Sicily sometimes resides here; and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. In 1783, it suffered much by an earthquake, which shook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations. It is seated on the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria, 110 miles E of Palermo. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

MESSING, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstat, 14 miles NNE of Aichstat.

MESSURATA, a seaport of Tripoli, and the residence of a governor. Caravans travel hence to Fezzan and other interior parts of Africa, with which they carry on a great trade. It is 100 miles SSE of Tripoli. Lon. 15 2 E lat. 31 55 N.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the Dogado, eight miles NW of Venice.

METELEN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 19 miles NW of Munster.

MYTELIN, or **MYTILENE**, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guesira. It is 160 miles in circumference, somewhat mountainous, and has many hot springs. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, wine, and oil, and the best figs

in the Archipelago. It is subject to the Turks; and the capital is Castro.

METHIL, a small town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a safe harbour on the frith of Forth, whence much coal is exported. It is six miles NE of Dysart.

METHVEN, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with an ancient castle, and manufactures of broad and narrow linen. In 1306, king Robert Bruce, was defeated here by the English troops under the earl of Pembroke. It is six miles WNW of Perth.

METHWOLD, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles SW of Thetford, and 85 NNE of London.

METTLING, or **MOTTLING**, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the Kulpi, on the frontiers of Croatia, 13 miles NW of Caristadt, and 40 SE of Laubach.

METRO, a river of Italy, which rises in the frontiers of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

MERTZ, a town of France, capital of the department of Moselle, and a bishop's see. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Australia. The fortifications are excellent, and it has one of the strongest citadels in Europe, and noble barracks. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, and have a synagogue. The sweetmeats made here are in high esteem. It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 25 miles N by W of Nancy, and 190 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

MEUDON, a village of France, with a magnificent palace on the Seine, six miles SE of Paris.

MEULAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 miles NW of Paris.

MEURS, or **MOERS**, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany in the electorate of Cologne. It has a castle, and was formerly a place of strength, but its fortifications were destroyed in 1764. It is 17 miles SE of Gelders.

MEURTHE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Volges, and runs by Luneville and Nancy into the Moselle. Nancy is the capital.

MEUSE, a department of France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes

its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar le Duc is the capital. See MAESE.

MEUSE, Lower, a new department of France, including the western part of Upper Gelderland, and the northern part of Liege and of Limburg. The capital is Maastricht.

MEWARI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a royal palace. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan, lying on the sw of Delhi, confining the low country, along the w bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward 120 miles. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although situate in the heart of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital (Delhi) its inhabitants the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal; and they are still so noted as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills.

MEWAT ALI, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, not so considerable as formerly, but famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 100 miles sw of Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N.

MEXAT OCEN, a town of Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Enphrates, 70 miles N of Mexat Ali. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 35 0 N.

MEXICANO, or **ADAYES**, a river of New Mexico, on the confines of Louisiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico.

MEXICO, or **NEW SPAIN**, an extensive country of N America, bounded on the N by New Mexico, and on the SE by the isthmus of Darien, where its breadth is not more than 60 miles; its western coast being washed by the Pacific ocean, and the gulf of California, and its eastern by the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. It lies between 83 and 170 W lon. and extends from 7 30 to 30 40 N lat. being 2000 miles long, and in its widest part, to the N, above 600 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast

of the Pacific ocean, many of which are volcanos. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at least, to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has been long an important article of commerce. Among the quadrupeds are the *puma* and *jacuar*, bears, elks, wolves, deer, &c. The *puma* and *jacuar* have been inaccurately denominated, by Europeans, *tigers*; but they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here, almost with incredible rapidity. Numbers of these having been suffered to run wild, now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000; they are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe. New Spain is divided into the three audiences of Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala; subdivided into provinces; the principal of which, in each audience, is Guadalajara Proper, Mexico Proper, and Guatimala Proper. The whole country is governed by a viceroy.

MEXICO, the capital of the province of Mexico Proper, of the audience of Mexico, and of all New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and was seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces where the emperor of Mexico resided. Abbé Clavigero says, that when the Mexicans were subjected to the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the miserable little islands on the lake of Mexico, they ceased for some years to cultivate the land, because they had none, until necessity taught them to form moveable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake. The method which

they pursued to make these, and which they still practise, is extremely simple. Their plait and twist willows and roots of marshy plants or other materials together, which are light, but capable of supporting the earth of the garden firmly united. Upon this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake; and over all, the mire which they draw from the bottom of the same lake. Their figure is quadrangular; the length and breadth various, but generally about eight perches long and three broad; and they have less than a foot of elevation above the surface of the water. These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico; and there they first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. In progress of time, as these fields grew numerous from the industry of the people, there were among them gardens of flowers and odorous plants. Every day, at sunrise, innumerable vessels, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs cultivated in these gardens, are seen arriving by the canal at the great market-place of the capital. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree, and even a hut, to shelter the cultivator and defend him from rain or the sun. When the owner of a garden wishes to change his situation, he gets into his little vessel, and by his own strength alone, if the garden is small, or with the assistance of others, if it is large, he tows it after him, and conducts it wherever he pleases. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1519, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. The streets are straight and so exactly disposed, that in point of regularity it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 29 cathedrals and churches, and 22 convents, of the riches of which an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000*l.* a year, of which the archbishop has 15,000*l.* There is also a tribunal of the inquisition, a mint, and a university. This city contains above 200,000 inhabitants. The goldsmiths here are immensely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. Juan de Ulhua,

and to Asia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation in 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct three miles long. It is 200 miles ENE of St. Juan de Ulhua, and 250 N of Acapulco. Lon. 100 34 W, lat. 19 26 N.

MEXICO, GULF OF, that part of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of N America, bounded on the S and W by Mexico, and on the N by W and E Florida; the entrance lying to the E, between the S coast of E Florida, and the NE point of Yucatan.

MEXICO, NEW, a large country of N America, bounded on the W by the gulf of California, S by New Spain, E by Louisiana, and N by unknown countries, so that its extent cannot be ascertained. Great encomiums have been lavished on the fertility of its soil, the richness of its mines, and the variety of its valuable products; and with respect to the favorableness of the climate, it may be sufficient to say, that this country lies within the temperate zone. It is chiefly inhabited by native Americans, hitherto subdued by the Spaniards. Santa Fe is the capital.

MEYAHOUN, a city of Pegu, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. Its vicinity is uncommonly fruitful in rice; and here are capacious granaries belonging to the king of Birmah, always kept filled with grain ready to be transported to any part of the empire in which there happens to be a scarcity. It stretches two miles on the SW bank of the Irrawaddy, and is 85 miles SW of Pegu. Lon. 95 8 E, lat. 18 18 N.

MEYENBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, 21 miles NE of Perleberg, and 60 NNW of Berlin.

MEYENFELD, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons. It is a kind of staple for goods passing between Germany and Italy, and is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles N by E of Coire. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 46 59 N.

MEYRUEIS, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 23 miles S of Mende, and 27 W of Alais.

MEZANA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 17 miles SSW of Turin.

MEZEMNA, a seaport of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 80 miles E of Tetuan. Lon. $4^{\circ} 1' \text{W}$, lat. $35^{\circ} 11' \text{N}$.

MEZEN, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, near the White sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 128 miles NNE of Archangel. Lon. $43^{\circ} 34' \text{E}$, lat. $66^{\circ} 30' \text{N}$.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, with a citadel; seated on an island in the river Meuse, 12 miles Wby N of Sedan.

MEZIN, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated in a country that abounds in wheat, vines, and cork-trees, nine miles NW of Condom.

MIA, or **MIJAH**, a town of Japan, seated on the S coast of the isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. Lon. $130^{\circ} 40' \text{E}$, lat. $35^{\circ} 50' \text{N}$.

MIANA, a town of Persia, in the province of Adarbeitzan. Here the celebrated traveller M. Thevenot died, on his return from Ispahan. It is 57 miles SE of Tauris.

MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

MICHAEL, *St.* the most fertile and populous island of the Azores. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Guda and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. $25^{\circ} 42' \text{W}$, lat. $37^{\circ} 47' \text{N}$.

MICHAEL, *St.* a borough in Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair, eight miles SW of St. Columb, and 249 Wby S of London.

MICHAEL, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a fine hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, surrounded by mountains, 20 miles NE of Bar le Duc.

MICHAEL, *St.* a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river St. Michael, 110 miles NW of Leon. Lon. $87^{\circ} 45' \text{W}$, lat. $12^{\circ} 25' \text{N}$.

MICHAEL, *St.* a town of New Spain, in the province of Culiacan, seated near the mouth of the Siguatlan, 30 miles NE of Culiacan. Lon. $107^{\circ} 40' \text{W}$, lat. $24^{\circ} 10' \text{N}$.

MICHAEL, *St.* a city of Tucuman, situated in a fruitful valley, at the foot of a range of rugged mountains, 150 miles NW of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. $66^{\circ} 45' \text{W}$, lat. $27^{\circ} 5' \text{S}$.

MICHAEL DE IBARRA, *St.* a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, ca-

pital of a jurisdiction of its name. It has a large and elegant church, a college, and several convents; and is 70 miles NE of Quito. Lon. $77^{\circ} 30' \text{W}$, lat. $0^{\circ} 25' \text{N}$.

MICHAEL DE PIURA, *St.* a town of Peru, in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 325 miles SSW of Quito. Lon. $80^{\circ} 40' \text{W}$, lat. $5^{\circ} 10' \text{S}$.

MICHAEL, *GULF* of *St.* to the E of Panama, that part of the Pacific ocean which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

MICHIGAN, a lake of *N America*, the largest which is wholly within the United States. It is 280 miles long and from 60 to 70 broad, and navigable for vessels of any burden. On the NW part the waters branch out into two bays; one to the N called Noquet's Bay, the other to the S , Green Bay. This lake, at its NE extremity, communicates with the NW end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michillimackinac.

MICHELLIMACKINAC, a strait of *N America*, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron. It is six miles wide; and on its SE side, in Lake Huron, is an island, with a fort and village, of the same name. Lon. $85^{\circ} 30' \text{W}$, lat. $45^{\circ} 40' \text{N}$.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county. Great quantities of nails are made here, particularly in the winter. It is 40 miles S by E of Boston.

MIDDLEBURG, a strong city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares, streets, and public buildings are magnificent; particularly the town-house, which was formerly a celebrated abbey. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. The harbour is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 30 miles NNW of Ghent, and 72 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. $3^{\circ} 37' \text{E}$, lat. $51^{\circ} 29' \text{N}$.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, five miles SE of Sluys.

MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly islands. See *EAOOWE*.

MIDDLEBURY, a town of Vermont, chief of Addison county, on the E side of Otter creek, 37 miles S of Burlington, and 100 N of Bennington.

MIDDLEHAM, a town in *N York-shire*, with a market on Monday; seat-

ed on the Eire, 10 miles s of Richmond, and 255 nww of London.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, 22 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, E by Essex, s by Surrey and Kent, and w by Buckinghamshire. It is the least county in England, except Rutlandshire; but is far the richest. It contains 126 parishes, beside London, and four market towns, and sends eight members to parliament. The air is healthy, but the soil, in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed almost with perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beside the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its boundaries to the s, se, and w, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which called the New River, is artificially brought from Hertford, for the purpose of supplying London with water.

MIDDLETON, a city of Connecticut, capital of Middlesex county, with two churches, a court-house, and a post-office. It has a considerable trade, and stands on the w side of Connecticut river, 14 miles s of Hartford, and 26 N by E of New Haven. Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 41 55 N.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, situate on Apogoniminy creek, 21 mile ssw of Wilmington.

MIDDLETON, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. It has a trade in corn, and stands on Susquehanna creek, two miles from its mouth on the Susquehanna, and 62 w by N of Philadelphia.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, on the sw side of the bay within Sandy Hook, 13 miles sw of Shrewsbury, and 32 ene of Trenton.

MIDDLETOWN, a village in Lancashire, on the Rochdale canal, six miles N by E of Manchester. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, and considerable bleaching works.

MIDDLEWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is noted for salt pits, and making fine salt, and is seated on the Croke, 24 miles E of Chester, and 167 w of London.

MIDHURST, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday; seated on

the Arun, 11 miles N by E of Chichester, and 50 w by s of London.

MIES, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Misa, 18 miles w of Pilsen.

MISCHAU, or **MILZAVA**, a town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula, 10 miles s by E of Thorn.

MIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 15 miles nne of Conza.

MIRALIDI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nisolia, with a fort; situate on a river, which runs into the sea of Marmora, 55 miles w of Bursa.

MILAN, or **MILANESE**, a duchy of Italy, 150 miles long and 78 broad; bounded on the N by Switzerland, E by the territory of Venice and the duchies of Parma and Mantua, s by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa, and w by Piedmont. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives. The rivers are the Secchia, Tenna, Adda, and Oglio; and it has several lakes, the principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country was entirely overrun by the French in 1796, and formed the principal part of then Cisalpine republic. On the renewal of hostilities, in 1799, it was soon reconquered by the allies, and was again subject to the route of Austria; but the French became masters of it again, in 1800, after the battle of Marengo.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and is now deemed the capital of the kingdom of Italy. It is 15 miles in circumference; but the garden grounds are so extensive, that it does not contain above 130,000 inhabitants. It stands in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tessa, which communicate with the city by means of two canals. The town itself has no other fortifications than a high wall and ramparts, but the citadel, called Castello di Porta Zobbia, is a place of great strength. There are 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine places, 50 churches, of which 96 are parochial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. Its vast fabric is built of white marble, supported by 50 columns, and adorned within and without, by a prodigious

number of marble statues. From the roof hangs a case of crystal, inclosing a nail, said to be one of those by which our Saviour was fixed to the cross; and the treasury of this church is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and porcelain. It has been many times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy. The French took it in 1796, and made it the seat of government of the Cisalpine republic, which they erected. It was retaken by the Austrians and Russians in July 1799; but regained by the French in June 1800. It is 165 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 45 28 N.

MILAZZO, or MELAZZO, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on a rock on the W side of a bay of the same name, 13 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

MILBORN-PORT, a borough in Somersetshire, which has no market. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery; and is seated on a branch of the Parret, two miles E by N of Sherborn, and 115 W by S of London.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday; seated on the Lark, a branch of the Ouse, 13 miles N by E of Newmarket, and 69 NNE of London.

MILETO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Uteriore, eight miles E by N of Nicotera.

MILETS, or MILETUS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 64 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 14 E, lat. 38 22 N.

MILFORD, a town of Wales, in Pembrokehire, on the N side of Milford haven, a deep inlet of the Irish sea. The haven branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain; but its remote situation greatly impairs its utility. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse and a block-

house. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., landed, on his enterprise against Richard III. A packet-boat sails hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland. It is six miles WNW of Pembroke, and six SSW of Haverfordwest.

MILFORD, a town of Delaware, in Suffex county, on the N side of Mispillion creek, 12 miles W of its mouth in Delaware bay, and 19 S by E of Dover.

MILFORD, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on the W side of Delaware river, at Well's Ferry, 120 miles above Philadelphia.

MILFORD, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, with three churches, situate on a creek of Long Island sound, 10 miles SW of Newhaven.

MILFORD, NEW, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, on the E side of the Housatonic, 20 miles SW of Litchfield.

MILHAUD, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, seated on the Tarn, 28 miles SE of Rhodes, and 50 NW of Montpellier.

MILITZCH, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands on the river Bartsch, on the frontiers of Poland, 27 miles NNE of Breslau. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 51 32 N.

MILLERSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on a branch of Little Leigh river, 26 miles SW of Easton, and 44 NNW of Philadelphia.

MILLO, the ancient Melos, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruit and wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, formed of ancient stone quarries. The walls on each side, which are six feet high, are covered with genuine capillary or plume alum. This beautiful substance, which is here found in a state of crystallization, rises in threads or fibres like those of a feather, whence it derives its name. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. On the E side of the island is a town of the same name, 60 miles N of Candia. Lon. 25 6 E, lat. 36 41 N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, with a castle on a hill, and a Franciscan con-

vent. It is seated on the Maine, 26 mile. ESE of Aschaffenburg.

MILTHORP, a village in Westmorland, seated on a river, near the mouth of the Kent, 4 miles S of Kendal. As the navigation of the Kent is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Mithorp is the only port in the county; and hence the fine Westmorland flates and other commodities are exported to Port Glasgow, Liverpool, &c.

MILTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, seated near Naponset river, seven miles S of Boston.

MILTON, a town of Virginia, in Albemarle county, situate on the Rivanna, 76 miles WNW of Richmond.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for excellent oysters, and seated on the E branch of the Medway, 14 miles NE of Maidstone, and 42 E of London.

MILTON, or **ABBEY MILTON**, a village in Dorsetshire, seven miles SW of Blandford. It was lately a market-town, and had a ruinous abbey, founded by King Athelstan; but the whole has been excepted as a ruin, except the abbey church, the present earl of Dorchester, who is seated on the site of the abbey a large Gothic mansion, to which the abbey church is now a private chapel. The village, with its church and an almshouse, were built by the same nobleman.

MINCH, a great found, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It has the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Barra on the W, and the isle of Skye and Ross-shire on the E.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, which flows from the lake Garda, at Peschiera, from the lake that surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterwards into the Po.

MINCKENDORT, a town of Austria, situate on the Triesting, six miles ENE of Baden.

MINDANAO, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luzon. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. It is full of hills and valleys, and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the mountains are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield in some places good gold, and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. The lubby-trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat instead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. Here are horses, bees, buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, monkeys, guanias,

bits of a large size, lizards, and snakes; also ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, parrots, and turtle-doves, beside many small birds. The winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black small eyes, short low noses, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside 20 other women, and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahomedanism. Their houses are built on posts, and they have ladders to go up out of the streets; they have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palm-tree leaves. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the E side of the island. Lon. 125° W, lat. 6° N.

MINDOLPHIN, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain. It is the capital of a lordship between the rivers Iller and Lech, and 23 miles SW of Augsburg.

MINDIX, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of a principality of the same name. The cathedral is a large structure, and near it is a noble chapter-house. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar-houses, and wax-manufacture, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1759. It is seated on the Weier, 4 miles E of Osnaburg. Lon. 8° 56' E, lat. 52° 19' N.

MINDORO, one of the Philippine islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luzon by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

MINCHHEAD, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour on the Bristol channel, for ships of large burden; and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and her rings. It is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3° 34' W lat. 51° 12' N.

MINGRELIA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded

on the w by the Black sea, & by Imeritia, s by a part of Georgia, and N by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who was tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia, but in 1783 he put himself under the protection of Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

MINHO, a river of Spain, which rises in the NE part of Galicia, passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tuy, then divides Galicia from Portugal, and enters the Atlantic, at Caminha.

MINORVINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 22 miles WSW of Trani.

MINORCA, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the NE of Majorca. It is 35 miles long and 12 broad; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys. Cittadella is the capital; but the town of Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour, called Port Mahon, which is defended by two forts. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards, in 1708, by the English, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756; but it was restored in 1763. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. It was again taken by the English, without the loss of a man, in 1798. Port Mahon lies in lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

MINORI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the gulf of Salerno, four miles NE of Amalfi.

MINSK, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minsk is 80 miles ENE of Novogrodeck, and 100 SE of Wilna. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 53 46 N.

MIOLANS, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on a craggy rock, six miles NE of Montmelian.

MIOS, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemark, 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and contains a fertile island 10 miles in circumference.

MIQUELON, a small desert island, SW of Cape Mary in Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56 20 W, lat. 46 42 N.

MIRA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 44 miles NW of Coimbra.

MIRABOUX, a fortress of Piedmont, in the district of the four valleys, 11 miles W of Pignerol.

MIRANDA DE CORVO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles SE of Coimbra.

MIRANDA DE DOURO, a town of Portugal, capital of the province of Trallos Montes, and a bishop's see. It was once a fortress, but in 1762, when besieged by the Spaniards, the powder magazine blew up, and destroyed the fortifications. It is seated on a rock, on the river Douro, 37 miles NW of Salamanca, and 208 N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 41 40 N.

MIRANDA DE EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle. It is seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a bridge, 34 miles S of Bilbao, and 160 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 42 49 N.

MIRAN, a town of France, in the department of Gers. Wool, down, and the feathers of geese, are its principal articles of trade. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Baïse, 15 miles SW of Auch.

MIRANDELA, a town of Portugal, in Trallos Montes, 28 miles NE of Lamego, and 30 SW of Braganza.

MIRANDOLA, a city of Italy, in the Modenese, capital of a duchy of its name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel and a fort. Beside the cathedral, it contains many fine churches and convents. It is 20 miles NNE of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MIRBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, famous for the beauty and strength of its assis. It is 14 miles N by W of Poitiers.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, famous for its violins and fine lace. It is seated on the Modon, 15 miles WNW of Epinal.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluteau. It is seated near the river Vizeze, 15 miles E of Bergerac.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Gers, 15 miles N of Foix.

MIROW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 11 miles W of Strelitz.

MISAGNO, a town of Naples, in Otranto, nine miles SSE of Ostuni.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, W of the bay of Naples, between Puzzoli and

Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum. •

MISERDEN, a village in Gloucestershire, six miles NW of Cirencester. Here is a park, seven miles in circumference, in a valley of which is a circular mount, now overgrown with trees. This was the site of a castle, built in the reign of king John, and part of the moat which encompassed it is still to be seen.

MISITRA, a town of European Turkey, capital of the Morea, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There is a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the Vasilopotamo, 90 miles SSE of Lepanto. Lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 10 N.

MISNIA. See **MEISSEN**.

MISSISSIPPI, the largest river of N America, which, with its eastern branches waters five-eighths of the United States, and separates them from Louisiana and the Indian country. Its source is unknown, but it has been already traced to three small lakes above lat. 47 N; and its length is about 1400 miles. The tributary streams which fall into it are numerous, the largest of which are the Missouri from the W, and the Illinois and Ohio from the E. The general course of this river is from N to S, but below the influx of the Ohio it is exceedingly crooked; and in it are many small islands. It is navigable, without any obstructions, to St. Anthony's Falls, in lat. 44 50, where the stream, more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet, and the rapids below, in the space of 300 yards, render the descent considerably greater. On both sides the river are salt springs, which produce excellent salt; and the adjacent country is equal in goodness to any in N America. It enters the gulf of Mexico by four mouths; the principal one, which is the SE pass, is in lon. 89 17 W, lat. 29 8 N.

• **MISSOURI**, a large river of Louisiana, whose source is unknown. It joins the Mississippi in lat. 39 N, but is a broader and deeper river, and in fact the principal stream. • It has been ascended by French traders upward of 1200 miles, and from its depth and breadth at that distance, appeared to be navigable much

higher. If this river be regarded as the chief river that constitutes what is called the Mississippi, the Missouri or Mississippi will be about 2000 miles in length.

MISTRETTA, an episcopal town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 50 miles SSE of Palermo, and 64 W of Messina.

MITCHAM, a village in Surrey, eight miles SW of London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some sawmills, and calico-printing manufactures.

MITCHELSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 23 miles NE of Cork, and 26 SSE of Limerick.

MITTAU, a city and the capital of Courland, with a large ducal palace. The walls and moats of the town are decayed; the houses, for the most part, have no particular elegance; and a great many gardens and open places are contained within its circuit. Here are two Lutheran churches, a beautiful Calvinist church, and a popish church. It is seated on the Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 NNE of Warfaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

MITTENWALD, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdenfels, on the river Isar, 12 miles N of Inspruc.

MITTENWALD, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, 16 miles SSE of Berlin.

MITTERBURG, a town of Istria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a rock, 15 miles W of Fiume, and 30 SE of Trieste.

MOBILE, a river formed by two main branches, the Alabama and Tombekby, in the S part of the state of Georgia. After flowing four miles S it separates into two streams, which soon after enter into W Florida. The river to the W retains the name of Mobile, that to the E takes the name of Tenaw; both are equally navigable, and they run nearly parallel into the bay of Mobile, which extends 11 leagues S to the gulf of Mexico.

MOBILE, a city of W Florida, formerly of considerable importance, but now a small place. It has a regular fortress; and stands on the W side of a river and at the head of a bay of the same name, 90 miles WNW of Pensacola. Lon. 88 18 W, lat. 30 37 N.

• **MOCARANGA.** See **MONOMOTAPA**.

MOCAUMPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Napaal, situate on the E side of the Napaal, 40 miles SSE of Catmandu, and 120 N of Patna. Lon. 85 27 E, lat. 27 35 N.

MOCHA, or **MOKA**, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, F f

seated on a small bay of the Red sea, near the strait of Babelmandel. On each of the points of land, which inclose the road, is a fort; but they are such wretched structures that a single shot would demolish them. The town is of a circular form, surrounded with a wall, in which are six gates. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 18,000, without including the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the daytime, but visit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. They have little bulkins of morocco leather, and over their dresses they wear a large veil of parted edico, so thin that they can see through it without being seen. The English and French at present engross almost exclusively the trade of this place. It stands in a barren plain, 240 miles ssw of Sanaa, and 560 sse of Mecca. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 13 16 N.

MOGBURY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It was formerly a borough, still enjoys certain privileges, and is governed by a portreeve. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen trade, and there is also a manufacture of plush. It is seated between two hills, 36 miles ssw of Exeter, and 208 wsw of London.

MODENA, or MODENSE, a duchy of Italy, 65 miles long and 15 broad; bounded on the w by Parma, n by Mantua, e by the Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Tuscany, and s by the republic of Lucca. It includes the duchies of Mirandola and Reggio. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

MODENA, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a magnificent college. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures. The ducal palace is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The inhabitants are said to make the best masks in all Italy. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 34 miles s by E of Mantua, and 60 nnw of Florence. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 44 34 N.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, on the river Accellaro, 10 miles w of Noto.

MOEDON, a strong town of European

Turkey, in the Morea, and a bishop's see, with a safe harbour. It is seated on a promontory projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles w of Coron. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 36 43 N.

MODAIR, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Pryper, in a fertile country, 85 miles sse of Sluczk. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 52 5 N.

MOGERS. See MURRS.

MOESKIRCH, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenberg, 18 miles n of Coblence.

MOEAT, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the s, by hills of different heights. Its delightful situation, the fertility of the soil, and its mineral springs, attract much company. It is 20 miles n by E of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, the highest mountains of the s of Scotland, on the n border of Dumfriesshire. Haitsf, the most elevated, is 3100 feet above the level of the sea. They feed numerous flocks of sheep; and from them descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

MOGADOR, an island and castle of the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9 55 W, lat. 31 38 N.

MOGULS, COUNTRY OF THE, or WESTERN CHINESE TARTARY, is bounded on the n by Siberia, e by Eastern Tartary, s by the great wall of China and Leao-tong, and w by Independent Tartary. The Mogul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they are wandering hordes, and live under tents, which they remove from one place to another, according as the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks, require they pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, which shelters them from the cutting n wind. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dresses, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which, when dried, they use for fuel. Enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with the food which their flocks supply them than take the trouble of cultivating the earth; it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. During the summer, they live only on milk, using without distinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat,

and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of four milk, especially of that of the mare. The Moguls are free, open and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and carry the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones, over which they plant a great number of small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Moguls might appropriate to themselves the spoils of a great number of animals, the skins which they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep. They wear the wool inmost, and the skin on the outside. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, who are clownish, ignorant, and licentious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain: to these lamas they give the most valuable of their effects in return for prayers, which they go about reciting from tent to tent. These people are very devout, and continually wear, hanging at their necks, a kind of chaplet, over which they say their prayers. All the Moguls are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars. All the Mogul nations under the Chinese government may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Moguls, properly so called, the Kalkas, the Ortous, and the Tartars of Kokonor.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Buraniwar. Here Louis the last king of Hungary, in 1526, was defeated by the Turks under Soliman II, with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the battle suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook. In 1687, another battle was fought here, between the Christians commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Turks, who were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men, their cannon and baggage. It is seated at the influx of the

Corasse with the Danube, 17 miles NW of Esseck. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 43 46 N.

MOHAWK RIVER, a river of the State of New York, which rises to the N of Fort Stanwix, passes by that fort and Skeneclady, and enters, by two mouths, into Hudson river, eight miles above Albany. About two miles above its junction with that river it has a cataract, where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

MOHAWKS, a once powerful tribe of Indians, in N America, living on Mohawk river. Most of them emigrated, in 1776, with sir John Johnson, into Canada; and none now remain in the United States.

MOHILLA, or **MOHILLA**, one of the Comora islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are black, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, who have a few wretched mosques, built with wood and straw without, and matted neatly within. This island abounds in buffaloes, goats, tortoises, hens, large bats, and camélions; and here are a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. It produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pincapples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-cane. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year. Lon. 45 0 E, lat. 11 55 S.

MOHILEF, or **MOGILEV**, a government of the Russian empire, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Portugal in 1772.

MOHILEF, or **MOGILEV**, a town of Lithuania, capital of a Russian government of the same name. By the division of Poland in 1773, it was ceded to Russia, with its territory, and erected into an archbishopric of the Roman church, with an assistant bishop. It has a considerable trade, and is situate on the Dnieper, 340 miles ENE of Warsaw, and 364 S of Petersburg. Lon. 30 14 E, lat. 53 52 N.

MOHRIN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 11 miles NNW of Custrin.

MOHRUNGEN, a town of Prussia, 11

the province of Oberland, situate on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. Here is an old castle, formerly a convent, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, in consequence of whose wars the town has frequently suffered. It is 56 miles ssw of Konigsberg, and 56 SE of Dantzic.

MOIRANS, a town of France, in the department of Isere, on the river Isere, 25 miles SE of Vienne.

MOISSAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot. It has a trade in corn and flour, and is seated on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne, 23 miles NW of Montauban.

MOLA DI BARI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the coast of the gulf of Venice, 12 miles E of Bari.

MOLA DI GAETA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the sea, three miles NE of Gaeta.

MOLD, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, where the assizes are held. It is five miles S of Flint.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 270 miles long and 210 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE by the Dniester, E by New Russia, SE by Bessarabia, S by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube, SW by Walachia, and W by Transylvania and Hungary. The other principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, and Bardalach. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. Jassy is the principal town.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs to Darking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is said to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to derive its name: but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons absorbs the waste water in caverns on the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

MOLE. See **NICHOLAS**, ST.

MOLFETTA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W by N of Bari.

MOLIERES, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 11 miles N of Montauban, and 16 S of Cahors.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles SE of Siguenza, and 88 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 40 50 N.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles long, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citereore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. It suffered much damage by an earthquake in 1805, and upward of 20,000 of the inhabitants perished.

MOLISE, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is 50 miles NNE of Naples. Lon. 14, 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MOLLAT, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg, seated on the Steckenitz, 14 miles S of Lubeck.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Bruch, 10 miles W by S of Strasbourg.

MOLUCCAS, or **SPICE ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the Indian ocean, lying E of Celebes. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous; but very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mahomedans. They were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away. See **BANDA**.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, famous for a battle gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1741. It is four miles W of Brieg.

MONBAZA, a city on the coast of Zanguebar. It was seated on a peninsula, which has been since turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Hence the Portuguese export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements

M O N

in Brasil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mahomedan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1531; but, in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again. Mombaza is 75 miles SSW of Melinda. Lon. 39 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the SW of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Stege is the chief town.

MONACO, a fortified seaport of Italy, capital of a small principality of the same name, between the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa. The harbour is good, but not deep enough for large vessels; and the principal export is olive oil, of which its district yields great abundance. Beside the citadel and other fortifications, it is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It is 12 miles ENE of Nice. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 43 44 N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 22 broad; bounded on the S by Tyrone, E by Armagh, SE by Louth, SW by Cavan, and W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Erne. It contains 24 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

MONAGHAN, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It was fortified with a castle and a fort, against the Irish, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is 40 miles SW of Belfast, and 65 NNW of Dublin. Lon. 6 49 W, lat. 54 16 N.

MONASIER, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated near the sea, 70 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 35 50 N.

MONASTERVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, situate on the Burrow, near the grand canal, 19 miles N of Carlow, and 32 SW of Dublin.

MONBLANC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Francoli, 17 miles N of Tarragona.

MONCALLIER, a town of Piedmont, seated on an eminence near the Po, five miles SE of Turin.

MONCALVO, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles SW of Casal.

MONCAON, or MONZON, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, with a strong castle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it, but in vain.

M O N

It is eight miles SE of Tuy, and 26 N of Braga.

MONCHAROU, a city of the kingdom of Birmah, which was only a small town in 1752, under the government of Alompra, who soon afterward became the deliverer of his country, and the conqueror of Peru. It is 40 miles N of Ummerapoora.

MONÇON, or MONZON, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle; seated at the confluence of the Sofa and Cinca, six miles S of Balbastro, and 50 NE of Saragossa.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 39 miles SW of St. Malo.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, crosses Beira, by Coimbra, and enters the Atlantic, near a cape of the same name.

MONDIDIER, a town of France, in the department of Somme, where the kings of France formerly had a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 24 miles SE of Amiens, and 57 N of Paris.

MONDONDIO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 65 miles NE of Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 43 30 N.

MONDOURLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, with a castle, 13 miles N of Vendôme.

MONDOVI, a fortified town of Piedmont, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it has five churches, a university, and 12 convents. The vicinity yields excellent wine, good chestnuts, and fine marble. On April 22, 1796, the French gained a victory here over the Austrians, which made them masters of the state of the king of Sardinia. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Elera, 14 miles E of Coni. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 25 N.

MONDRAGON, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, near which are some medicinal springs, and a mine of excellent iron. It is 24 miles SSW of St. Sebastian.

MONDRAGON, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles NNW of Castres.

MONDRAGONE, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is seated near the sea, 13 miles NW of Capua.

MONFIA, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, to the NE of Quiloa, tributary to Portugal. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 7 50 S. Por

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 30 miles N by E of Portalegra.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 20 miles S of Portalegra.

MONGHIR, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, with a fort, seated on the Ganges, 110 miles E by S of Patna, and 275 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 30 E, lat. 25 20 N.

MONGULS. See **MOGULS**.

MONHEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, eight miles N of Donawert.

MONIKENDAM, a seaport of N Holland, which has manufactures of soap and silk. It is seated on a gut or frith of the Zuider Zee, eight miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon 4 38 E, lat. 52 28 N.

MONISTROL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 14 miles SW of St. Etienne.

MONMOUTH, a town of New Jersey. See **FREEHOLD**.

MONMOUTH, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the E side of the Androscoggin, 15 miles W by S of Harrington, and 48 N of Portland.

MONMOUTH, a borough of England, capital of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated at the mouth of the Monnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. It was formerly defended by a wall and a ditch, and in the centre is a castle in ruins. It contains two parishes, one of them engrafted on part of the ruins of a priory, and both are curious structures. Here was born the warlike Henry V, who was called Henry of Monmouth. The town has no manufactures; but there are iron and tin works in the neighbourhood, and some trade is carried on with Hereford and Bristol by the Wye. It is 18 miles S of Hereford, and 128 W by N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, 24 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Herefordshire, E by Gloucestershire, S by the mouth of the Severn, and W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains six hundreds, seven market-towns, and 127 parishes; and sends three members to parliament. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire, the Monnow, which separates it from Herefordshire, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two

unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone. The western portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, and its situation beyond the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes mostly of the character of the latter country, though now comprehended in the civil division of the former. The higher ranks generally speak English, but the common people use the Welsh language. The chief manufacture of this county is flannels.

MONOMOTAPA, or **MOCARANGA**, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the N by Monomugi, E by the Mosambique, S by Sofala and Manica, and W by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Zambira is the chief, and fertile in rice and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The inhabitants are Negroes, who have as many wives as they choose to take. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God who created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster; but there are very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 19 0 S.

MONOMUGI, a region of Africa, near the equator, bounded on the N by Abyssinia, E by Zanguebar, S by Monomotapa, and W by Congo. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

MONONGAHELA, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, at the foot of Laurel mountain, flows N by Morgantown, where it becomes navigable, then enters Pennsylvania, and passes by Redstone to Pittsburg, where it meets the Alleghany, and their united streams assume the name of Ohio.

MONOPOLI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the coast of the gulf of Venice, 28 miles ESE of Bari.

MONPAZIER, a town of France, in

the department of Dordogne, 18 miles sw of Sarlat.

MONREALE, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, three miles wsw of Palermo.

MONS, a strong city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Hainault, and now the capital of the department of Jemappe. The most remarkable buildings are the castle, the arsenal, the townhouse, and the great church. It is a place of good trade, and has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs. Mons has been several times taken by the French, Dutch, and Austrians; the last time by the French in 1792, after the battle of Jemappe. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, on the river Trouille, 30 miles ssw of Brussels. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 29 N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Guadiana, 25 miles sw of Elvas.

MONSTIERS. See **MOUSTIERS**.

MONT BLANC, a mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, so called from its white appearance. It is 15,362 feet above the level of the sea, and supposed to be the highest in Europe. The French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered duchy of Savoy, as a new department of France.

MONT DE MARSAN, a town of France, capital of the department of Landes, seated on the Midouze, 30 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

MONT ST. MICHEL, a strong town of France, in the department of Manche, built on a rock in the sea, which is accessible at low water. Its late Benedictine abbey served at once for a castle of defence, and a state prison; and the prior of it was governor of the town. This place gave name to the late military order of St. Michel, founded by Louis XI. It is 10 miles sw of Avanches. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

MONT TERRIBLE, a new department of France, including the late bishopric of Basel and principality of Montbelliard. It has its name from a mountain, and the capital is Porentrui.

MONT TONNERRE, a new department of France, including part of the electorate of Mentz, the palatinate of the Rhine, and the duchy of Deux Ponts. It has its name from a ridge of mountains, near the Rhine, and the capital is Mentz.

MONTAUBAN, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Treves, with a fine palace, 10 miles ENE of Coblenz.

MONTAGNA, or **MUDANIA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nátolia, on a gulf

of the sea of Marmona. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, wine, and silk; and is 70 miles SSE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 0 N.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, near Sandwich island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 17 26 S.

MONTAIGU, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 24 miles w of Mauleon.

MONTALBAN, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a strong citadel, seated on the Rio Martín, 44 miles s of Saragossa, and 92 N by w of Valencia. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

MONTALCINO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a castle, seated on a mountain, 17 miles SSE of Sienna.

MONTALVAO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the borders of Spain, 18 miles NNE of Portalegre.

MONTARGIS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 28 miles SE of Santarem, and 33 NNW of Evora.

MONTARGIS, a town of France, in the department of Lotret. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal hence to the Seine. It is seated near a fine forest, 15 miles s of Nemours, and 61 s by E of Paris.

MONTAUBAN, a town of France, in the department of Lot, lately an episcopal see. Here are manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. This town was taken from the Huguenots in 1629, and the fortifications were demolished. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N of Toulouse, and 30 s of Cahors.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, eight miles s of Tours.

MONTBELLIARD, a late principality of Germany, insulated in France, between the departments of Doubs, Upper Saone, and Upper Rhine. It is 30 miles in length, and 24 in its greatest breadth; and belonged to the duke of Wirtemberg. It is now subject to France, and with the bishopric of Basel forms the department of Mont Terrible.

MONTBELLIARD, a town of France, in the department of Mont Terrible, lately the capital of a principality of the same name, with a large castle on a rock. It has a good trade in linen, leather, and cutlery; and near it is a considerable iron-mine. It stands on the Savoureuse, at its conflux with the Luzine (which soon after runs into the Doubs) N

miles W of Porentrui, and 47 ENE of Besançon. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 47 30 N.

MONTBRISON, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the Vézize, 36 miles WSW of Lyon, and 250 S by E of Paris.

MONTDAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, nine miles NE of Embrun.

MONTÉ ALCINO, a town of Tuscany, famous for producing the best wine in Italy, called Muscatella di Monte Alcino. It is 24 miles SSE of Siena.

MONTÉ ALTO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 14 miles SSW of Fermo.

MONTÉ CASSINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a Benedictine abbey, 18 miles SSE of Sorà.

MONTÉ CRISTO, a town, bay, and cape on the N side of St. Domingo. The cape is a high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French Cape la Grange. Lon. 71 50 W, lat. 19 54 N.

MONTÉ FALCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W of Spoleto.

MONTÉ FALCONE, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle, near the river Ponzano, 18 miles WNW of Trieste.

MONTÉ FIASCONE, a town of Italy, in the patimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bolsena, 12 miles SNW of Viterbo.

MONTI FOCCOLO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, a little to the S of the city of Benevento.

MONTÉ FOSSOLI, a town of Tuscany, in the Pisano, 18 miles E by N of Leghorn.

MONTÉ FONE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 12 miles NE of Nicotera.

MONTÉ LEONE, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, nine miles N of Benevento.

MONTÉ MARANO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento.

MONTÉ PEIOSO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 14 miles E of Acerenza.

MONTÉ PULCIANO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siense, seated near the Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 28 miles SE of Siena.

MONTÉ ST. ANGELO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seven miles N of Manfredonia.

MONTÉ SANCTO, formerly Mount Athos, a lofty mountain of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of

Contessa, 17 miles S of Salonichi. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have seven convents built like forts, and never suffer a woman to come near them.

MONTÉ VELINO, a mountain of Italy, supposed to be the most lofty part of the Apennines, and 8400 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. It is 46 miles NE of Rome.

MONTÉ VERDE, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 16 miles NE of Conza.

MONTÉ VIDEO, a seaport of Paraguay, with a fort, seated at the foot of a lofty conical mountain, on the N side of the river Plata, 50 miles from its mouth. Lon. 53 25 W, lat. 34 35 S.

MONTÉCCHIO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese. The French defeated the Austrians near this place in 1796. It is eight miles NW of Reggio.

MONTÉGO, a seaport, on a bay of the same name, on the N side of the island of Jamaica. In 1795, a fire consumed an immense quantity of stores, and great part of the town. Lon. 78 5 W, lat. 18 40 N.

MONTÉ LIMAR, a town of France, in the department of Drome, with an ancient citadel, and manufactures of wool, silk, and leather. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the Rhone, 15 miles S of Valence, and 30 N of Orange.

MONTÉ MOR, O NOVO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Cana, 15 miles WNW of Evora, and 50 E by S of Lisbon.

MONTÉ MOR O VELHO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the Mondego, 10 miles SW of Coimbra, and 83 N by E of Lisbon.

MONTÉ REAU, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Maine. It has a trade in corn, cheese, and cloth, and is seated on the Seine, at the influx of the Yonne, 15 miles SE of Melun.

MONTÉ SA, a town and fortress of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name, and five miles NW of Xativa.

MONTÉ SQUIEU, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 15 miles SSE of Toulouse.

MONTÉ SQUIOU, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 11 miles WSW of Auch.

MONTÉ LERAND, a town of France, now a suburb to CERMONT.

MONTÉ FERRAI, a late duchy of Piedmont, to the W of the Milanese, and S of the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Apennines. It is very fertile, and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk. It was

subject to the duke of Savoy, and the capital was Casfil. See **PIEDMONT**.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 16 miles W of Versailles.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 12 miles W of Rennes.

MONTFORT, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated on the Yssel, seven miles SW of Utrecht.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, six miles N of Feldkirch.

MONTFORT DE LEMOS, a town of Spain in Galicia, with a castle, 25 miles NE of Orense.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Peczaz, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass; and nature and art have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended by the prince's Ragotsky, wife of count Tekeli, when besieged by the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege in 1688. It is 52 miles SSE of Cassovia. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 46 26 N.

MONTGOMERY, a borough of Wales, capital of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It stands on the side of a hill, 24 miles SW of Shrewsbury, and 161 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, NE and E by Shropshire, S by Radnorshire, SW by Cardiganshire, and W by Merionethshire. It contains five market-towns and 47 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheepwalks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. The county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead, and it abounds with slate and lime, but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnwy, and Tannat.

MONTILL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles W of Alcaraz, and 60 SE of Calatayud.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain, in Cordova, 14 miles SSE of Cordova.

MONTJOY, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany,

in the duchy of Juliers. It has a fortified castle on a hill, and is situate among rugged rocks, 19 miles S of Juliers.

MONTJOY, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, eight miles SSW of Agen.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, six miles N of Havre.

MONTLOUIS, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a regular fortress, on a rock at the foot of the Pyrenees, for the protection of the frontiers. It is 40 miles W by S of Perpignan, and 430 S of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 30 N.

MONTLUET, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Seraine, 12 miles NE of Lyon, and 205 SE of Paris.

MONTLUÇON, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Cher, 35 miles SW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris.

MONTMEDY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town, 21 miles N of Verdun.

MONTMEILAN, a town of Savoy, with a castle; taken by the French, in 1705, who demolished the fortifications. It is eight miles SE of Chambery, and 27 NE of Grenoble.

MONTMORENCY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated near the Seine, 10 miles N of Paris.

MONTMORILLON, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Gartempe, over which is a bridge, 24 miles SE of Poitiers.

MONTPELLIER, a city of France, capital of the department of Hérault, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, a university, in which is a school of medicine, and a botanic garden. The cathedral was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The trade consists in silks, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, printed calicos, gauzes, hides, cordials, perfumed waters, hair-powder, and verdigrise. The air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles SW of Nîmes, and 47 NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, 20 miles NE of Clermont.

MONTREAL, a fertile island of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 23 miles long and 10 broad. It was surrendered by the French to the English, in 1760. It has a fortified town of the same name, built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the upper town. It has suffered much by fire, since it has been in the possession of the English. It is 110 miles N of Crown Point, and 170 SW of Quebec. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 45 28 N.

MONTREAL, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle, seated on the Xilcoa, 25 miles NNW of Terruel, and 40 S by E of Calatayud.

MONTREAL, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and an archbishop's see; seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 NE of Mazara.

MONTREAL, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Elz, 20 miles W by N of Coblenz.

MONTREUIL, a strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on a hill, near the mouth of the Canche, 36 miles S of Calais, and 47 WNW of Arras.

MONTREUIL BELLAY, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Touet, 10 miles SSW of Saumur.

MONTRECHARD, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, with a castle, seated near the Cher, 12 miles SE of Amboise.

MONTROSE, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Angusshire, at the mouth of the S Esk, over which is a bridge. See **INCHBRAYOCK**. A little above the town the river expands into a wide lake, called the Bario, into which the tide flows, that at high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is very commodious, and has a dry and wet dock. The buildings are neat; and the most elegant are the townhouse, the church, and the episcopal chapel. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are considerable manufactures of sailcloth, ropes, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7974. At this place the Pretender landed from France on the 22d of December, 1715, and hence made his escape thither on the 14th of February following. Montrose is 28 miles NE of Dundee. Lon. 12 27 W, lat. 56 41 N.

MONTAUJEON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 15 miles SSW of Langres, and 145 SE of Paris.

MONTERRAT, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, in which is a monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be ten miles in circumference, and 3300 feet above the level of the sea, towering over a hilly country, like a pile of grotto-work, or Gothic spires. It is 25 miles NW of Barcelona.

MONTERRAT, one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, discovered by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It belongs to the English, and is 3 miles SW of Antigua. Lon. 62 24 W, lat. 16 54 N.

MONTZENGEN, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 13 miles W by S of Creutznach.

MONZA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, eight miles NE of Milan.

MOON, MOUNTAINS OF THE, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

MOORFIELDS, a town of Virginia, chief of Hardy county, situate on the S branch of the Potomac, 45 miles W by S of Winchester. Lon. 77 25 W, lat. 39 8 N.

MOORSHEEDABAD, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated near the western arm of the Ganges, 112 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 27 E, lat. 24 15 N.

MOOSE FORB, a settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the S side of James bay. Lon. 60 2 W, lat. 59 34 N.

MONTAPILIET, a town of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. 80 10 E. lat. 15 45 N.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SE of Toledo.

MORANT, POINT, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 17 56 N.

MORAT, or **MURTEN**, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the SE side of a lake of its name, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchâtel, into which it flows by the Broye. This town is celebrated for the siege it sustained against the duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat, in 1476, in which the duke's army of 30,000 men were all slain; and their bones are kept here in a charnel-house. It is 10 miles W by S of Bern, and 10 NE of Friburg.

MORATALAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Ciudad Real.

MORATALIA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles SSW of Chinchilla.

MORAU, a river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, crosses Moravia by Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teyn, on the confines of Austria and Hungary, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it enters, 15 miles above Presburg.

MORAVA, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, joins the Danube, at Semendria.

MORAVIA, a marquisate of Germany, bounded on the W by Bohemia, N by Silesia, E by Silesia and Hungary, and S by Austria. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. More corn is grown than the inhabitants consume; and it produces much hemp and flax. The principal manufactures are cloth, iron, glass, paper, and gunpowder. From this country a sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here; but the inhabitants in general are Roman Catholics. This marquisate belongs to the kingdom of Bohemia, but has its own form of government; and is divided into six circles, Olmutz, Brunn, Iglau, Znaim, Hradisch, and Pírau, so called from their chief towns. Olmutz is the capital.

MORBACH, or **MURBACH**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 15 miles SW of Colmar.

MORBAGNO, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, and capital of a district in the Valteline. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 miles SE of Chiavenna, and 30 N of Bergamo. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 46 8 N.

MORBIHAN, a department of France,

including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it extends within, and contains about 30 little islands.

MORCONE, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles SSE of Molise.

MOREA, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula forming the S part of Turkey in Europe, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles long and 130 broad, and divided into three provinces. The soil is fertile, except in the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, Vasilipotamo, and Stromio are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The sangiac of the Morea resides at Modon.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is seated among high mountains, 80 miles N of Valencia.

MORSEBY, a harbour in Cumberland, a little N of Whitehaven. In and near it many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found called Picts' Holes.

MORET, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, on the canal of Orleans, near the Seine, 12 miles SSE of Melun.

MORETTA, a town of Piedmont, on a small river which runs into the Po, 16 miles S of Turin.

MORGAN, a western district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Burkes, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb.

MORGANTOWN, a town of N Carolina, in Burke county, capital of Morgan district. It stands near Catabaw river, 68 miles W of Salisbury. Lon. 81 53 W, lat. 35 42 N.

MORGANTOWN, a town of Virginia, chief of Monongalia county, situate on the E side of the Monongahela, 30 miles S by W of Brownsville. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 39 34 N.

MORGANZA, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, seated at the confluence of the E and W branches of Chartier river, which runs N by E into the Ohio, five miles below Pittsburgh. Boats, carrying from 2 to 300 barrels of

Mour, have been built and laden here, and sent down into the Ohio, and so to New Orleans; to which place the exports hence are considerable also in bacon, butter, cheese, cider, and apple spirits. It is 13 miles S of Pittsburgh.

MORGES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. By its canal, goods are sent to other parts from the lake of Geneva, on which the town is seated, five miles WSW of Lausanne.

MORHANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 21 miles ESE of Metz.

MORINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Fustenberg, 14 miles NNE of Schaffhausen.

MORINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Mohr, 12 miles NNW of Göttingen.

MORLACHIA, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cetina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said, by some, to be of Wallachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkness of the barbarous ages. The inhabitants of the seacoast of Dalmatia tell many stories of their avarice and cruelty; but if any such events have happened, they ought rather to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals than to the bad disposition of the nation in general, for the most pleasing trait of character among the Morlacchi is friendship. They have even made it a kind of religious article, and tie the sacred bond at the altar. The Slavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male, or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. The male friends thus united are called *probretinini*, and the females *posestreime*, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters. Friendships between those of different sexes are not bound with such solemnity, though perhaps in more ancient and innocent ages that was also the custom. From these consecrated friendships among the Morlacchi, and other nations of the same origin, it should seem that the sworn brothers arose, a denomination frequent among the common people in many parts of Europe.

MORLAIX, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, with a castle

and a tide harbour. The church of Notre Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. It has a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco, and is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles ENE of Brest. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 48 33 N.

MORLUNDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, 41 miles N of Calmar.

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the Mediterranean, E by Algiers and Tassilet, and S by Darrah. Its greatest length is above 590 miles, but not more than 260 where broadest. The three grand divisions of the empire are the kingdoms of Sus, Morocco Proper, and Fez. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahomedans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance: they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants: the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents; and the Berberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of christian slaves, and some merchants upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negros, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants' teeth. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Beside woollen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicos, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax and hemp, but little timber. The emperor's absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes.

He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

MOROCCO, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N and those of Atlas on the S and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are two others, Mequinez and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent and the royal palace. It is inclosed by strong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles: they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The best houses are inclosed in gardens; but the generality of them serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The Jews, who are numerous, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcaid, appointed by the emperor. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine; after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. They have a market of their own; and when they enter a Moorish town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. Morocco is 90 miles E of Magador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 31 12 N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville.

MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Isles, seven miles WNW of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S and W sides, forms several bays. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

MORPETH, a borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wednesday, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. It stands on the N bank of the Wansbeck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. It is 15 miles N of Newcastle, and 287 N by W of London.

MORRISTOWN, a town of New Jersey, capital of Morris county, with two churches, and an academy. It is 19 miles NW of Newark, and 70 NE of Trenton.

MORSONA, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 14 miles NE of Molise.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Orne, famous for its serges and tanneries. It is 19 miles ESE of Sees, and 70 WSW of Paris.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in

the department of Nord, seated at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheldt, eight miles SE of Tournay.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles E of Avranches.

MORTARA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the district of Lumello. 22 miles SW of Milan.

MORTLICH, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, six miles SW of Keith. Here Malcolm II, in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

MORTON, or **MORTON HAMPTSTEAD**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of woollen yarn and serges. It is seated on a hill, near Dartmoor, 14 miles WSW of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London.

MORTON, or **MORTON IN MARSH**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a foffway, 29 miles ESE of Worcester, and 83 WNW of London.

MORVIEDRO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with the ruin of a Roman amphitheatre, &c. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Valencia.

MOSA, a town of Arabia Felix, 25 miles NE of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUE, a strait or channel of the Indian ocean, between the E coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 miles over; and in this part, on the coast of Zanguebar, is a kingdom, island, and town of the same name.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on the W side of a channel of the same name, and on the coast of Zanguebar, consisting of three islands. The principal island, called Mosambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1497, and they have kept possession of it ever since.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of an island of the same name, on the E coast of Africa, with a strong citadel to defend the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, and slaves. They have built several churches and monasteries, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may

anchor and provide themselves with all necessaries. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 15 5 S.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It has manufactures of cloth and salt, and is seated on the Neckar, 18 miles E of Heidelberg.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, six miles NW of Clagenfurt.

MOSBURG, a town of Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Amber with the Isar, nine miles W of Landshut.

MOSCOVY. See **RUSSIA**.

MOSCOW, formerly a duchy, but now a government of Russia; bounded on the N by the government of Tver, E by that of Great Volodimir, S by the governments of Kalugo and Resan, and W by those of Tver and Smolensko.

Moscow, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It is the largest city in Europe; the circumference, within the rampart that incloses the suburbs, being 20 miles: but its population does not correspond with its extent. It contains within the ramparts 350,000 souls, and is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburg. Moscow is distributed into the following divisions: 1. The Kremlin, which is in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, two miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the great; also the cathedral with seven towers, several churches with beautiful spires, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal. 2. The Khitaigorod, which is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the university, the printing house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding divisions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters; and is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or

suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, beside buildings of all kinds, orchards, gardens, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rats. It receives the Yauza in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast: some parts have the appearance of a sequestered desert; others, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. The streets, in general, are very long and broad: some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. The places of divine worship, including chapels, amount to above 1500: of these, 424 are public churches, some built of brick, stuccoed or white-washed, but the greater part are of wood, painted red; some have domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many are roofed with wood. They are richly ornamented within; and the pictures of the saints are decorated with gold, silver, and precious stones. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size: they hang in bellries detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 336,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by empress Ann, who presented a bell that weighed 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred: their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a small silver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceased prince, and the time of his death. Upon great festivals, all these sepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade,

studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. The foundling-hospital, founded by Catherine II, is an immense pile of building, of a quadrangular shape, and will contain 8000 foundlings. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed by the Moskva, which flows into the Occa, near Kolomna, and that river communicates with the Volga; and also by a canal to the Don, which river communicates with the sea of Asoph. This city is 425 miles S of Peterburg, and 630 E by N of Konigsberg. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 55 45 N.

MOSELLA, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal and Toul, receives the Murthe below Nancy, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, enters the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

MOSENIA, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan, 22 miles SW of Susser.

MOSKOE. See MAELSTROOM.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of New Spain, on the Atlantic ocean, containing the eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock; and clothed with woods producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the W India islands; the climate is more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Mosquito Indians are so situated between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed. Nevertheless, they are a mild and inoffensive people, of great probity, and will never trust a man who has once deceived them. They had so great veneration for the English, that they spontaneously put themselves under the protection of the crown of Great Britain. This was first done when the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica: and the king of the

Mosquitos received a commission from his grace, under the seal of that island; after which time, they were steady in their alliance with the English, and very useful to them on many occasions. But the connexion between the English and Mosquitos no longer subsists. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Yucatan, agreed to evacuate this country.

MOSS, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E side of Christiania bay. Here are many saw-mills, and a large iron-foundry. It is 28 miles S of Christiania. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 58 38 N.

MOSSKIRCH, a town of Suabia, with a fine castle, 21 miles N of Constance.

MOSTAGAN, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle, and a good harbour, 50 miles ENE of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

MOSTAR, a seaport of Turkish Dalmatia, and a Greek archbishop's see, 20 miles NE of Narenta. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

MOSUL, or MOUSUL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel. The houses are in several places gone to ruin; but it has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mousul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies, as they believe this town stands on the site of the ancient Nineveh. The inhabitants are Mahomedans; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1743, it was besieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. It is seated on the Tigris, 130 miles SE of Diarbekar, and 190 NW of Bagdad. Lon. 43 35 E, lat. 36 10 N.

MOTOLA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 15 miles NW of Taranto.

MOTRICO, a seaport of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 18 miles W of St. Sebastian.

MORILL, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

MORTA, a town of Italy, in the Trevisano, at the confluence of the Mottiga no and Livenza. 18 miles SSE of Treviso.

MOTTA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, three miles ESE of Volturara.

MOTTLING. See **METTLING**.

MOIYR, an island, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its spices. Lon. 128 20 E, lat. 6 10 S.

MOUAB, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 80 miles S of Sanaa. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 16 20 N.

MOUDON, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, with a castle on the summit of a mountain, 12 miles NNE of Lausanne.

MOUG-DEN. See **CHEN YANG**.

MOULINS, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, and lately a bishop's see. It takes its name from the great number of mills [moulins] that were formerly in the neighbourhood. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem; and the houses of the late Chartreux, and of the Visitation, are magnificent. It is seated on the Allier, over which is a fine bridge, 30 miles S of Nevers, and 55 N of Clermont. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 34 N.

MOULINS ENGILBERT, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, five miles SW of Chateau Chignon.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Lahore, E by Delhi and Agimere, S by Sind, and W by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, sulphur, &c. It was subject to the Seiks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar ever since 1779.

MOULTAN, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It is of a small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors, supposed to be the Cathari or Cathi, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles SW of Lahore, and 310 SE of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was anciently, with North Moulton, a royal demesne, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward 1. Much lime is made in the neighbourhood, and it has manufactures of serges, shalouns, and felts.

It is seated on an eminence, near the river Moulc, 12 miles SE of Barnstaple, and 177 W by S of London.

MOUNT DESERT, a fertile island on the coast of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, 15 miles long and 12 broad. It is intersected in the middle by the waters flowing into the S side from the sea; and the N part is separated from Trenton, on the mainland, by a strait nine miles wide.

MOUNT JERSEY, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the N side of Anacona creek, seven miles SE of Burlington.

MOUNT MELLICK, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county. The wool-combing, maling, and lanning businesses, the cotton manufacture, and bleaching, are carried on here. It is five miles N of Maryborough, and 42 WSW of Dublin.

MOUNT RATH, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county. Iron forges and furnaces have been long erected in its neighbourhood; but, from the scarcity of coal, have not been in regular use: the woollen manufacture forms the principal trade. It is six miles WSW of Maryborough, and 23 N of Kilkenny.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay in the English channel, on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. Within it rises a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael. In this bay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

MOUNTSOREL, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday; seated on the Stour, at the foot of a high mount or rock, of a ferrel-coloured stone, 20 miles SSE of Derby, and 105 NNW of London.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated on the Ardita, near its influx with the Guadiana, 27 miles SSE of Evora.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, with a fortress, in which is the sultan's palace. It is situate on a rivulet, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. The medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, with three gates, at which is collected a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. Its commerce is considerable, but consists merely of foreign merchandise brought by the caravans

from Cairo, Bornou, Meffurata, and other smaller troops of traders. Mourzook is 260 miles s of Meffurata, 650 n w of Bornou, and 1100 w by s of Cairo. Lon. 15 3 E, lat. 27 48 N.

MOUSSY, a river of Hindooistan, which crosses the country of Golconda, and runs into the Kistnah, on the borders of the circar of Palnaud.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps. It has a manufacture of porcelain, and is seated between two craggy mountains, six miles NE of Riez.

MUSIERS, or MONSTIERS, a town of Savoy, and lately an archbishop's see. In its neighbourhood good salt is made. It is situate amid craggy mountains, on the river Here, 62 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

MOLZON, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Meuse, nine miles SE of Sedan.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich islands, 164 miles in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a great height, but the country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the w point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees. Lon. 175 56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

MOYENVIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, noted for its salt spring, two miles SSE of Vic, and 16 E of Nancy.

MOZCISLAW, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the Sofz, on the frontiers of Russia, 22 miles s of Smolensk. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

MOZYR, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, on the river Prynee, 130 miles SSE of Minsk. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 52 10 N.

MUGHELN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles SW of Meriburg.

MUGHELNEY, a village in Somersetshire, two miles s by E of Langport. Here are the remains of an abbey, part of which is now converted into a farmhouse.

MUCIDAN, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Isle, 18 miles SW of Perigueux.

MUCK, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, four miles SW of that of

Egg. It is three miles long, and a mile broad; the soil in general good, and the black-cattle thrive well. Kelp is burnt on its shores, and much oil extracted from the livers of the sunfish.

MUCKENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 23 miles NE of Meissen.

MUDANIA. See MONTAGNA.

MUER, or MUEHR, a river of Germany, which rises in the duchy of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, by Mueran, Judenburg, Muer, Gratz, and Luttenburg, and runs into the Drave, near Canisolia, in Hungary.

MUER, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Muer, 25 miles NW of Gratz.

MUERAU, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a citadel on an eminence, on the river Muer, 22 miles W of Judenburg.

MUGELN, NEW, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle called Rugethal. Not far hence is the village of Old Mugeln. It is 18 miles W by N of Meissen.

MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle and harbour, five miles SE of Trieste.

MUGLITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 22 miles NNW of Olmutz.

MUHLBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Dresden.

MUHLDOERF, a town of Bavaria, on the N bank of the Inn, 23 miles SSE of Landshut.

MUHLROSE, or MULLERAS, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 10 miles SW of Frankfurt.

MUIRKIRK, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, noted for a considerable iron work, and seated on the river Ayr, 20 miles E of Ayr.

MUIDAU, or MOLDAU, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Bavaria, and flows by Budweis and Prague into the Elbe, opposite Melnick.

MULL, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, 25 miles in length, and in some places of equal breadth, separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by a narrow passage, called the Sound of Mull. There are many good natural harbours, and the ruins of several ancient castles are to be seen. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; but the hills abound with springs, and are covered with sheep and cattle: there

with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the articles of commerce. The principal place is Tobermory.

MULHAUSEN, a city of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a territory of its name. It was lately an imperial city, and the inhabitants, about 9000, are Lutherans. Here are some flourishing schools, and a convent of Augustine nuns. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstrut, 17 miles NNW of Gotha. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 51 10 N.

MULHAUSEN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine; lately a free town of Suabia, and in league with the protestant Swiss cantons. It has both German and French inhabitants, above 9000 in number, who have famous manufactures of printed linens and cottons. It is 16 miles S of Colmar, and 17 NW of Basel.

MULHEIM, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated near the Rhine, three miles NE of Cologne. Here the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine service.

MULIVADDY, a river of Ceylon, which rises at the foot of a high mountain, called Adam's Peak, about 60 miles NE of Columbo, flows westward and enters the sea by several branches. The largest of these, called the Mutwal, runs into the sea three miles from the fort of Columbo, and is navigable for boats upward of 35 miles.

MULLINGAR, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of West Meath. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and stands on the river Foyle, 38 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MULVIA, a river which rises in Mount Atlas, divides the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, and runs into the Mediterranean sea.

MUNCHBERG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 16 miles E of Culmbach.

MUNCHENBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. Here is a colony of French refugees, who have introduced silk and woollen manufacture to great advantage. It is 34 miles E of Berlin.

MUNDA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles WNW of Malaga.

MUNDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Werra, at the influx of the Fulda, where their united stream forms the Elbe. Good millstones are found in the neighbourhood of the town. In the

war of 1756 it was several times in the hands of the French, who did not evacuate it till 1762. It is 10 miles NE of Cassel, and 13 SW of Gottingen.

MUNDER, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, on the river Hamel, eight miles NNE of Hamelin.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Suabia, which lately belonged to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles N of Buchau.

MUNDU, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence, but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, 46 miles S of Ougein, and 454 NE of Bombay. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

MUNGATS or **MUNKATS**, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock, 50 miles NE of Tockay. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 41 30 N.

MUNGLORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cabul, 125 miles W of Cashmere, and 135 E of Cabul. Lon. 71 15 E, lat. 34 15 N.

MUNGULHAUT, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a large manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, situate on the S side of the Durlah, 28 miles NNE of Rungpore.

MUNIA, or **MENIE**, a town of Egypt, seated on the Nile. The vessels that go down the river are obliged to stop here and pay certain duties. There are several mosques, and a great number of granite pillars. It is 140 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 45 N.

MUNICH, a fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and the finest town in Germany. It contains about 40,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the elector is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and gardens, merit attention. The cathedral contains the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze. Among the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the jesuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are most worthy notice. The large market-place, in which is a townhouse, is very beautiful. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. Near the city are two other electoral palaces; that of Nymphenburg, admired for its gardens, and that of Schleheim. Mu-

nich has often been taken in the wars of Germany; and in 1800, it was taken by the French. It is seated on the Rher, 33 miles ESE of Augsburg, and 62 s by w of Ratibon. Lon. 11 38 E, lat. 48 5 N.

MUNNENSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, 14 miles N of the Lauer, 13 miles N of Schweinfurt.

MUNNYPOUR, the capital of the kingdom of Cassay. It was taken and pillaged by the Birmans in 1774. It is 210 miles NNW of Ummerapoora, and 410 1 by N of Calcutta. Lon. 94 40 E, lat. 24 30 N.

MUNSINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, 20 miles W of Ulm.

MUNSTER, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, E by Leinster, and S and W by the Atlantic. The chief rivers are the Sure, Audluffe, Lec, Bande, Leane, and Calthon; and there are a great many bays and harbours. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys are fruitful. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, which include one archbishopric and five bishoprics. The principal town is Cork.

MUNSTER, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the N by E Friesland and Oldenburg, E by Osnaburg and the counties of Diepholtz, Lingen, Tecklenburg, Ravensburg, and Lippe, S by the duchy of Westphalia, county of Marck, and duchy of Cleve, and W by the United Provinces and county of Bentheim. It contains 1360 square miles, and is divided into the upper and lower principality. The chief rivers are the Ems, Lippe, Vecht, and Beikel. The country is level, with some agreeable heights, but no mountains; and it has fruitful plains, fine woods, extensive heaths that feed much cattle, and good quarries of stone. It is now subject to the king of Prussia.

MUNSTER, a considerable city, capital of the principality of the same name, and of all Westphalia. It is enclosed with double ditches and ramparts, and had also a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. The cathedral, the library of the chapter, and many antiquities are worthy of notice. In 1535, a tailor, called John of Leyden, king of the anabaptists, made him-

self master of the city; but it was retaken in 1536, after 14 months siege, and the fanatic was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. In the war of 1756 this city sustained several sieges, the most remarkable of which was that in 1759. It is seated on the Aa, 50 miles ENE of Wesel, and 50 WNW of Paderborn. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 55 N.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a late rich Benedictine abbey, nine miles W of Colmar.

MUNSTER EYFFEL, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 miles S W of Cologne.

MUNSTER MLIINFELD, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles SW of Coblenz.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. The inhabitants cultivate great quantities of hops. It is seated on the Ohlu, 13 miles NW of Neisse. Lon. 17 3 E, lat. 50 31 N.

MUNZENBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with an ancient castle, eight miles S of Gießen.

MURANO, a town of Italy, on an island of the same name, one of the 1200 ft of the Lagunes of Venice. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made. It is three miles N by E of Venice.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom, of Spain, bounded on the N by New Castile, E by Valencia, W by Andalusia and Granada, and S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine: but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The vale of Murcia is celebrated for the variety and richness of its culture.

MURCIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral and the stairs of its steeple may be ascended in a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, 17 miles N of Cartagena, and 112 SE of Madrid. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

MURET, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, chief of the Gates county, situate on the Meherrin, 30 miles E by N of Halifax, and 40 NNW of Edenton.

MURHARD, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Halle.

MURU, a town of Naples, in Bisilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles SE of Conza.

MURRAY FRITH, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the coast of Scotland, between Tarbet Ness, in Ross-shire, on the N, and Brough Head, in Murray-shire, on the S. It extends in a SW direction as far as Inverness, and thence W to the town of Beaulie, where it receives the river of that name. At the point where Fort George stands, it is contracted to about two miles; above which it expands, forming the fine harbour of Inverness, and then becomes again contracted.

MURRAYSHIRE, or **ELGINSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, 50 miles in length, and 20 along the coast; bounded on the N by the frith of Murray, E by Banff-shire, S by Inverness-shire, and W by that county and Nairnshire. Its soil, for the greater part, is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. The county-town is Elgin.

MURTEN. See **MORAT**.

MUSA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, surrounded with walls, 18 miles E of Mocha.

MUSACRA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 miles NE of Almeria, and 62 SW of Cathagena. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

MUSKA, a town of Lusatia, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Neisse, 25 miles NNW of Gorlitz.

MUSKINGUM, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs S into the Ohio, at Marietta. It is navigable by large barges, 180 miles from its mouth, and by small boats 45 miles further, to the lake at its head, whence, by a short portage, a communication is opened to lake Erie. See **CAYAWAGA**.

MUSSEDAURG, a seaport of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, near the mouth of the river Esk, over which is a bridge to the suburb of Fishrow. It enjoys many privileges, and has seven incorporated

trades. In 1801, the number of inhabitants, including the adjacent villages of Fishrow and Inveresk, was 6604. It is five miles E of Edinburgh.

MUSTAGAM, or **MUSYGANIM**, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascata, with a castle, 140 miles WSW of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 16 20 N.

MUSUELA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situate on the Guadalquivir, seven miles NE of Jaen, and 50 N of Granada.

MUSCHEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. In the neighbourhood is found a kind of crystals, called Muschen diamonds. It is 20 miles E of Leipzig.

MUYDEN, a fortified town of S Holland, on the Zuid- Zee, at the mouth of the Vecht, six miles ESE of Amsterdam.

MYCO, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtles, doves, rabbits, and wheatears; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. The harbour is open, and deep enough for the largest ships to ride secure from the N wind. Lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 28 N.

MYSORE, a country in the peninsula of Hindoostan, lately subject to Tippoo Sultan, who styled himself regent. His dominions comprehended, generally, the provinces of Mysore Proper, Bednore, Coimbatore, Canara, and Dindigul; beside the conquests of his father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward, which are Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Haiponelly, Sanore, Raidroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapa. The length of this territory is 420 miles, between 10 and 16 N lat. and its breadth in the N part is 330 miles, but proceeding to the S, it diminishes till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of England; and, in general, it is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren. By the peace of 1782, Hyder Ally was to relinquish all but his ancient possessions. How far his successor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot be ascertained; but, on the termination of the war in 1792, Tippoo Sultan agreed to pay thirty lacks of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the English and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of

the Deccan. In 1799 a new war taking place between him and the English, assisted by the nizams, his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by the English troops, on the 4th of May, and himself killed in the assault. A partition of his remaining territories took place soon afterwards, and on the 30th of June following, Kistna Rajah Oodiyaver, a young prince descended from the ancient rajas, was placed by the English on the musnud of his fathers, at Mysore, and that town remade the capital of the country. He being only five years old, lieutenant-colonel Cloke was appointed to be resident with the rajah of Mysore. His territory extended from the district of Mysore northward (Seringapatam excepted) to those of Bednore, Chittledroog, Seir, and Nandedroog; and these four frontier places are surrounded by the English, to whom the rajah is to pay seven lacs of star pagodis yearly, for defending his country. The island of Seringapatam was returned by the English for provision of the families of Hyder and Tippoo.

MYSOORE, a fortified town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name. Since 1759, when Hyder Ally assumed the government, and made Seringapatam his residence, this place has been on the decline. But the English having restored the ancient family in 1799, and made it the rajah's seat of government, its renovation will follow in course. Mysore is eight miles S by W of Seringapatam, and 295 SSW of Madras. Lon 76 44 E, lat 12 24 N.

MILLELEV. SEE MEILIN.

N.

N44S, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, where the assizes are held alternately with Athy. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster. It is 17 miles SW of Dublin, and 26 NW of Leinster. Lon 6 43 W, lat 53 13 N.

NABAL, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its potteries. Near it are several remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 32 miles SSE of Tunis. Lon 10 19 E, lat 33 13 N.

NABENBURG, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Nab, 10 miles ESE of Ansbere.

NABLOUS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a country which was the an-

cient kingdom of Samaria. It is the residence of a schek, who turns the tribute to the pacha of Damascus. The soil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and some silk. The inhabitants are such zealous Mahomedans that they will not suffer any Christians to remain among them. Nabloous is 24 miles N of Jerusalem, and 90 SSW of Damascus. Lon. 35 24 E, lat. 32 10 N.

NADEGGISIA. SEE KURILES.

NAEFFELS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. In 1388, a celebrated victory was gained near this place, by 350 troops of Glaris assisted by 800 Swiss, over 15,000 Austrians. In memory of this glorious transaction, a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1779. Naefels is four miles N of Glaris.

NAERDEN, a strong town of S Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, of which it is considered the key. In 1572, it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva, and all the inhabitants were massacred. In 1672, it was taken by the French, and retaken by the prince of Orange the following year. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 14 miles ESE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 11 E, lat 52 19 N.

NAGIRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, three miles NW of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid.

NAGOIN, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Wutemburg, with a fine castle, situate on a river of the same name, 15 miles W of Tubingen.

NAGORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, 80 miles W of Agimere. Lon. 74 40 E, lat. 26 45 N.

NAGPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Behar which is subject to a chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is extensive and populous, but merely built; and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 miles W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat 21 8 N.

NAGYBANJA, a mine town of Hungary, and one of the royal free towns. The gold and silver mines are of great produce, and money is coined here. It is 30 miles NE of Zatzmar. Lon 22 54 E, lat. 48 10 N.

NAHE, a river of France (lately of Germany) which rises in the department of Saire, above Birkenfeld, flows thence by Oberstein, Kuri, Monzingen, Sobersheim, and Creutznach, and enters the Rhine, at Bingen.

NAJERA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 32 miles W of Calahorra, and 36 E of Burgos.

NAIRN, a borough of Scotland, the county-town of Nairnshire, with a small harbour. It is seated at the mouth of the Nairn, on the Murray Frith, 15 miles NE of Inverness, and 120 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 57 38 N.

NAIRNSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 15 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, and inclosed on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. The S part is mountainous, but toward the N it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Armenia, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is 90 miles SE of Erivan, and 250 E of Erzerum. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

NAMPTWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are salt springs, from which are made great quantities of white salt; also a manufacture of cotton and shoes. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese. It is seated on the Weaver, and by the Chester canal, which here forms a broad basin, 26 miles SE of Chester, and 162 NW of London.

NAMSLAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, with a castle, situate among morasses, on the river Weyda, 23 miles ESE of Breslau.

NAMUR, a county, and one of the ten catholic provinces, of the Netherlands; 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Brabant, and on all the other sides by the territory of Liege and a small part of Hainault. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Maese and Sambre divide it into three parts, nearly of equal extent. By the new division of the French, it forms the chief part of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

NAMUR, a city of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, or the department of Sambre and Meuse, and a bishop's see. It has a castle in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock, and several forts. Fire-arms, swords, knives, and many other kinds of cutlery are made here. This city was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746, it was taken by the French,

but restored in 1748. In 1782, emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year, but they regained possession of it in 1794. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 miles WSW of Liege, and 32 SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N.

NANCY, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurthe, and a bishop's see. It is divided by a canal, into the old and new town. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I, titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurthe, 92 miles NW of Basel, and 175 E of Paris. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 41 N.

NANDER, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 132 miles NNW of Hydrabad.

NANDEDROOG, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. Since the accession of the present rajah, in 1799, it has been garrisoned by English troops. It is 24 miles N of Bangalore, and 54 ESE of Sera.

NANPIO, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, but has no harbour, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

NANGASACKI, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128 52 E, lat. 32 32 N.

NANGIS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 12 miles W of Provins, and 14 E of Melun.

NANG-LANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si,

seated on the lake Po-yang, 637 miles s of Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 29 33 N.

NAN-KING, or KIANG-NING, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-nan. It is the largest in China, the walls being 17 miles in circumference; but it is of an irregular figure, from the hills within its area. It stands three miles from the Yang-tse-kiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. It was formerly the imperial city, whence it was called Nan-king, which signifies South-north Court; but since the six grand tribunals have been moved hence to Peking, it is called Kiang-ning in all the public acts. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. It is 500 miles s by E of Peking. Lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

NAN-NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It stands among plantations of sugar cane, near the source of the Kan-kiang, and the foot of the mountain Me-lin, 200 miles NE of Canton and 900 ssw of Peking. Lon. 113 38 E, lat. 24 48 N.

NAN-NING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si, 1145 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 107 45 E, lat. 22 44 N.

NAN-SHEUN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong, seated on the Pei-kiang, near its source, 170 miles NE of Canton.

NAN-TCHANG, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si. It has no trade but that of porcelain, which is made in the vicinity of Jaa-tcheou. The country is so much cultivated, that the pastures are barely sufficient for the flocks. It is seated on the Kan-kiang, which flows hence into the lake Po-yang, 695 miles s of Peking. Lon. 115 30 E, lat. 28 36 N.

NANTES, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Loire, and a bishop's see, with a university. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the river, which still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes; beside which there is a collegiate church, and 11 parish churches. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in

length. The suburbs exceed the city in extent. Since the peace in 1763, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt marshes of Guerande and Croisic. Large vessels can come no higher than Port Launay, which is 12 miles from Nantes. It was here that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the protestants, which was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV. Nantes is 48 miles s by E of Rennes, and 217 sw of Paris. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 47 13 N.

NANTUA, a town of France, in the department of Ain, situate on a lake of the same name, 18 miles E of Bourg.

NANTUCKET, an island and county of the state of Massachusetts, which lies to the s of Cape Cod. It is 15 miles long and 11 broad, including Sandy Point, which makes a fine road for ships. A considerable whale fishery is carried on here; and there are several spinning-mill works, and a duck manufacture. It has only one town, now called Nantucket, but lately Sherburne, which is 93 miles SE of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 20 N.

NAPPAUL, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the s by Bahar, w by Oude and Rohilcund, NW by Sirinagur, and NE and E by the ridge of mountains called Himmaleh, by which it is separated from Tibet. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, a kingdom comprehending the s part of Italy, bounded on the NW by the Ecclesiastical State, NE by the gulph of Venice, and every where else by the Mediterranean. Its extent from NW to SE is 280 miles, and from NE to SW from 30 to 100. It is divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra di Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the NE side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century, and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia; but, in 1282, Peter III, king of Arragon, caused all the Normans on the island of Sicily to be massacred, and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined

to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions were the consequence. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XI formally renounced all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647 happened the dreadful insurrection of Masaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Masaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Rastadt in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and the third son of the late king of Spain is now king of Naples and Sicily. The title of the king's eldest son is Prince of Calabria. The climate is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavorable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together; but the most disagreeable part of the climate is the *firoco*, or SE wind, which is very common in May, and extremely relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is termed a terrestrial paradise: it abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble, minerals, and fine wool and silk. Betide the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shellfish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appenines, which traverse this country from S to N; and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes. The established religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy and convents possess two thirds of the whole kingdom; but protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, borne an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant

vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and though chastity is not the characteristic virtue of the country, yet a Neapolitan woman would, for the most part, prefer a present to a lover. That furious jealousy, for which the nation was once so remarkable, is now greatly abated. The breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of inferior rank; and, in the metropolis, assassinations are often perpetrated from much less cogent motives. Of these vices, many are doubtless owing to the slavery and oppression under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the administration of justice.

NAPLES, a city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, and an archbishop's see with a university. It is seated on the bay of Naples, and built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. The houses, in general, are five or six stories high, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or fruit trees, in boxes of earth. The fortress of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same name, and has the entire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is the convent of Carthusians, on which much expence has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is well situate for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but trade is in a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoiseshell and lava, and tables and ornamental furniture of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni, confections, and cordials are in the highest esteem. The inhabitants are computed to be 350,000, which is very probable; for though Naples is not one third of the size of London, yet many of its streets are more crowded, and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number

of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour, as Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or vagabonds, surpasses all reasonable proportion; and the last alone are computed at above 30,000. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates from 10 to 13,000*l.* a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2000*l.* The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having 400*l.* a year paternal estate; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice, in which are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples; the latter in two glass or crystal vials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known; and Mr. Addison says, it is one of the most bungling tricks he ever saw. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries; but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, 30 miles in diameter; shut out from the Mediterranean, by the island of Caprea, and three parts of it sheltered by a noble circuit of woods and mountains. Naples was taken by the French in January 1799, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians, aided by the British fleet under lord Nelson, in June following. In 1803, the city suffered much damage by an earthquake. It is 110 miles *SE.* of Rome. Lon. 14 20 *E.* lat. 40 53 *N.*

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, capital

of the island of Malvasia. It has a fine harbour, defended by a good citadel, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that excellent wine, called Malmsey; and was the ancient Epidaurus, famed for the temple of Æsculapius. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli di Romania 38 miles *SW.* of Mistra. Lon. 22 58 *E.* lat. 36 53 *N.*

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, and an archbishop's see, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beside people of different nations; and has a large harbour, with a narrow entrance defended by a citadel. This town was taken by the Turks in 1715. It is 20 miles *SW.* of Corinth. Lon. 22 44 *E.* lat. 37 44 *N.*

NARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 15 miles *NW.* of Meaco.

NARBARTH, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with an old castle, and a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a hill, 12 miles *NE.* of Pembroke, and 229 *W.* by *N.* of London.

NARBONNE, a city of France, in the department of Aude. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and here emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 *E.* by *S.* of Toulouse. Lon. 3 6 *E.* lat. 43 11 *N.*

NARBOROUGH, an island in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, where sir John Narborough refreshed his men, when sent to the South sea, in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 *W.* lat. 45 9 *N.*

NARDO, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 21 miles *W.* by *N.* of Otranto.

NARENTA, a town of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 miles *NE.* of Ragusa. Lon. 18 27 *E.* lat. 43 35 *N.*

NARIM, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded with palisades, and seated at the conflux of the Kent with the Oby, 400 miles *E.* by *N.* of Tobolsk. Lon. 81 15 *E.* lat. 59 10 *N.*

NARNALLA, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar, 33 miles

www of Ellichpour, and 72 E of Burgampour.

NARNI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus; and also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 miles. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 miles ssw of Spoleto, and 40 N of Rome.

NAROVA, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Peipus, flows to Narva, and enters the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It is noted for two cataracts, pompously described by travellers; but they are far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Lauffen.

NARRAGANSET BAY, in N America, makes up from s to N between the mainland, in the state of Rhode Island. It encompasses many fruitful and beautiful islands, the principal of which are Rhode, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dvers, and Hog islands. This capacious bay affords great plenty of oysters and lobsters.

NARRAGUAGUS, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situate on a bay of the same name, 16 miles NE of Goldborough.

NARSINGAPATANI, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Bishnagur. It was the residence formerly of a king, and is situate 400 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

NARVA, a strong town of Russia, in Ingria, or the government of Peterburg. The houses are built of brick, succeeded white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangoiod, are the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Basilowitz the great, which impend over the steep banks of the Narova. In 1700, Charles XII of Sweden obtained a victory here over Peter the great. Five years after, he again took the town by assault; and, notwithstanding his natural savage character, saved the town, by his own personal exertions, from pillage and massacre. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is situate on the Narova, eight miles from its mouth, and 100 W of Peterburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

NARWAR, or **NARWA**, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, situated near the Sindé, 127 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

NASEBY, a village in Northamptonshire, 12 miles NNW of Northampton; famous for the decisive victory gained

by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645.

NASHVILLE, a town of Tennessee, in Davidson county, capital of the district of Mero. It has two churches, an academy, and a court-house; and is seated on Cumberland river, 170 miles W of Knoxville. Lon. 86 50 W, lat. 36 1 N.

NASSAU, a princely county of Germany, in the Westerwald; bounded on the N by the duchy of Westphalia, E by the county of Solmes, S by the territory of Mentz, and W by that of Treves. It contains mines of iron, copper and lead; and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and mountainous. The house of Nassau is divided into many branches, which have their distinctive titles from the principal towns in the several districts.

NASSAU a town of Germany, in the West-wal and county of Nassau Dietz, on the river Lahn. Opposite the town, on the other side of the river, and on a high mountain, formerly stood Nassauberg, a place of great antiquity, and the original seat of the Nassau family. Nassau is 32 miles WNW of Frankfurt. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 50 12 N.

NASSAU, an island in the Indian ocean, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 99 40 E, lat. 2 40 S.

NASSUCK, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat, 95 miles ssw of Surat. Lon. 73 49 E, lat. 19 50 N.

NATLADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 38 miles W by N of Frankfurt.

NATA, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the government of Panama, seated in a fertile country, on the bay of Phata, 70 miles SW of Panama. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 8 10 N.

NATAL, a country on the E coast of Africa, lying NE of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by a tribe of Hottentots.

NATCHRZ, a town of the state of Georgia, with a strong fort. It has a trade in cotton, grown in its vicinity, and is seated on the Mississippi, 520 miles W of Savannah. Lon. 91 39 W, lat. 31 34 N.

NATCHITOCHES, a river of Louisiana, called also the Red river, which runs into the Mississippi, in lat. 30 55 N.

NATOLIA, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is

bounded on the *w* by the Black sea, and on the *s* by the Mediterranean. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from *e* to *w*, and watered by a great number of rivers. Kiutaja is the capital.

NATIAM, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles *N* of Madura, and 45 *ssw* of Trichinopoly.

NAVARINO, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, with a large harbour defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill, near the sea, eight miles *NE* of Modon, and 17 *NW* of Ooron. Lon. 21 42 *E*, lat. 37 2 *N*.

NAVARRI, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles long, and 60 broad. Though a mountainous country, abounding in game and iron mines, some villeya produce good corn and excellent wine. It is divided into five districts, whose chief towns are Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guefca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is now the department of Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles long and 12 broad. From this country the late king of France took his title of king of Navarre. See PALAIS, ST.

NAVARRE, NEW, a province of New Mexico, bounded on the *N* by a country unknown, *E* by New Mexico Proper and New Biscay, *s* by Chihacan, and *w* by the gulf of California. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1552.

NAVARRLINS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 miles *E* of Bayonne.

NAUEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, 18 miles *WNW* of Berlin.

NAVIDAD, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, seated on the Pacific ocean, 340 miles *w* of Mexico. Lon. 105 53 *w*, lat. 19 48 *N*.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a cluster of ten islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse in 1787. They are called by the natives Opoun, Leone, Fankoue, Maouna, Oyolawa, Calinasse, Pola, Shika, Offamb, and Ouwro. Opoun, the most southerly and easterly of these islands, lies in lon. 169 7 *w*, lat. 34 7 *s*. Ma-

ouna, Oyolawa, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful islands of the *S* Pacific ocean. They combine the advantages of a soil fruitful without culture, and a climate that renders clothing unnecessary. The inhabitants are a strong and handsome race; scarcely a man to be seen among them less than six feet high, and the women are in proportion. Their canoes, houses, &c are well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy than any of the islands in this ocean. See MAOUNA.

NAUMBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Eder, 11 miles *ssw* of Cassel.

NAUMBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a bishopric, united to the electoral house of Saxony. It has a small citadel, and the cathedral is remarkable for its fine altars, paintings, and subterranean chapels. Here are manufactures of stockings and turnery wares, and vineyards that yield an excellent red wine. It is seated on the Saale, 37 miles *ENE* of Erfurt, and 60 *w* of Dresden. Lon. 12 0 2, lat. 51 11 *N*.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. It is encompassed with a wall, and 70 miles *sw* of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 *E*, lat. 54 52 *N*.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, an island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length and 8 in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and, though it has no harbour, carries on a considerable trade in barley, wine, oil, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiscopal sees, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is Zla, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter: but there are no antiquities, except some small remains of a temple of Bacchus. The female dress in this island has something ridiculous in its appearance. The two wings of black velvet, which they fix behind to their shoulders, are extremely preposterous. The Greek women at Smyrna cover their breasts with a single gauze; at Naxia, they wear a heavy stomacher or breast-piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and small pearls. If viewed behind, it is disgusting to see round their loins what, for want of a better name,

may be called a circular shelf, calculated to support the ends of a kind of laced lappets hanging down from their shoulders. They add to this romantic cumbersome dress all the coquetry of behaviour they can assume. They paint, blacken their eyebrows and eyelashes, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black shining talc, which they find in the island.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, the capital of the isle of Naxos, with a castle. It is one of the most beautiful places in the Archipelago, and has two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 8 N.

NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now a poor place, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent, 60 miles NNE of Jerusalem.

NAZARETH, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county. It is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, 10 miles N of Bethlehem, and 63 N by W of Philadelphia.

NAZE, or **CAPE LINDEFNÄS**, the most southerly promontory of Norway. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, lying in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted; being 20 miles long and 15 broad. The river Bann flows through this lake.

NEATH, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; situate off the river Neath, near the Bristol channel. It is governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines; and on the other side of the river are the extensive remains of an abbey. A great quantity of coal is exported hence in small vessels. It is 27 miles SW of Brecknock, and 200 W of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 18 N.

NEATH, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire, by the town of Neath, into the Bristol channel.

NEB, a river in the isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea, at Peel castle.

NEBIO, or **NEBIO**, a ruined city on the N side of the island of Corsica, one mile from St. Fiorenzo.

NECKAR, a town of Upper Saxony, in

Thuringia, on the Unstrut, 12 miles NNW of Naumburg.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Hohenberg, in Suabia, crosses the duchy of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and enters the Rhine, at Mannheim.

NECKARELL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, 20 miles E of Heidelberg.

NECKARGEMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, five miles E of Heidelberg.

NECKARSULM, a town of Suabia, seated at the conflux of the Neckar and Sulm, five miles N of Heilbron.

NEDROMI, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded with magnificent ruins. It is 50 miles WSW of Oran. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 35 40 N.

NEDSY, an extensive province of Arabia; bounded on the N by the desert of Syria, E by Lachsa, S by Hadramaut and Yemen, and W by Hedjaz. The soil is various, in many parts very fertile. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province; the remainder is mountainous, and contains a great number of towns, almost every one of which has its own schiech.

NEDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has some trade in Suffolk-blues and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving bone-lace. It is seated on the Orwell, 10 miles NW of Ipswich, and 73 NE of London.

NEEDLES, two rocks in the English channel, at the W end of the isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

NEHEHEHEW, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, five leagues W of Atooi. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams.

NEERWINDEN, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Hence the two celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden. See **LANDEN**.

NEPTA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles S by W of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 30 0 N.

NEGAPATAM, a city of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch. The latter were dispossessed of it by the English in 1781.

but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be restored by the Dutch, whenever they should give an equivalent for it. Negapatam is 183 miles s of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

• **NEGOMBO**, a seaport on the w coast of the isle of Ceylon, 16 miles n of Columbo. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken, in 1640, by the Dutch, who evacuated it to the English in 1796. Lon. 79 55 E, lat. 7 20 N.

NEGRAIS, an island on the E side of the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ruffien river, the most western branch of the Irrawaddy, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 94 30 E, lat. 16 0 N.

NEGRII POINT, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 78 23 W, lat. 18 17 N.

NEGRO, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the w coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

NEGROS ISLAND, one of the Philippine islands, between Panay and Zebu.

NEGROLAND, or **NIGRITIA**, a large fertile country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert of Zahara on the N, and stretches far to the S; but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold-dust, and elephants teeth. The general character of the Negros, who are the inhabitants of these fertile regions, is that of levity; and that they do not suffer their gaiety to be disturbed by events, which, in other countries, are productive of much unhappiness. They do not appear to want the feelings of humanity, nor are they more destitute of sagacity than other people of an equal degree of education; but as their country supplies them with food by a very slight degree of industry, and the little occasion there is for clothing amid the heat of their climate, they have a general habit of seeking present pleasure, and no care for the future. The only necessary of life that appears to be deficient is salt, which is the more wanted among them in consequence of their subsisting chiefly on vegetable food; and it is a proverbial expression of a man's riches to say, that he eats salt to his food. This important article they receive from Zahara by caravans of trading Arabs. They also receive arms, hardware, glass, and trinkets, on the w coast, from the Europeans, and, in the interior,

from the caravans of Cairo, Fezzan, and Morocco. For these they give in return gold, ivory, and slaves. The kind of government that exists among the Negro nations is by no means uniform. In many districts the country is governed by a great multitude of independent petty chiefs, who are engaged in frequent wars with each other. In other places the talents of individual chieftains have been able to reduce considerable tracts of territory under their dominion; and hence some flourishing towns have sprung up. Many of the towns are fortified with ditches and high walls; the latter and the houses being constructed of clay and stone. Domestic slavery prevails in a very great degree among all the Negro states. When the tropical rains fail, or are so deficient that the sun burns up the face of the country, it is not uncommon for parents to sell their children, and even themselves, for bread. A freeman may also lose his liberty by being taken prisoner in war, or on account of the crimes of murder and forgery; and also in consequence of insolvency. The knowledge of the Negros with regard to religion and all speculative subjects is extremely limited, but they have much superstition, and are implicit believers in witchcraft and magic.

NEGROPONT, the largest island in the Archipelago, anciently called Eubœa. It is near the N coast of Iuvidia, and separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits.

NEGROPONT, a strong city, capital of the island of the same name, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 40 miles NE of Athens, and 260 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

NEHAHAND, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 650, when the latter lost his life and kingdom. It is 170 miles NW of Isfahan. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 34 20 N.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 miles E of Culm. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 53 22 S.

NEIDENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, nine miles SE of Cassel.

NEILSTON, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley, noted for a cotton manufacture.

NEISSE, a city of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It is a place of great strength, and one of the finest towns in Silesia. Here is a magnificent palace, with several offices for the principality; but the seat of government is the castle of the adjacent small town of Ottmachau. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who, after the peace in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. In 1758 it was besieged by the Austrians, but ineffectually. In 1769 the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia had an interview at this place. It is seated on a river of the same name, 48 miles S by E of Breslau. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 50 24 N.

NEITRA, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a college. It is situate on a river of the same name, 34 miles N of Gran. Lon. 18 3 E, lat. 48 20 N.

NELLURAM, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the W coast, 33 miles NE of Mangalore, and 40 NW of Tellicherry.

NELLENBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgraviate of the same name, with a citadel on a mountain, 22 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 47 57 N.

NELLORE, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near the Pennar river, 85 miles N by W of Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 14 26 N.

NEMEA, a village of the Morea, 20 miles SW of Corinth, famous for the Nemean games anciently celebrated here.

NEMOURS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an old castle. It is seated on the Loing, between two hills, on the spot where stood the town of Gien, in the time of Cesar, 43 miles SSE of Paris.

NEN, a river which rises in the W part of Northamptonshire, and is made navigable at Northampton. It leaves the county at Peterborough, crosses the Isle of Ely, forms part of the W boundary of Norfolk, and runs into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates,

by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

NENAGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, with a strong castle; seated on a branch of the Shannon, 19 miles NE of Limerick, and 23 N of Cashel.

NEOEASTRO, a town and fort of European Turkey, in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is seated on the strait of Constantinople, 12 miles N of Constantinople.

NEOTS, *Sr.* a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in coal. It has a handsome church, with a fine steeple, and is seated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles WSW of Cambridge, and 56 NNW of London.

NEOUNDOH, a town of the kingdom of Burmah, which has a large manufacture of elegant japanned ware. It has flourished in proportion as the ancient city of Pegu has decayed, and is seated on the Irrawaddy, four miles NNE of that city.

NEPEAN ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the E coast of Norfolk island.

NEPI, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiv-glia, 20 miles N of Rome.

NERAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baïse into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence and capital of the lords of Albret. Their stupendous castle is now in ruins; but no true Frenchman can visit it without sentiments of veneration; for here their once favourite Henry IV spent part of his youth. Nerac is 20 miles SW of Agen, and 380 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

NERUDDA, a river of Hindoostan, which issues from a lake on the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan, and enters the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper; bounded by Sudermania, Westmania, Werm-land, and W and E Gothland. Orebro is the capital, and the only considerable place.

NERESHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the county of Oettingen, with a late Benedictine abbey on a mountain, whose abbot was a prelate of the empire. It is 15 miles WNW of Donauwert.

NARAO, an island of the E Indies, the

second of the Banda islands, where the Dutch have a fort, called Fort Nassau. Here are large serpents, but not venomous; and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a singular kind. Lon. 129 45 E, lat. 4 40 N.

NERCHINSK, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle; and there are some considerable silver mines. It is situated on the Nercha, at its influx with the Schilka, 440 miles E of Irkutsk. Lon. 117 34 E, lat. 51 52 N.

NESBIE. See **NISBIE**.

NESLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Liane, 25 miles ESE of Amiens, and 66 N of Paris.

NESS, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, 12 miles long and from one to two broad. The depth is very considerable; and the high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, and rugged precipices. It is navigated by a king's galley, which supplies the garrison of Fort Augustus, at its S extremity, with stores. Its outlet, at the N extremity, is the river Ness, which runs into Murray Frith, below Inverness.

NESSVED, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on the river Ness, 38 miles SW of Copenhagen.

NETHERLANDS, or **LOW COUNTRIES**, a country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica, 260 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth; bounded on the W and N by the German ocean, E by Germany, and S by France. In the ninth century, the sons of emperor Lewis the pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two: and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N, had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long; it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the bold, the last duke of Burgundy,

being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary, his only child; by whose marriage with emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. Emperor Charles V, king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II, who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and under the conduct of William I, prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long war (with the interval of a truce of twelve years) Philip IV expressly acknowledged the independence of these provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other ten provinces, namely, Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Namur, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, and Cambresis, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favorable stipulations with respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy, it was stipulated, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained, by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders: the French had Artois and Cambresis; with part of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxemburg: Austria held the rest; and the provinces of Antwerp and Malines were included under the name of Austrian Brabant. In 1788, emperor Joseph II, having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of 1789 the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for Leopold II (the successor of Joseph) was enabled, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia,

and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority; the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792 the French over-ran the Austrian Netherlands: they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it; and in 1795 decreed it, with the territories of Liege and Upper Gelderland, an integral part of the French republic. To this country they gave the name of BELGIUM, and divided it into the following nine departments; Dyle, Forêts, Jemappe, Lis, Meuse Lower, Nethe (Two), Ourthe, Sambre and Meuse, and Scheldt; which see. The Netherlands, or Belgium, is 170 miles long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Holland, E by Germany, SW by France, and NW by the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dyle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. The soil is extremely fertile; and there are fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapestry, &c. Brussels is the chief town. See UNITED PROVINCES.

NETHE, TWO, a new department of France, including the northern part of Austrian Brabant. It has its name from two rivers which rise on the E border, and unite their streams at Liere. The capital is Antwerp.

NETSCHKAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, situate on the Goltich, 12 miles SW of Zwickau.

NETTUNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium, at the mouth of the Loricina, 24 miles S by E of Rome.

NEVA, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and flows to Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, and enters the gulf of Finland.

NEUBURG, a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. It stands on a hill, on the Danube, and has two gates, but the fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. The castle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary size, embellished with portraits. It is 32 miles NNE of Augsburg, and 60 SW of Amberg. Lon. 11° 13' E, lat. 48° 43' N.

NEUBURG, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the Schwarza, 17 miles SSE of Amberg.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, 12 miles S of Brissach.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Entz, 25 miles W of Stuttgart.

NEUCHATEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vosges; seated in a soil fertile in corn and good wine, on the river Meuse, 25 miles SW of Nancy.

NEUCHATEAU, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 16 miles SW of Bastogne.

NEUCHATEL, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greatest breadth. On the death of the duchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederic I of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country, to whom he confirmed their privileges and alliances. The inhabitants are protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where the catholics are predominant. It is a hilly country, watered by several lakes and rivers. The soil is not equally fertile; but there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests.

NEUCHATEL, a lake of Switzerland, which stretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdon to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW to NE, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Biel by a narrow outlet.

NEUCHATEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It is situate partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the side of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Many public works have been lately executed, among which are the new townhouse, and a superb causeway, leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is 25 miles NE of Lausanne, and 25 W of Bern. Lon. 7° 0' E, lat. 47° 5' N.

NEUCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It is noted for excellent cheese, and seated on the Arques, 20 miles SE of Dieppe.

NEUENSTEIN, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenloë, eight miles WNW of Halle in Suabia.

NEVERN, a village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, one mile NE of Newport. In the churchyard stands a single stone of a square form, 13 feet high, and two broad; the top is circular, charged with a cross, and all the sides are carved with knot-work of various patterns. There are several other ancient monuments in the parish.

NEVERS, a town of France, capital of the department of Nièvre, and lately a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings; particularly the ancient ducal palace, in which John Casimir, king of Poland, expired in 1672. It is seated on the Loire, at the influx of the Nièvre, over which is a handsome bridge, 15 miles NNW of Moulins, and 145 s by E of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 59 N.

NEUFFEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress, called Hoheneuffen, 17 miles SE of Stuttgart.

NEUGARTEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a strong castle, 15 miles N of New Stargard.

NEUHAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, 27 miles E by S of Bechin.

NEUHAUS, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Oste. It was once a place of great trade, but a sand bank arising in the harbour, at the influx of the Oste into the Elbe, it is now much less frequented. It is 19 miles NW of Stade.

NEUHAUSEL, a town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neitra, 15 miles NW of Comora, and 45 SE of Presburg.

NEVIN, or **NEWIN**, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here Edward I, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales. It is seated on the Irish sea, 20 miles S by W of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW of London.

NEVIS, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christopher by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here is a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath, in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital, on the SW side, defended by a fort. Lon. 62 50 W, lat. 16 10 N.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, 20 miles ENE of Marburg.

NEUMAGEN, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 17 miles NE of Treves.

NEUMARK, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merisch, 36 miles NNE of Claufenburg.

NEUMARK, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 miles SW of Amberg.

NEUMARK, a town of Bavaria, on the river Both, 17 miles SE of Landshut.

NEUMARK, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. It contains a great number of wheelwrights, and the wagons made by them are celebrated throughout Silesia. Near this place, at the village of Leuthen, the Prussians gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1757. Neumark is 17 miles W by N of Breslau.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 28 miles NW of Laubach.

NEURODE, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the river Wotitz, eight miles NNW of Glatz.

NEUS, a river of N Carolina, which enters Pamlico sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

NEUSALTZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. It has many manufactures carried on by the Herrnhuthers, and is 17 miles NW of Glogau.

NEUSIDEL, a town of Hungary, situated on a lake of the same name, 13 miles long and 10 broad. It is principally inhabited by Germans, and 20 miles SE of Vienna.

NEUSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. In the adjacent mountains are the greatest copper mines in Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 10 miles N of Chremnitz, and 50 NE of Leopoldstadt.

NEUSTADT, a town of Austria, with a castle, and an arsenal. It has the staple right over all goods coming from Italy, and stands on the frontiers of Hungary, 28 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 47 50 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, with a castle. The library belonging to the church contains many curiosities. It stands on the river Aisch, 32 miles ESE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 49 38 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Franconia, in H h

the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Sale, 16 miles N by E of Schweinfurt.

NEUSTADT, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles NNE of Hailbron.

NEUSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a castle, two churches, and a mine office; and on a mountain near it is another castle, called Arnshaug. It is seated on the Orla, 46 miles SSW of Leipzig. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, eight miles NE of Coburg.

NEUSTADT, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. Here are extensive breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery. It stands on the Finow canal, 31 miles NE of Berlin.

NEUSTADT, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, celebrated for its manufacture of plate-glass. It is seated on the Däflie, eight miles ENE of Havelberg.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour on the Baltic, 20 miles N by E of Lubec. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 10 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 17 miles S of Schwerin.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Lunenbourg, with a castle, seated on the Leina, 15 miles NNW of Hanover.

NEUSTADT, a town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Ahenst with the Danube, 16 miles E by N of Ingolstadt.

NEUSTADT, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Nab, 27 miles NNE of Amberg.

NEUSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, where the emperor of Germany received a visit from the king of Prussia in 1770. It is 10 miles NW of Olmutz.

NEUSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 miles SE of Neisse.

NEUSTADT, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the county of Glatz, 13 miles NE of Koniggratz.

NEUSTADT, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, at the foot of a mountain, 50 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

NEUSTADT, a town of France, in the département of Mont-Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine;

seated on the Spirebach, 14 miles W of Spire.

NEUVILLE, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basel, nine miles NE of Neuchatel.

NEUWIED, a town of Westphalia, capital of the lower county of Wied, with a fine castle; seated on the Rhine, seven miles NW of Coblenz.

NEW FOREST, a forest in that part of Hampshire which lies between Southampton water and the river Avon. It is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; and has advantages of situation, with respect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinity to the dockyards, superior to every other forest; having, in its neighbourhood, several places for shipping timber. It was afforested by William the conqueror, and was then 10 miles longer than it is now. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The lord warden of this forest is appointed by letters patent, during the king's pleasure, and all the courts of jurisdiction are held at Lyndhurst.

NEW RIVER, an artificial river of England, originally brought from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, to Ilkington, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. It has since been carried up to a spring near Hertford, called Chadwell, the stream from which is soon increased by a cut from the river Lea. This river, with all its windings, is 42 miles in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company.

NEW YEAR'S HARBOUR, a good harbour on the N coast of Staten Land. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 48 S.

NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS, small islands near New Year's Harbour, on the N side of Staten Land.

NEWARK, a town of New Jersey, capital of Essex county, with two churches and an academy. It is celebrated for the excellence of its cider, and has a considerable manufacture of shoes. It stands on the W side of Passaic river, near its mouth in Newark bay, nine miles W of New York. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 40 40 N.

NEWARK, a town of Upper Canada, on the S side of the lake Ontario, at the

mouth of the river Niagara, and opposite the town and fort of Niagara, 27 miles NNW of Fort Erie. Lon. 79 16 W, lat. 43 20 N.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a borough in Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Here, in the midst of troubles, died the inglorious king John; and here the unfortunate Charles I, after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterward gave him up to his worst enemies. Newark has a good trade, and is 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 124 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 53 6 N.

NEWBERN, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Carteret, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Wayne, Glasgow, Lenoir, and Johnston.

NEWBERN, a town of N Carolina, in Craven county, capital of the district of its name. It has a considerable trade in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. and stands on a sandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the Neus and Trent, 96 miles ESE of Raleigh. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 35 10 N.

NEWBIGGEN, a fishing town in Northumberland, situate on the N side of a bay to which it gives name, seven miles E of Morpeth.

NEWBOROUGH, or **GOREY**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 25 miles N by E of Wexford, and 47 S of Dublin.

NEWBURGH, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour on the frith of Tay. Here the large vessels belonging to Perth unload their goods into lighters or large boats. The principal manufacture is linen. It is 10 miles SE of Perth, and 18 W of St. Andrew.

NEWBURGH, a town of Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, with a market on Tuesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Brant, 15 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 257 NW of London.

NEWBURG, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of Hudson river. Ships of considerable burden may unload at the wharfs, and many vessels are built here. It is 32 miles S of Kingston, and 54 N of New York.

NEWBURN, a village in Northumberland, on the W side of Newcastle, inhabited chiefly by colliers. Here a part of the army of Charles I, under lord

Conway, was defeated by the Scotch in 1640.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a manufacture of druggets, and its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. It is seated on the Kennet, 26 miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London.

NEWBURY, a town of Vermont, capital of Orange county, situate on the Connecticut, 50 miles NNE of Windsor, and 60 ESE of Burlington.

NEWBURY-PORT, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with six churches, a court-house, and a gaol. Large quantities of rum are distilled here, and the inhabitants have a considerable trade with the W Indies and the southern states. The harbour is safe and commodious, and the business of ship-building is carried on largely. It is situate on the river Merrimack, two miles from the sea, and 35 NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 48 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It had a fine castle, now in ruins; and is seated on the Tyvy, 17 miles NNW of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW of London.

NEWCASTLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 10 miles WSW of Dublin.

NEWCASTLE, or **NEWCASTLE UNDER LYNE**, a borough in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of hats. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it had its name, is quite demolished. It stands on a rivulet, 15 miles N of Stafford, and 149 NNW of London.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, a borough and seaport in Northumberland, situate on the N side of the Tyne, over which is a bridge to Gateshead, on the Durham side. It is governed by a mayor, and has a market on Tuesday and Saturday. The river admits ships under 400 tons burden to come up to the town, and larger ones are stationed below, at Shields. Through this place went part of that wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The town is defended by a strong wall, above two miles in circumference, in which are seven gates, and as

many turrets, with several casements bomb-proof; but the castle is old and ruinous. The wall on the s side runs parallel with the river, leaving a spacious piece of ground between them both, which forms a long and noble quay. Here are four parish churches, and that of St. Nicholas, which stands on a hill, has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings is a mansion house for the mayor, an exchange, and a large hospital for the maintenance of poor seamen; also several charitable foundations, situate in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, fine and coarse earthen ware, and copperas; and it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and the buildings crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handsome and commodious. It is 13 miles N of Durham, and 271 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 55 3 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Delaware, capital of a county of the same name, with two churches. It was settled by the Swedes in 1637, and called Stockholm; afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam; and falling into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It is the oldest town on the river Delaware, and 35 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 38 W, lat. 39 37 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Virginia, in Hanover county, seated on the Pamunkey, a branch of York river, 24 miles NE of Richmond.

NEUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, three miles NW of Feldkirch.

NEWNHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of N America, forming the N extremity of a vast bay called Bristol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaska is the S boundary. It was discovered by Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 42 N.

NEWENT, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday; seated on a branch of the Severn, eight miles NW of Gloucester, and 114 WNW of London.

NEWFANE, a town of Vermont, chief of Windham county, situate on W side

river, 28 miles ENE of Bennington, and 80 WNW of Boston.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island on the W coast of N America, between 47 and 52 N lat. Its form is triangular; the N point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Bellefisle, and from this apex it is 350 miles in length to the base, which is 200 in breadth. It is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. It has several bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue here all the year, beside the garrison of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season, which begins in May and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the great fishing-banks to the SE of this island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe and the W Indies. In winter, the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish, and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John is the principal settlement.

NEWHAVEN, a small seaport in Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, with a battery at the entrance of the river, which is navigable for small craft to Lewes. The haven is generally made the station of a sloop of war, to intercept the smuggling trade. It is seven miles S by E of Lewis and 56 of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 50 48 N.

NEWHAVEN, a city and seaport of Connecticut, capital of a county of its name. The half-yearly assembly of the state is held here in October. Near the centre of the city is the public square, in which are the state-house, two college edifices, and a chapel, three churches for congregationalists, and one for episcopalians. Here are manufactures of card-teeth, linen, buttons, cotton, and paper. The harbour has good anchorage, and is defended by a fort. It carries on a considerable trade with New York and the W India islands; and stands at the head of a bay, four miles N of Long Island sound, and 132 NE of New York. Lon. 72 56 W, lat. 41 17 N.

NEWMARKET, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is the most celebrated place in England for

N E W

horse-races; and here Charles II built a house for the sake of this diversion. It is 14 miles E of Cambridge, and 60 N by E of London.

NEWMARKET, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, on the N side of James river, at the mouth of Tye river, 100 miles above Richmond.

NEWMILLS, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the river Irvine, 12 miles E by S of Kilmarnock.

NEWHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Severn, eight miles SW of Gloucester, and 112 WNW of London.

NEWPORT, a borough of England, and the chief town in the isle of Wight, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Near it is the village of Carisbrook, and its castle, where Charles I was imprisoned, in 1647; also an admirable house of industry, and extensive barracks. Newport is seated on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 15 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 SW of London. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 50 43 N.

NEWPORT, a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, three miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday, and a handsome free-school, 17 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 140 NW of London.

NEWPORT, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly walled round, and defended by a castle, considerable remains of which are yet in being. Near it are the vestiges of a camp. It is seated on the river Usk, 19 miles SSW of Monmouth, and 152 W by N of London.

NEWPORT, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, and seated at the foot of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles NE of St. David, and 235 WNW of London.

NEWPORT, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town of a county of the same name, and the semi-metropolis of the state. It stands on the SW end of Rhode Island, about five miles from the sea, and has 10 edifices for public worship, a flourishing academy, an elegant state-house, and a handsome public library. Its harbour is one of the finest in the world; and to the W of the town is Goat Island; on which is a fort. Newport has a considerable trade, and is 80 miles NE of New York. Lon. 71 15 W, lat. 41 30 N.

N E W

NEWPORT, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, situate on a navigable creek, eight miles above Sunbury, and 34 SSW of Savannah.

NEWPORT, a town of Delaware, in Newcasttle county, on the N side of Christiana creek, 31 miles SW of Philadelphia.

NEWPORT PAGNET, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bonelace. It is seated on the Ouse, 14 miles ENE of Buckingham, and 51 NNW of London.

NEWPORT PRATT, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, situate near the mouth of a river, which runs into Clew bay, eight miles W of Castlebar. Lon. 9 21 W, lat. 53 53 N.

NEWRY, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the side of a steep hill, on a river of the same name. Vessels of 200 tons burden can come up to the town; and by means of the Newry canal to the river Bann, it has a communication with Lough Neagh. Here is a considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in shipping. Newry was burned by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but is now become the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 15 N.

NEWRY, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down and enters Carlingford bay, below the town of Newry.

NEWTON, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. The canal from St. Helens to the Mersey passes near this place. It is five miles N of Warrington, and 100 NW of London.

NEWTON, a borough of England, in the isle of Wight, which has no market. It is five miles W of Newport, and 93 SW of London.

NEWTON, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, seven miles SW of Montgomery, and 169 WNW of London.

NEWTON BUSHY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is seated on the Teign, 15 miles S by W of Exeter, and 188 WSW of London.

NEWTON DOUGLAS, formerly Newton Stewart, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situate on the Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within two miles of the town. Here are manufactures of cotton and carpets, and several tan-works. It is seven miles N by W of Wigton, and 28 E by N of Port Patrick.

NEWTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Bucks county, five miles from the Delaware, and 20 NNE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 1 W, lat. 40 14 N.

NEWTOWN, a town of New Jersey, the seat of justice in Sussex county, 60 miles N of Trenton. Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 41 3 N.

NEWTOWN, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in February. It is situate near Tioga river, 50 miles W by N of Union, and 70 SE of Williamsburg.

NEWTOWN, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, nine miles E by N of Danbury, and 26 NW of Newhaven.

NEWTOWN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the northern point of Strangford Lough. It has a considerable linen manufacture, and is eight miles E of Belfast, and 16 N of Downpatrick.

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. It has a considerable linen manufacture, and stands on the river Roe, near the E side of Lough Foyle, 15 miles ENE of Londonderry.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of fays and bays. It is seated on the Stour, 16 miles SW of Ipswich, and 57 NE of London.

NEYRAC, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 18 miles N of Rodez.

NEZIN, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 23 miles SE of Tchernigof.

NGAN-CHAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koeitcheou. Its territory is very mountainous, and contains several garrisoned forts, to keep in awe the inhabitants, who are independant, and live on the mountains. It is 1005 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 105 32 E, lat. 26 12 N.

NGAN-KING, a city of China, capital of the W part of the province of Kiangnan. It is defended by a fort, and seated on the Yang-tse Kiang, 575 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 37 N.

NGAN-LO, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a vast plain, on the river Han, 575 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 112 3 E, lat. 31 14 N.

NIAGARA, a river of N America, which forms the communication between the lakes Erie and Ontario, and runs from S to N about 36 miles. At

the head of this river, on its western shore, is Fort Erie; and 18 miles below this are those remarkable Falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The river is here 740 yards wide. The half mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 38 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 140 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then loses itself in Lake Ontario. The noise of the Niagara Falls, in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard above 40 miles. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height, and causes a thick cloud of vapours, in which rainbows may be seen when the sun shines.

NIAGARA, a town and fort of New York, in Ontario county, on the E side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into lake Ontario, and opposite Newark, in Upper Canada. The fort is an important post, 18 miles below the cataracts, and 80 NW of Williamsburg. Lon. 79 15 W, lat. 43 20 N.

NIAS, a small island, near the W coast of the island of Sumatra, remarkable for the beauty of the women, who are purchased as slaves by the Dutch and Portuguese. Lon. 97 0 E, lat. 0 40 N.

NIBE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, nine miles WSW of Alburg.

NIBIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, 16 miles SW of Piacenza.

NICARAGUA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala, bounded on the N by Honduras, E by the Atlantic ocean, SE by Costa Rica, and SW by the Pacific ocean. It is 400 miles from E to W, and 120 from N to S. It is well watered by lakes and rivers, and produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

NICARAGUA, a lake of New Spain, in a province of the same name. It is 350 miles in circumference, has some islands in it, and, stretching SE from the city of Leon, communicates with the Atlantic ocean by the river St. Juan.

NICARAGUA, a city of New Spain, in a province of the same name: It stands at some distance SW of the lake, and near the mouth of a river, in the Pacific ocean, 120 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86 10 W, lat. 11 15 N.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tins, anciently called Icaria. It is 50 miles in circumference, and full of rocks; the caverns of which the inhabitants, who are very poor, make their abode. They apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 37 40 N.

NICASTRO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles SSE of Cosenza.

NICE, a late county of Italy, 60 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Piedmont, E by the territories of Genoa, S by the Mediterranean, and W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France; and afterward, for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792 it was conquered by the French, and has been since decreed by them an integral part of France, and made the department of Maritime Alps.

NICE, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Maritime Alps, and a bishop's see. It lately belonged to Italy, and was the capital of a county of the same name. It is of a regular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E, the Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. It has a strong citadel, built on the rock, and on the W it is fortified with a wall and a ditch. The harbour is on the E side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that enters into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1792. It was retaken by the Austrians in 1800, but they evacuated it in a week afterward. It is four miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 43 42 N.

NICE, a city of Natolia. See ISNIC.

NICHAPURG, a city of Persia, the largest and richest in Korasan, famous for a mine of turquois-stones in the neighbourhood. It is 37 miles S of Meshed. Lon. 57 48 E, lat. 36 30 N.

NICHOLAS, St. one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Verd islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and is the residence of the bishop of the isles. Lon. 14 10 W, lat. 16 34 N.

NICHOLAS, St. a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a handsome church, to which pilgrims formerly resorted. It is seated on the Meurthe, seven miles SE of Nancy.

NICHOLAS, St. or **MOLE**, a town, harbour, and cape, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is strongly fortified by nature and art; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, even during a hurricane. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793; and was evacuated in 1798. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 19 45 N.

NICHOLAS ISLAND, a small island on the N coast of the island of Cuba. Lon. 79 40 W, lat. 33 50 N.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, several islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the mellori or lorum (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme. They are tall, and well proportioned, with black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They live in little huts, having no towns, and go quite naked, except a cloth about the waist. They have neither temples nor idols; nor does there seem to be any great superiority among them. These islands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles long and 15 broad. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 6 30 N.

NICOLAYEF, a city of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenflaf, founded by Catherine II, on the S side of the Ingul, at its confluence with the Bog. It is built in the form of a crescent on a gentle acclivity which rises toward the Bog. The streets are long and broad, and eight of them intersect one another at right angles. The public buildings and a number of private houses are constructed of a white calcareous stone, but the rest of the houses are of wood. This place being of easier access by water for vessels than Cherfon, it is now the capital of the naval establishment of the Black sea. The admiralty, with a long line of magazines, workshops, wet and dry docks, and every necessary department for shipping, are placed along the bank of the Ingul. It is 30 miles NNE of Oczakow, and 43 NW of Cherfon. Lon. 30 46 E, lat. 46 58 N.

NICOLÒ, ST. the most considerable of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

NICOLSBERG, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, 12 miles ENE of Laab.

NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when emperor Sigismund was defeated, and had 20,000 men killed. It is situated on the Danube, 130 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N.

NICOPOLI, or **GLANISH,** a town of Armenia, built by Pompey the great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is seated on the Ceraunæ, 165 miles SW of Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

NICOSIA, the capital of Cyprus, seated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. From the time of Constantine the great, till 1567, it was nine miles in circumference; but the Venetians, finding it too extensive, reduced it to three, and fortified it with eleven bastions and three gates: all the rest they razed to the foundation, demolishing temples, palaces, and the most beautiful monuments. In 1570, it was besieged 45 days by the Turks, and then taken by a general assault. There are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interperfed among the houses. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque; and in that of St. Nicholas, the principal merchants assemble to transact commercial business. The bazar is extensive, well supplied with provisions, and remarkably clean. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

NICOSIA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 12 miles S of Cefalu.

NICOTERA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 35 miles NNE of Reggio, and 185 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

NICOYA, a town of New Spain, capital of Costa Rica, situate on the Capanzo, which runs into the bay of Salinas, where there is a pearl fishery. It is 55 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 85 40 W, lat. 10 40 N.

NICSARA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see, 20 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 9 E, lat. 39 25 N.

NIDAU, a town of Switzerland, capi-

tal of a bailiwick in the canton of Bern, with a castle; situate on the lake of Biel, 15 miles NW of Bern.

NIDDA, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated on a river of the same name, 20 miles NE of Frankfort.

NIDECKEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on a rock, and surrounded by rocks, 12 miles SSE of Juliers.

NIDIBABAD, a town of Hindoo-stan, in the province of Oude, 80 miles NNE of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

NIEBLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville.

NIEDERBIEBER, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuweid. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

NIEMECK, a town of Saxony Proper, on the river Ada, 18 miles N of Wittenberg.

NIEMECZ, a strong town of Moldavia, situate on a mountain, on a river of the same name, 76 miles WSW of Jassy. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

NIEMEN, a river which rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bielica and Grodna; it then runs through part of Samogitia and E Prussia, and enters the Curisch Haff, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Rufs, being the name of the town it passes by.

NIENBURG, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is seated on the Weser, 25 miles NW of Hanover, and 37 SSE of Bremen. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 52 39 N.

NIENBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Cothen, with a palace belonging to the prince, eight miles NW of Cothen.

NIENHUS, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, with the ruins of a citadel, seated on the Dinkel, 18 miles W of Lingen.

NIENHUS, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, with a castle, the residence of the prince. It is seated on the Lippe, two miles NNE of Paderborn.

NIEPER. See **DNIEPER.**

NIESTER. See **DNIESTER.**

NIEVERE, a department of France, including the late province of Nivernois. It takes its name from a small river, which rises near Champeley, and runs

into the Loire, at Nevers, the chief town of the department.

NIEUPORT, a seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders, at the mouth of the Yperlee. Here are sluices, by which the country can be laid under water. The inhabitants are principally fishermen, and subsist by the herring fishery, and by making nets and ropes. In 1606, prince Maurice gained here a great victory over the Spaniards. It has been often taken in subsequent wars; the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles sw of Ostend. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

NIEUPORT, a town of Holland, on the river Leek, 15 miles E of Rotterdam.

NIGER, a river, supposed to be one of the largest in Africa. It rises in the same mountains as the Senegal, and runs E between Zahara and Negioland, but its termination is yet unknown. The Africans have two names for this river; namely, Neel il Abeed, or river of the Negros, and Neel il Kibeer, or the Great River. In the rainy season it swells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the inhabitants.

NIGONO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, 22 miles sw of Modena.

NIGRITIA. See **NEGROLAND**.

NILE, a great river of Africa, which rises at the foot of a high mountain in Abyssinia. It runs first through the lake Dembea, then makes a circuit toward its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E, and enters into Nubia, through which country it makes a circuitous course, and forms some considerable cataracts. It then flows almost directly s through Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean sea, form the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but now there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is seated the island of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo, and 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mekias takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies measure. In reality they observe there every day, by means

of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile. This river overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, or above 18; but 16 cubits is the proper height. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands, and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterward distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains.

NIMEGUEN, a city of the United Provinces, capital of Gelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is also the capital of a county of its name, or of the island of Betuwe, the ancient Batavia. The churches are, in general, handsome structures; and the townhouse is remarkable for its beauty and magnificence. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by brewing ale, and their trade with the adjacent duchy of Cleve. This city is celebrated in history on account of the peace concluded here in 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794. It stands on the Waal, 10 miles wnw of Cleve, and 35 ESE of Utrecht. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 51 51 N.

NIMPTSCH, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle on an eminence, 15 miles ESE of Schweidnitz.

NINETY-SIX, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Edgfield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newbury. It produces considerable quantities of tobacco. The chief town was formerly of the same name, but is now called Cambridge.

NING-KOWE, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed. Its district is very hilly, but pleasant; and the surrounding mountains, covered with woods, produce excellent medicinal plants. It is seated on a river, which runs into the Yang-tse-kiang, 537 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 118 25 E, lat. 31 2 N.

NING-PO, called by the Europeans **LIAMPO**, an excellent seaport of China, and a city of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver: It is seated on the E coast, opposite Japan, 660 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

NINTAN, St. a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, and nails. It is two miles SE of Stirling.

NINOVE, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Brussels.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. The regular manners, and the behaviour of the inhabitants to each other, revives an idea of the simplicity of the primitive ages; and their kind treatment of strangers appears to be the genuine remains of ancient hospitality. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

NION, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick on the lake of Geneva, belonging to the canton of Bern. It is 12 miles N by E of Geneva.

NIONS, a town of France, in the department of Drome, at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aigues, with a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, called Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen cloth. It is 21 miles ESE of Montelimar, and 38 SSE of Valence.

NIORT, a town of France, capital of the department of Deux Sevres. Here are manufactured druggets, serges, and other coarse woollen goods; and its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. It is seated on the Sevre, 28 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

NIPHOX, the largest island of Japan, 600 miles long and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast ashore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo.

NISIBIN, or **NESBIN**, a town and fortress of Diarbeck, now greatly decayed. It is seated in a vast plain, 70 miles SSW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 26 E, lat. 36 10 N.

NISIDA, a small island in the gulf of Naples, very fertile, and laid out in slopes and terraces like a large garden. It has

a harbour, called Porto Pavone, five miles WSW of Naples.

NIMES, a city of France, capital of the department of Gard, and lately a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. There are likewise the ruins of a temple of Diana, and a grand tower. The Mailon Quartee, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. Nîmes was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV demolished their church, in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. The population of Nîmes is computed at near 50,000. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 75 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

NISSA, a strong town of European Turkey, in Scia. It was taken by the Hungarians in 1737, but retaken by the Turks the following year. It is seated on a river of the same name, 20 miles E of Precop, and 120 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

NITH, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, gives the name of Nithdale to that part of Dumfriesshire through which it flows, and a little below Dumfries enters the Solway Frith.

NITRIA, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is procured the natrum of the ancients.

NIVELLE, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant. Here is an abbey of noble canonesses, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelles. This place has a manufacture of cambrics, and is seated on the Thiene, 15 miles S of Brussels.

NIVERNON, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nievre.

NIXABOUR, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, 80 miles SE of Meshed. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

NIXAPA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles SE of Antequera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

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NIXONTON, a town of N Carolina, chief of Pasquotank county, situate on a northern water of Albemarle sound, 28 miles *ENE* of Edenton.

NIZAMPATAM, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, at the mouth of the Kistnah, 34 miles *sw* of Masulipatam.

NIZZA DELLA PAGLIA, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on the Belbo, 14 miles *SE* of Asti.

NOAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, six miles *sse* of Poitiers.

NOANAGUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzarat, capital of a district, on the *SE* coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 175 miles *WSW* of Amedabad. Lon. 69 30 *E*, lat. 22 34 *N*.

NOGERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated at the foot of the Appenines, 18 miles *NE* of Spoleto.

NOGERA DELLI PAGANI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, eight miles *NW* of Salerno.

NOGARA, a town of France, in the department of Geis, 21 miles *SW* of Condom, and 27 *WNW* of Auch.

NOGARCOT, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Napaul, with a celebrated pagoda, 50 miles *NE* of Catmandu.

NOGENT SUR SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the Seine, 25 miles *NW* of Troyes.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Huifne, 35 miles *NE* of Mans.

NOIR, CAPE, a promontory of S America, at the *s* extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 *W*, lat. 54 32 *S*.

NOIRMOUIER, an island of France, near the mouth of the river Loire. It is 17 miles long and eight broad, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. The English made an unsuccessful attack on it in 1795. The principal town is of the same name. Lon. 2 10 *W*, lat. 47 0 *N*.

NOLA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 10 miles *NL* of Naples.

NOLI, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a fort and a good harbour, 30 miles *SW* of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 *E*, lat. 44 18 *N*.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, a little *E* of Porto Bello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferred.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of New

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Spain, the most populous in the province of Zacatecas. It is 170 miles *N* of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 15 *W*, lat. 24 0 *N*.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Scille, 15 miles *N* of Nancy.

NON, CAPE, a promontory of the kingdom of Sus, opposite the Canary islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the *W* coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports; but they doubled it, at last, in 1412. Lon. 10 30 *W*, lat. 28 30 *N*.

NONA, a strong seaport of Hungarian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It has a good harbour, and is almost surrounded by the sea, seven miles *N* by *W* of Zara. Lon. 16 10 *E*, lat. 44 35 *N*.

NONTRON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 21 miles *N* of Périgueux, and 30 *SSW* of Limoges.

NOOPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzarat, 55 miles *E* of Surat, and 142 *W* of Burhanpour. Lon. 73 50 *E*, lat. 21 11 *N*.

NOOTKA SOUND. See **KING GEORGE'S SOUND**.

NORBERG, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, near which are the best iron mines in the province. It is 34 miles *N* of Stroemsholm. Lon. 16 12 *E*, lat. 60 2 *N*.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated among mountains, on the river Fredara, 20 miles *SE* of Spoleto.

NORD, a department of France, so named from being the most northern in situation. It includes the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Cambresis. Douay is the capital.

NORDBURG, a town of Denmark, at the *N* extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, nine miles *NNW* of Sunderburg.

NORDEN, a seaport of Westphalia, in E Friesland, and a considerable place of trade, with a good harbour. It is four miles from the German ocean, and 14 *N* of Emden. Lon. 7 13 *E*, lat. 53 32 *N*.

NORDGAU. See **BAVARIA, PALATINATE OF**.

NORDHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony (lately imperial) in Thuringia, with seven Lutheran churches, and a well-built orphan-house. It has a considerable trade in corn and brandy, and also in rape and linseed oil. It is seated on the Zorge, 35 miles *NNE* of Erfurt. Lon. 10 56 *E*, lat. 51 30 *N*.

NORDHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on

the Rhume, at its conflux with the Leina, ten miles N of Cöttingen.

NORICOPING, a seaport of Sweden, capital of E Gothland. It is 1 miles in circumference, but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 12,000. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings; but at the extremity of the town it is navigable for large vessels. Here are manufactures of woollen-cloth and fire-arms; some sugar-houses, and a brassfoundry. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 110 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58 35 N.

NORDLAND, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Lapland, E by the gulf of Bothnia, S by Sweden Proper, and W by the same and Norway. It contains six provinces.

NORLINGEN, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, and fortified in the ancient manner. Here the league of the five western circles of the empire was concluded in 1707. It is a commercial place, seated on the Eger, 38 miles WSW of Augsb. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 48 52 N.

NORDBRAND, an island of Denmark, on the W coast of S Jutland, 12 miles long and five broad. It has a town called Ham, 28 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 54 20 N.

NORFOLK, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad, bounded on the N and E by the German ocean, SE and S by Suffolk, and W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market-towns, and 660 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty: wheat is cultivated in the strongest soils; and turnips are grown here in great quantities: much buck-wheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter; which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is abundance of game, especially of pheasants. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. Its principal

ivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK, a seaport of Virginia, capital of a county of the same name. It was burnt in 1776, by order of the British governor; but is now the most considerable commercial town in the state. Here are two churches, and the harbour is large enough to contain 300 ships. The town stands on the E side of Elizabeth river, near the entrance into James river, 108 miles ESE of Richmond. Lon. 76 30 W, lat. 36 55 N.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying E of New S Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The whole land is covered by a very thick forest, thoked with underwood; and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer the heat is excessive; from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. The island is supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience. The settlement is formed in Sydney bay, on the S side of the island. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

NORHOLM, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianland, 16 miles SSE of Christianland.

NORMANDY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the English channel, E by Picardy and the Isle of France, and S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine.

NORRIDGEWALK, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 10 miles W by N of Canaan.

NORRISTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Montgomery county. It is seated on the Schuylkill, 12 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 40 7 N.

NORTELGI, or **NOR TELGE**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Up-land. It suffered much from ravages committed by the Russians in 1719. Near it is a forge for making fire-arms. It is 30 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 50 44 N.

NORTH CAPE, an enormous rock at the N end of the island Maggeroe, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern promontory of Europe. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 16 N.

NORTHALLERTON, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a well-built trading place, seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wils, 30 miles NNW of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

NORTHAMPTON, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Hampshire county. It has a considerable inland trade, and is situate on the Connecticut, 100 miles W of Boston.

NORTHAMPTON, a borough and the capital of Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn, and its principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, of which many are made for exportation. It had seven churches, which are now reduced to four; and was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7020. It has a spacious market-place, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought in 1465, between Henry VI and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner. Near it is an ancient structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I in memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 30 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, W by the latter county and Warwickshire, NW by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, N by Lincolnshire, and E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough; contains 20 hundreds, one city, 12

market-towns, and 330 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. In the NE part, near Peterborough, commences a feney tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. This county, however, possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the NW, and of Saley and Whittlebury on the S. Its products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyes is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland, beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon.

NORTHCURRY, a town in Somersetshire, whose market is now disused; seated on the Tone, 20 miles SW of Wells, and 134 W by S of London.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, one mile W of Gravesend. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. Vast quantities of lime are made here, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up.

NORTHEACH, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday; seated near the source of the Lech, 25 miles E of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London.

NORTHORN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, on the river Vecht, 15 miles N of Bentheim.

NORTHOP, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, near which are manufactures of coarse earthen ware, fire bricks, &c. It is 11 miles NW of Chester.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the most northern county of England. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and received its name from being situate N of the Humber. It is of a triangular form, 70 miles the greatest

length, and 50 the greatest breadth; bounded on the E by the German ocean, S by the bishopric of Durham, SW and W by Cumberland, and NW and N by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed. It lies in the diocese of Durham; contains 12 market-towns, and 460 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. From the situation of the county between two seas, in the narrowest part of Great Britain, it is not so cold as might be imagined from the latitude in which it lies. The soil is various; the E part fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the W part is mostly heathy and mountainous. The SE part abounds with coal; and the SW angle has rich lead mines. The principal rivers are the Tyne, Tweed, and Coquet. Alnwick is the county-town; but the largest is Newcastle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of its name, seated in the angle formed by the junction of the W and E branches of the Susquehannah, 20 miles above Sunbury, and 138 NW of Philadelphia.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, a chain of islands in the Pacific ocean, near the NE coast of New Holland. Lon 152 E, lat. 22 S.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAITS, the S part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the island of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

NORTHWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday, a cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works. Vast pits of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, is conveyed to Liverpool to be exported. Northwich is seated on the Dane, at its junction with the Weaver, 20 miles NE of Chester, and 173 NW of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 53 16 N.

NORTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county. A great quantity of nails is made here, and it has a manufacture of ochre similar to that of Taunton. It is 28 miles S of Boston.

NORTON, or **CHIPPING NORTON**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Roman coins have been frequently found here. It is 12 miles SW of Banbury, and 74 NW of London.

NORTON SOUND, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of N America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage. The entrance is between Cape Denbigh

on the E, and Cape Danby on the W, about 75 miles distance; both lying in the same latitude, and the latter in lon. 162 55 W, lat. 64 30 N.

NORWALK, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two churches, and some iron-works. It has a small trade to the W Indies, and is situate on an inlet of Long Island sound, 50 miles NE of New York. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 41 9 N.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the W and N by the Northern ocean, E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and S by the Categate; extending from the Naze in lat. 57 30, to the North Cape in lat. 71 16. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys, or Christiania, Christianland, Bergen and Drontheim. From its rocky S. and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. The Norwegians maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot and 6,000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery; and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Griessfeld, at the command of Christian V, the great legislator of his country. By this law, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Fredericstادت; and the benefits of this code are visible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both living under the same government. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, but not insolent; never fawning to their superiors, yet paying proper respect to those above them. The same causes which affect the population of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage, for the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and produces much cattle. The fisheries, particularly on the W coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish, which, dried and salted, furnish a considerable article of exportation, are cod, ling, and whiting; their livers also yield trainoil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the

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cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber, spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen V, in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Stenck, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI, husband of the celebrated Margareta, and, at his decease, in 1387, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof IV, who dying without issue, Margareta herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death, it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Christiania.

NORWICH, a city and the capital of Norfolk, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and although of considerable extent, the population in 1801 was only 36,854, for it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. There are, beside the cathedral, 36 parish-churches, two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-house and the county gaol; also a city and county hospital, a theatre-royal, an elegant assembly-room, and a lofty market-house of freestone. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a workhouse. Here also is a free-school, founded by Edward VI, and several other charitable foundations. Near this city are the ruins of the castle of Kett, the tanner, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI, the city was reduced to a ruinous state. Norwich

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has manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds, which are still considerable, though somewhat declined, on account of the rivalship of the cotton branches. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 1° 20' E, lat. 52° 40' N.

NORWICH, a city of Connecticut, in New London county, with three churches. It is in three divisions, namely Chelsea, the Town, and Bean Hill. The executive courts of law are held at this place and New London alternately. Here are made paper of all kinds, stockings, buttons, stone and earthen ware, and all kinds of forge work. It is seated at the head of navigation on the Thames, 12 miles N of New London. Lon. 72° 12' W, lat. 41° 34' N.

NORWICH, a town of Vermont, in Windsor county, seated on the Connecticut, 20 miles N by E of Windsor.

NOSSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Meissen, situate on the Freyberg Muldau, 10 miles W of Dresden.

NOTCHING-NG, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Berar, 47 miles SSW of Nagpour, and 75 SSW of Lillohpour.

NOTIBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the Neva issues. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31° 9' E, lat. 59° 56' N.

NOTO, a town of Sicily, capital of Val di Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, and near it another town was built called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 miles SW of Syracuse. Lon. 15° 19' E, lat. 36° 50' N.

NOTTINGHAM, a borough and the capital of Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate on the side and summit of a rock, into which are cut some small habitations, and numerous vaults or cellars. To the W of the town, on a rocky eminence, is the castle, a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. In 1801 it contained 28,361 inhabitants. It is one of the principle seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware,

It has three parish-churches, and several meetings for the dissenters. In the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. At this town Charles I set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war, which terminated in his destruction. Nottingham is seated on a river, which communicates with the Trent, one mile to the S. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 123 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 52 58 N.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate on the Patuxent, 20 miles SE of Washington.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, 14 miles NNW of Exeter.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, E by the latter county, S by Leicestershire, and W by Derbyshire. It lies in the diocese of York; contains eight hundreds, nine market-towns, and 168 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and pleasant counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Shirwood, which is the only royal forest N of the Trent; but the wood has in most parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted by enclosures. The chief products of this county are coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them: its other commodities are malt, wool, licorice, and woad. The manufactures chiefly consist of framework knitting, glass, and earthen ware.

NOVA SCOTIA, a British province of N America, which formerly, till 1784, included the province of New Brunswick. It is bounded on the S and SE by the Atlantic, E by the gut of Canso, N by Northumberland straits, and NW by New Brunswick and the bay of Fundy. Its length is 235 miles, from Cape Sable on the SW to Cape Canso on the NE; its extreme breadth is 88 miles, but the mean of the peninsula part is not more than 45. It has several lakes and a vast number of small rivers. It is

a peninsula, lying SE of New Brunswick, and joined to it by a narrow isthmus, at the NE extremity of the bay of Fundy. The French settled here before they made any establishment in Canada, and called it Acadia. The first grant of lands was made to sir William Alexander, by James I, of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Though situate in a favorable part of the temperate zone, the atmosphere, for a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, which renders it unhealthy; and, for four or five months, it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil (except on the banks of the rivers) is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

NOVA ZIBLA, an island in the Frozen ocean, separated from the continent of Russia by the strait of Waigate. It is 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. This country was discovered by the English in 1553; and it has since been visited by ships attempting to discover a northeast passage. In 1595, a Dutch vessel being cast away on the coast, the crew were obliged to winter here, and with great difficulty preserved their lives. Since that, some Russians have passed a winter without suffering so much. The country is represented as extremely desolate, producing no trees, nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. It is not supposed to have any human inhabitants. The animals seen there are white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits. Lon. 52 to 78 E, lat. 70 to 78 N.

NOVALLÉ, a town of Italy, in the Trevisano, 10 miles SW of Treviso.

NOVARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese. It contains 17 churches, beside the cathedral, and is seated on an eminence, 25 miles W by S of Milan.

NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, capital of a small principality, with a castle. It is 17 miles E by N of Parma, and 18 NNW of Modena.

NOVI, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is the principal deposit for goods going from Genoa to Italy and Germany. Near this place, in 1799, the Austrians and Russians defeated the French, who lost nearly 10,000 men, and their general Joubert was killed. It is 25 miles N by W of Genoa.

NOVI BAZAR, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. In 1788, the Austrians were repulsed at this place, but they afterward took it at a second assault. Novi is seated near the Orseco, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Nissa, and 103 S of Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 56 N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a castle; seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Nona, and 25 NW of Zara. Lon. 16 35 E, lat. 44 56 N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong place of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Nissa. Lon. 22 31 E, lat. 44 6 N.

NOVGOROD, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other towns of the same appellation. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland, comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW limits of Siberia. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the haustatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the gods and Great Novogorod? But in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan Basilowitz I, grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 40,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan Basilowitz II; but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the great built Peterburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarcely 7000 souls; and a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St.

Sophia: in the latter is a cathedral of the same name, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novogorod is situate near the N end of the lake Ilmen, 125 miles SSE of Petersburg. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 58 20 N.

NOVGOROD. NIENFI, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a castle, surrounded by stone walls; also two cathedrals, 28 parish-churches, and five convents. The trade is considerable and the shops richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. It is seated at the conflux of the Occa with the Volga, 280 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

NOVGOROD SEVASKOI, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Desna, 340 miles SW of Moscow. Lon. 32 40 E, lat. 52 25 N.

NOVOGRODEK, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatine of the same name, seated in a vast plain, 80 miles E by E of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 25 N.

NOVOMIROGOROD, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 136 miles, WNW of Catharinenslaf. Lon. 31 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

NOUERA, a town of Poland, in the palatine of Cracow, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 30 miles S of Cracow. Lon. 19 49 E, lat. 49 45 N.

NOYA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Tamara, 15 miles W of Compostella.

NOYERS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Serin, in a vale surrounded by mountains, 17 miles SE of Auxerre.

NOYON, a town of France, in the department of Oise. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the Oise, 22 miles NW of Soissons, and 65 N by E of Paris.

NOZERON, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a castle, seated on a mountain, 20 miles SE of Salins.

NUBIA, or **SLNNAR**, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, E by the Red sea, S by Abyssinia, and W by Bornou. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small round seed called *doca*, or *seff*, which is very ill tasted. Their

houses have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid debauched people, but profess to be Mahomedans. The productions of the country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal-wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Sennar and Dongala.

NUITZ, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Dijon, and 150 SE of Paris.

NUN, or **VLED DI NUN**, a province of Zahara, to the S of Darah in Barbary. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty of this country, but his real authority is extremely feeble. This vast, but desert, province is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such interior parts of the country as are capable of cultivation.

NUNDYDROOG, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a considerable district, in the Mysore country. It is built on the summit of a mountain, 1700 feet in height, the greater part inaccessible; but was besieged and taken by the English, under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 miles N of Seringapatam.

NUNEATON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth. It was formerly noted for its nummery, and is seated on the river Anker, eight miles N by E of Coventry, and 99 NW of London.

NUNHAM, a village in Oxfordshire, five miles E by S of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feast, an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

NUNNY, a village in Somersetshire, two miles SW of Frome. Here are the ruins of a strong castle, the shell of which still remains nearly perfect, and is a fine piece of antiquity. It was taken by the parliament forces in 1645, and probably soon afterward dismantled.

NURENBERG, or **NURNBERG**, an imperial city of Franconia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flank-

ed with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 stone bridges, divides it into two parts. The government is aristocratical; and the townsmen are divided into eight quarters, each of which has a captain. The burgeses are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts: their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clockwork, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient and superb castle or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is still standing at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of free-stone, and are four or five stories high. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics; as also the imperial crown, sceptre, &c. the sword of St. Maurice, and the gloves, slippers, and hereditary crown of emperor Rodolph II. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city without paying a certain tax. Nuremburg has obtained a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large forests. It is 62 miles N of Augsburg, and 250 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 49 27 N.

NURTINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a hospital, founded in 1481, said to be the richest foundation in the duchy. It is situate on the Neckar, 14 miles SE of Stuttgart.

NUSCO, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, eight miles N by W of Conza.

NUSSEHPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, lying NW of that of Guzerat. It is situate on the Sindre, 120 miles NE of Tatta, and 220 NW of Amedabad. Lon. 69 32 E, lat. 25 26 N.

NUYS, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne. It has a college of Augustine canons, and a trade in coal and deals. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is seated on the Eisst, near its conflux with the Rhine, 20 miles NW of Cologne.

NYBORG, a seaport of Denmark, on the E coast of the isle of Funen. The remains of the old palace, in which

Christian II was born, now serves for a magazine and arsenal. It is seated on a bay of the Great Belt, 10 miles E of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 30 N.

NYKOPING, a seaport of Denmark, capital of the isle of Falster, with a royal palace, and one of the best endowed hospitals in the kingdom. It stands on a narrow channel, opposite the isle of Laland, 60 miles S.W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 54 50 N.

NYKOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of Sudermania, with a harbour, and the remains of a strong castle. It is seated on a rivet of the same name, near the Baltic, 70 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 58 35 N.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carolia. It is 120 miles long and from 30 to 60 broad; and is a fertile pleasant country, being better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, planks, linen, and dried fish. The see of Borgö is in this province, but Helsingfors is the principal town.

NYSLÖF, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Saima. The castle, which stands on a rock in a river, near the town, is strongly fortified by nature and art. It was taken from the Swedes, in 1711, by the Russians, who rettered it at the peace of Nyfadt; but it was given up to the Russians by the treaty of Abo. It is 50 miles NW of Wiburg.

NYSLÖF, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle; seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 miles S by W of Narva.

NYSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Finland Proper, with a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. In 1721 a peace was concluded here, between Russia and Sweden. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW of Abo. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 61 10 N.

NYSTED, a town of Denmark, on the SE coast of the isle of Laland. It carries on a considerable trade to the northern provinces of Germany, and is 19 miles ESE of Naxkow.

O.

OAKHAM, or **OREHAM**, the chief town of Rutlandshire; with a market on

Saturday. Near the church are the decaying walls of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the later Mercian kings were found here in 1740. It is seated in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 98 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

OAKHAMPTON, or **OREHAMPTON**, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of serges, and the huge remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It stands on the river Oke, 24 miles W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London.

OAKS CREEK. See **CANADIERAGO**.

OBAN, a seaport of Scotland, in

entrance of Loch Etive. Here is an excellent harbour capable of containing upward of 500 merchantmen, defended from the westerly wind by the island of Kerrera. Oban, though only deemed a village, is one of the ports of the customhouse. It is 22 miles WNW of Inverary. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 56 20 N.

OBODA, a town of Germany, in Silesia, at the confluence of the Achza and Traun nine miles SE of Judenburg.

OBERSIECHEN, a town of Silesia, 11 miles E of Stettin, and 50 W by S of Stettin.

OBENBURG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 12 miles NW of Passau.

OBENBORG, a town of Silesia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Neckar, eight miles NNE of Rothweil.

OBERSIECHEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, with a convent of Lutheran nuns, five miles E of Buckeburg.

OBIDOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong castle on a rock, 13 miles E of Peniche, and 38 NNE of Lisbon.

OBOLLAH, a strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigri, near Buffarah. Lon. 45 15 E, lat. 30 15 N.

OBSKAIA, a gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen ocean, about 360 miles from N to S, and from 45 to 60 in breadth. Near the middle of its E side branches out the gulf of Tazowskaia, about 140 miles long and 30 broad. The SW extremity of the gulf of Obfskaia, where the river Oby enters it, is in lon. 69 15 E, lat. 66 55 N.

OBVINSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, situate on the

Kama, 60 miles N of Perm. Lon 56 0 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Ob, the largest river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It issues from the lake Altyn, in the desert of Ichimiska, and runs NW and W, by Kolyvan, Narim, and Surgut, till it receives the Irtysh from Tobolsk, when it flows N and NE till it enters the gulf of Obiska, after a course of 1900 miles. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a large smooth stream, abounding in fish. In its course, especially after the influx of the Irtysh, it forms a great number of islands.

Ocámo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, 22 miles E of Toledo.

Ochsenfurt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 10 miles SE of Wurtzburg.

Ochsenhausen, a town of Suabia, near which is a late princely abbey. It is 14 miles S of Ulm, and 40 WSW of Augsburg.

Ocker, a river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S part of the duchy of Brunswick, flows by Gollar, Wolfenbüttele, and Brunnwick, and joins the Aller, E of Zell.

Ockida. See **Lochrida**.

Oczakow, or **Ochakoff**, a strong seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf. It has been frequently an object of contest between the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom, on both sides, have fallen in the different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, 1788, and was confirmed to Russia by the subsequent peace. This important place is the key to both the Bog and the Dnieper, rivers of great consequence to this part of the empire. It is seated on a gulf of the Black Sea, opposite Kinburn, 45 miles N of Cherson, and 190 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 30 30 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Odense, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, and a bishop's see. It is situate on a small river, two miles from the bay of Stegestrand, and 75 W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name, in Silesia. It flows N by Ratibor, Oppeln, Breslau, and Glogau, in Silesia; Crossen, Frankfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Friedwalde, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stettin, Camin, Wollin, Uedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stettin

it forms a large lake or bay, called Frischen Haff, and afterward enters the Baltic sea by three channels, called Peene, Swin, and Diwenow; between which lie the islands of Uedom and Wollin.

Oder, a town in the SW extremity of Silesia, near the source of the river Oder, 16 miles SW of Troppau.

Oderberg, a town of Silesia, with a castle, at the confluence of the Elbi with the Oder, 18 miles NW of Teschen.

Oderberg, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, situate on the Oder, 25 miles NW of Custrin.

Oderhausen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Seltz, 14 miles S by W of Metz.

Odesa, a fortified seaport of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, seated on a gulf of the Black Sea, 44 miles W by S of Oczakow. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Odham, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 24 miles NE of Winchester, and 42 W by S of London.

Ostfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 22 miles NE of Brunswick.

Oedraan, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Elbe, nine miles ENE of Chemnitz.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 12 miles broad in the narrowest part. It is 34 miles long, but not more than nine broad. The N part has fine forests, and quarries of excellent freestone; but the S part is more level, and very fertile. Both parts abound in alum mines. Borkholm is the chief town, seated on the strait, 22 miles E by N of Calmar. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 56 44 N.

Oels, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the river Oels, 17 miles ENE of Breslau. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Oelsnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, six miles S by E of Plauen.

Offen, a town of the Netherlands, in Linburg, with considerable manufactures of cloth; situate on the Weze, 12 miles S of Aix la Chapelle.

Oesel, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of

the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad, defended by two forts, and belongs to Russia. Arensburg is the capital.

• OETTING, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhaußen.

OETTINGEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, with a well-endowed college. It is seated on the Wurnitz, 12 miles NNW of Donawert, and 28 S of Anspach. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 56 N.

OFFA'S DIKE, an entrenchment of England, cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England from the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

OFFANTO, a river of Naples, which rises in the Appenines, passes by Conza and Monte Verde, separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra di Bari, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

OFFEN. See BUDA.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Henberg, seated on the S shore of the Main, five miles E of Frankfurt.

OFFENBURG, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, in the Brisgau, seated on the Kintzig, 10 miles SE of Strasburg.

OFFIDA a town of Italy in the marquise of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loretto.

OGERSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Rhine, 12 miles N of Spire.

OGLIO, a river which rises in the principality of Trent, enters Italy and flows between the provinces of Bergamasco and Bresciano, through the lake of Iseo, to the borders of the Milanese, and turning SE enters the Mantuan, where it joins the Po, above Borgoforte.

OHETEROA, an island in the Pacific ocean, 13 miles in circuit. It has no harbour, and is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it; yet its manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, and the spears and clubs are better carved and polished. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of Otaheite. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 22 27 S.

OHIO, one of the United States of America, comprehending what was lately termed the Western Territory, lying

to the NW of the river Ohio. It is bounded on the N by the lakes, E by Pennsylvania, SE and S by the Ohio, and W by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana. It contains 11,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if 43,304,000 be deducted for water, there will remain 220,000,000 acres, to be divided into districts. This country is affirmed to be the most healthy and fertile spot in America. Its principal rivers are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, Sciota, Great Miami, and Wabash, which run into the Ohio; and the Illinois, Quiconcing, and Chippeway, which flow into the Mississippi. The settlement of this country has been checked, for several years, by a war with the Indians, which terminated in 1795, by a treaty formed at Greenville. Since then, a trade has been opened with the Indian nations, on a liberal footing, which promises to give permanency to the treaty, and to promote the organization of the country. The largest town, at present, is Marietta, but Chillicothe is the capital.

OHIO, a river of N America, which has its source in the Allegany mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, when it first receives the name of Ohio. It bounds the state of Kentucky in its whole length; and the only disadvantage it has, is a rapid, just below Louisville, one mile and a half long, and about 480 miles from its mouth. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, above 1000 yards broad; and when the stream is low, empty boats only can pass, but when high, boats of any burthen may pass in safety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except the last 150 miles, where it is from 800 to 900 yards. After a course of 1188 miles from Pittsburg, in which it receives many large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 58 N.

OHLAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a fine castle. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood. It is situate on the Ohla, 16 miles SE of Breslau.

OHRDRUF, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle and numerous manufactures, eight miles SSE of Gotha.

OHRRINGEN, a town of Franconia, capital of the principality of Hohenlohe, with an academy. In the vicinity of the town many Roman antiqui-

ties have been found since 1747. It stands on the river Ohrn, which divides it into the old and new town, 28 miles ssw of Mergentheim. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 49 11 N.

OICH, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, extending four miles from E to W. It contains some little wooded islands; and its outlet at the N end is the river Oich, which flows by Fort Augustus into the S extremity of Loch Ness.

OIRA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an old castle; seated at the foot of the Appenines, 20 miles NE of Tarento.

OISANS, a town of France, in the department of Here, 28 miles SE of Grenoble.

OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and joins the Seine, below Pontoise. Beauvais is the capital.

OKHAM. See **OAKHAM**.

OKINGHAM, or **WOKINGHAM**, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, eight miles SE of Reading, and 32 W of London.

OKOTSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Pacific ocean, called the sea of Okotsk, 490 miles ESE of Yakutsk. Lon. 143 10 E, lat. 59 17 N.

OLDENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the E by the duchy of Bremen, S by the principality of Munster, W by E Friesland, and N by the German ocean. It was formerly a county, united with Delmenhorst, and when the line of its counts became extinct, in 1667, it devolved to the royal family of Denmark. In 1773 it was exchanged by Denmark with the grand duke of Russia, for the district of Kiel in Holstein; and he immediately gave it to his cousin the bishop of Lubeck. The emperor of Germany ratified the exchange, and in 1777 raised Oldenburg and Delmenhorst to the rank of a duchy, the possessor of which has a vote at the diet of the empire, by the name of Holstein-Oldenburg. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion.

OLDENBURG, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of its name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It

is seated on the Hunte, 22 miles W of Bremen. Lon. 8 19 E, lat. 53 7 N.

OLDENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 28 miles N of Lubeck.

OLDENDORF, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, seated on the Weser, five miles E of Rinteln.

OLDENSAEL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, 30 miles E of Deventer.

OLDESLOHE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubeck.

OLDTOWN, a town of Maryland, in Alleghany county, on the N side of the Potomac, 14 miles SE of Cumberland, and 140 W by N of Baltimore.

OLPE, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with considerable iron-works, on the river Bigge, 32 miles S of Aachenberg.

OLERON, an island of France, five miles from the W coast, opposite the mouth of the Charente. It is 12 miles long and five broad, populous and fertile, and defended by a castle. This island was formerly in the possession of the crown of England; and here Richard I compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions.

OLERON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on the E side of the island of Oleron, 13 miles WSW of Rochefort. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 46 0 N.

OLERON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gave, 10 miles SW of Pau.

OLESKO, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 38 miles ENE of Lemburg.

OLIKA, a town of Poland, in Volhonia, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko.

OLINDA, a seaport of Brazil, capital of the province of Pernambuco, with a good harbour. A considerable quantity of tobacco is shipped here for Europe. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but retaken by the Portuguese. Lon. 35 0 W, lat. 8 13 S.

OLIVA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 miles E of Tudela.

OLIVA, a seaport of W Prussia, situated on a bay of the gulf of Dantzic. Here is a celebrated monastery, which contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and in it a peace was con-

cluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland. It is 10 miles WNW of Dantzic. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 54 24 N.

OLIVENÇA, a town and fortress of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, on the borders of Spain, 13 miles S of Elvas, and 40 E of Evora.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 30 miles S of Valladolid.

OLMUTZ, the capital of Moravia, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university, and a strong castle, used as a state prison. It is fortified, well built, and entirely surrounded by the river Morau. This city was taken, in 1741, by the king of Prussia; and in 1758 he attempted it again, but was obliged to raise the siege. It is 80 miles S by E of Vienna, and 97 S of Breslau. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 49 33 N.

OLNEY, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of bone-lace; seated on the Ouse, 12 miles SE of Northampton, and 56 NNW of London.

OLONEZ, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this district are some considerable iron-works.

OLONEZ, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situate on the river Olonza, which flows into the lake Ladoga. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

OLONNE, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 35 miles W of Fontenay le Comte.

OLPHEN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 17 miles SSW of Munster.

OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Solothurn; seated on the Aar, 17 miles ESE of Solothurn.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, one of the most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and from that circumstance placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. It is 10 miles SE of Bursa.

OMAGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 20 miles NE of Iniskilling.

OMAN, a province of Arabia, bounded on the N by the Persian gulf, E by the ocean, and S and W by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable

of whom is the imam of Oman, the chief town of the province, which is 60 miles NW of Muscat. Lon. 57 20 E, lat. 24 0 N.

OMBO, a town of Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, 26 miles N of Elinc.

OMBRONE, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, at the mouth of the river Ombrone, five miles S of Grosseto.

OMEGNA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the N. side of the lake Orta, 25 miles SSW of Novara.

OMER, St. a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It owes its name and importance to a saint, who built a monastery here in the seventh century. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see. The principal church, and that of St. Bertin, are magnificent, as is the late abbey of that saint. About a league from the town is a great morass, in which are some floating islands. St Omer is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles SW of Arras, and 135 S of Paris. Lon. 2 20 E. lat. 51 45 N.

OMMEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overissel, seated on the Vecht, 17 miles SE of Deventer.

OMMELABER, a river of Barbary, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E side of Azamor.

OMSK, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, situate at the confluence of the Om with the Irtysh, 350 miles SE of Tobolsk. Lon. 74 54 E, lat. 51 14 N.

OSEBEEOW, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, five leagues W of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and of a sweet root called Tee. Lon. 101 0 W, lat. 21 50 N.

ONEG, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White sea, 80 miles SSW of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 63 35 N.

ONEGA, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with the lake Ladoga. The river gives its name to a country full of woods, and flows into the White sea.

ONEGLIA, a small principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of

Genoa and the sea. It abounds in olive-oil, fruits, and wine.

ONEGLIA, or ONEILLE, a seaport of Italy, capital of the principality of Oneglia. In 1792 the French took it by storm, and set it on fire in several places. It is seated at the mouth of the Imperiale, 55 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 43 58 N.

ONEZKOE, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, 120 miles long and 40 broad. It contains several islands.

ONGAR, or CHIPPING ONGAR, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE of London.

ONGOLE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river, not far from its entrance into the bay of Bengal, 150 miles N by W of Madras. Lon. 79 50 E, lat. 15 30 N.

ONOLZBACH. See **ANSBACH**.

ONONDAGO, or ONEIDA, a lake of New York, in Onondago county. It is 20 miles W of Fort Stanwix, and extends westward about 25 miles, where its outlet, the river Onondago, runs into Lake Ontario, at Oswego. At the E extremity of the lake is Wood creek, on the banks of which live a tribe of Indians, called Oneidas; and the Onondagos, another tribe, occupy the country S of the lake and river.

ONORE, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Canara, 110 miles NNW of Mangalore. Lon. 74 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

ONRUST, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

ONTARIO, a lake of N America, situate between 75 and 80 W lon. and 43 and 44 N lat. On its SW part it receives the waters of Lake Erie (by means of the river Niagara) and near the SE the Onondago river; and on the NE its waters enter the river Iroquois. It is 600 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. The islands are all at the eastern end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe.

OODEADURGAM, a town of Hindoostan, which gives name to a pass, in Mysore country. It is 31 miles SE of Bangalore, and 73 S of Seringapatam.

OODOOANULLAH, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under sultan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his

brother Aurungzebe. The numberless ruins here, and in the neighbourhood, afford a proof of his magnificence; and there still remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly destroyed by fire. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the same prince, famous for the victory gained over Mere Cossim, in 1764, by major Adams. Oodoanullah is 82 miles N by W of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 55 E, lat. 24 58 N.

OONALASHUA, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Cook in his last voyage. The natives appeared to be very peaceable, having been restrained by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beside this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut, but the soles and upper leathers are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, make their clothes, and work curious embroidery. Instead of thread, they use the fibres of plants, split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shows they are not deficient in ingenuity and perseverance. Lon. 165 0 W, lat. 53 5 N.

OOROOOP and OOSHESHEER. See **KURILES**.

OOSTBORG, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in the isle of Cadzand, four miles NE of Sluys.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Borkholm.

OOTATORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 22 miles NW of Tanjore, and 80 SW of Pondicherry.

OPHEIM, a town of Norway, in the

province of Bergen, 45 miles NNE of Bergen.

OPORTO, or PORTO, a city and seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, and a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. Its commerce greatly increased after the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755; before that time the population was estimated at 20,000, and it is now said to be 50,000. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, 147 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 10 N.

OPPELN, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a catholic collegiate church. It has a great trade in wool, and is seated on the Oder, in a pleasant plain, 20 miles SE of Brieg. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 50 39 N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The vicinity produces excellent wine. It is seated on the side of a hill, 12 miles SSE of Mentz.

OPPIDO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles NE of Reggio.

OPPIDO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, five miles SSE of Acerenza.

OPPURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, four miles WSW of Neustadt.

ORACH, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles SW of Belgrade.

ORAN, a city and seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with an excellent harbour, almost opposite Carthage, in Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. In 1790, it was destroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left standing; and 2000 persons perished. The bey of Mascara took advantage of the distressed state of the garrison, to attack it with a considerable force, but was compelled to retire, after three obstinate attacks. It has a parish church, three monasteries, a hospital, and a military school; and is surrounded with forts and batteries. Close to the city is a strong castle, Alcazava, in which the Spanish governor resides. A considerable number of Mahomedans take refuge here; they dwell in a distinct

part of the city, receive pay from the court of Spain, and render signal services against the Moors. The greatest part of the inhabitants, who are about 12,000, consist of such as have been banished from Spain; and the same may, in a great measure, be said of the soldiers who compose the garrison. Oran is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, 225 miles WSW of Algiers. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 35 58 N.

ORANGE, a city of France, in the department of Drome. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, some aqueducts, &c. which escaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV, in 1682. Orange was the capital of a principality of the same name, 17 miles long and 12 broad, given by Chaulmagne to William au Cornet, as a reward for his military services. It was possessed successively by the houses of Baux, Chalons, and Nassau; and on the death of William III of England, in 1702, Frederick-William of Prussia claimed this principality as his heir. Lewis XIV had seized it during the war with king William; but he exchanged it in 1713, with the king of Prussia, for the town of Geldres. The city of Orange was an episcopal see before the late revolution. It is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 50 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

ORANGEBURG, an inland district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, and Winton.

ORANGEBURG, a town of S Carolina, in Orange county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the N branch of the Edisto, 75 miles NW of Charleston. Lon. 80 42 W lat. 33 23 N.

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt-Deßau, six miles SE of Deßau.

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Russia, in Ingria. Here is a royal palace, built by prince Menzikoff, afterward converted into an hospital; but much used as a residence by Peter III. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles W of Petersburg.

ORANIENBURG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, anciently called Bretzow. It takes its present name from a villa built

by the elector, and is situate on the Havel, 18 miles N of Berlin.

ORATAVIA, a town of Teneriff, one of the Canary islands. It is seated at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Pike of Teneriff. Its port is at three miles distance. Lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 23 N.

ORBASSAN, a town of Piedmont, six miles SW of Turin.

ORBE, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick. Its romantic situation, and the boldness of its single-arched bridge projecting over the river Orbe, are the admiration of all travellers. It is 20 miles W by S of Friburg, and 32 WSW of Bern.

ORBE, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its salt works. It is 26 miles E of Frankfort.

ORBITELLO, a strong seaport of Italy, capital of Stato deli Prsidii. It has a good harbour protected by several forts, and is seated near the Albegna, 68 miles S by W of Sienna. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 28 N.

ORBRE, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, flows by Beziers, and enters the gulf of Lyon, five miles below that town.

ORCADES. See **ORNEYES**.

ORCHIES, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 12 miles SSE of Lille.

ORCHILNA, a small island of the Caribbean sea, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 65 20 E, lat. 12 0 N.

ORCHIMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Luxemburg, situate on the Semois, 18 miles N of Sedan.

ORDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, 11 miles N of Dusseldorf.

ORDUNA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley, surrounded by high mountains, 20 miles SW of Bilbao.

ORFERO, a town of Sweden, capital of Nericia. In the middle of it, on a small island formed by the Swart, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence. It has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Macler, by means of the river and canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital. Orfero is seated near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar, 105 miles W by S of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 30 N.

OREGRUND, a seaport of Sweden, in Uppland, on the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson, 70 miles

N by E of Stockholm. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 60 18 N.

OREL, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bickgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 miles SSW of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

ORENBURG, a town and fortress of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Ufa. It is a place of considerable commerce, and seated on the Ural, 480 miles NE of Astracan. Lon. 55 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

ORENSE, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. Here are some celebrated tepid and hot springs. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, 47 miles SE of Compostella. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

ORFA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck. It has a good trade, particularly in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made here. It has a stately castle on a hill and is seated on the Euphrates, 85 miles NE of Aleppo, and 100 SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ORFORD, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county. The soap-rock, which has the property of fullers earth in cleansing cloth, is found in its neighbourhood; also a gray stone, in great demand for millstones. It is situate on the Connecticut, 11 miles NNE of Hanover.

ORFORD, a borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It is said to have had 12 churches, but has now only one, whose steeple is a beamark; and near it are the ruins of an old castle, a priory, and St. George's chapel. It is seated near the German ocean, between two channels, 18 miles E of Ipswich, and 88 NE of London.

ORFORD NESS, a cape of England, on the SE coast of Sussex, where a light-house is erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

ORGAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 miles S of Toledo.

ORGELET, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated at the source of the Valouse, 30 miles SSW of Salins.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S of Granada.

ORIA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an ancient castle, 20 miles E of Tarento.

ORIENT, or **PORT L'ORIENT**, a seaport of France, in the department of

Morbihan, built in 1710 by the French E India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis at the bottom of the same bay, can contain but a small number of men of war. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1746, but miscarried. It is 24 miles w by N of Vannes. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

ORIGUELA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seated on the Segura, 34 miles N of Carthagen. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 10 N.

ORIO, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles sw of St. Sebastian.

ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, w by Berar, s by Golconda, and E by the bay of Bengal. The district of Midniapour, in this province, is subject to the English E India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Mahrattas.

ORISTAGNI, a fortified town of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a good harbour. It is but thinly inhabited, and seated on the w coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles NW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 39 53 N.

ORKNEED, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, 24 miles N of Christiantadt.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, or **ORKNEYS**, the ancient Orkades, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They lie between 57 35 and 49 16 N lat. and are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the other in extent. This, like the principal one of **SHETLAND**, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland, but is more frequently called **POMONA**. Beyond this island, to the NE are seen, among others, Rowfa, Eglisha, and Westra, Shappinsha and Eda, Stronfa, Sanda, and N Ronaldsha; and to the S appear Hoy, and S Ronaldsha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in calms. The sea-coast swarms with seals and otters, and is visited by whales, cod, ling, haddocks, herrings, and other fish; and on the shores are found large oysters, muscles, cockles, &c. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, &c. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands;

and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath, on the mountains, shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but there are no partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are great numbers of small sheep and black-cattle. The products of the valleys and plains are big and oats, but no other sort of grain. Except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and a shrub called cyor-hordon, there is scarce a tree or plant to be seen; but this nakedness cannot have been their former state, as many trunks of large oaks are to be found in all the moor. The climate of these islands in summer is moist and cold; but in winter there is never much snow, and that lies only a short time. Preceding the autumnal equinox, they are visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. For about three weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the rays of the sun almost without intermission; but for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by moonlight, and partly by the radiance of the Aurora Borealis, which here gives a light nearly equal to that of a full moon. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable; but the common people are much addicted to superstition, and though inured to great fatigue, will neither work nor go to sea on particular unlucky days.

ORLAMUNDA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Saale, opposite the influx of the Orla, 40 miles WSW of Altenburg.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 miles w by N of Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

ORLEANS, a late province of France, divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower. It is a very plentiful country, and now forms the department of Loiret.

ORLEANS, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and a Bishop's see. It is seated on the Loire, in the form of an oval, and the streets are spacious. Under the sons of Clovis,

it was the capital of a kingdom. It stood a memorable siege in 1428, against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. Its commerce consists in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. Sheep skins, and stockings, both knit and woven, form also considerable articles of trade. The fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length, and that of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of nine arches, the centre one 100 feet wide. Near the city is a forest, containing 100,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 miles NE of Blois, and 60 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 47 54 N.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, commences at the river Loire, five miles above Orleans, crosses the forest of Orleans, joins the Loing, near Montargis, passes by Nemours, and then enters the Seine. It has 30 locks in its course, which is above 50 miles in extent.

ORLEANS, an island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little to the E of Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city and the capital of Louisiana, built in 1720, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven eighths of this city were destroyed by fire; but it is now rebuilt on a regular plan, and become a place of considerable importance, both on account of its commerce and population. It is fortified on the sides exposed to the land, and has a canal that passes six miles N to the lake Pontchartran, where there is a fort. It is seated on the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth. Lon. 90 18 W, lat. 29 55 N.

ORLENGA, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 235 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

ORMEA, a town of Piedmont, on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S of Mondovi.

ORMSKIRK, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. The church is remarkable for its two steeples, placed contiguous, one a tower and the other a short spire. The only trade here is the spinning of cotton and thread. It is 11 miles N by E of Liverpool, and 206 NNW of London.

ORMUS, a small island, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, nine miles S of Gombroon. It was taken, in 1507, by the Portuguese,

who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

ORMYAH, a town of Persia, in the province of Tauris, 120 miles SW of Tauris.

ORNANS, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louvre, 10 miles SE of Besançon.

ORNE, a department of France, including the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which runs into the English channel, eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

ORONOKO, a river of Terra Firma, which rises in the small lake Ipavá, in lat. 5 5 N, flows E and SE to the lake Parima, from which it issues and runs toward the W; but after receiving the Guaviari, it bends N, then NE and E till it enters the Atlantic by an extended delta of mouths opposite the isle of Trinidad; but the chief estuary is considerably to the SE of that island, in lat. 8 30 N. In this singular winding course, estimated at 1400 miles, it receives many large rivers; and at its principal mouth the depth and impetuosity is so great that it stems the most powerful tides. See PARIMA.

ORONSA, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Placentia, and 50 W of Toledo.

OROPESA, a town of Peru, seated in a fertile valley, 150 miles NE of Potoli. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 18 0 S.

ORR, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake to the E of New Galloway, flows by the kirk of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith, at Dalbeattie.

ORSOVA, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, on the confines of Servia, subject to the Turks. The fortress was besieged by the Austrians in 1790, but without success. It stands on the N

side of the Danube, 60 miles SE of Temeswar, and 75 E of Belgrade. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 45 10 N.

ORSOY, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 20 miles SE of Cleve.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on a lake of the same name, 21 miles NNW of Novara.

ORTEGAL, a cape and castle of Spain, on the N coast of Galicia, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

ORTENBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, situate on the Nidder, 17 miles SE of Gießen.

ORTENBURG, a town and citadel of Bavaria, in a county of the same name, seated near the river Vils, 10 miles W of Passau.

ORTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the S bank of the Drave, opposite the influx of the Lifer, 32 miles W of Clagenfurt.

ORTHEZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Gave de Pau, 17 miles SW of Pau.

ORTON, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW of Appleby, and 271 NNW of London.

ORTONA A MARE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 13 miles E of Civita di Chieti.

ORTRAND, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the borders of Lusatia, 16 miles NE of Meissen.

ORTZA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepsk, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Oreska and Dnieper, 50 miles W of Smolensko. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 54 45 N.

ORVIETO, a fortified town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a territory of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a magnificent palace and a fine Gothic cathedral. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiuna, 50 miles NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

ORWEELE, a river in Suffolk, which runs SE by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich, it is called the Gipping.

OSACA, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, defended by a magnificent castle. It has a harbour, and is one of

the most commercial places of Japan. Lon. 133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.

OSCHATZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a college, and some manufactures of cloth. It is seated on the Chemnitz, 16 miles NW of Meissen.

OSKRO, or OSOKU, an island in the gulf of Venice, having that of Cherfo on the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

OSIMO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the Mufone, 12 miles SSW of Ancona.

OSMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and stands on the Douero, 80 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 12 W, lat. 41 30 N.

OSNABURG, or OSNABRUCK, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, between the territories of Munster, Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Diepholtz, and Minden. It is 40 miles long and 20 broad; produces much corn and flax; and plenty of turf, coal, and marble. The most beneficial manufacture is a coarse kind of linen, which is exported by the English, &c. to distant parts. In 1802, this principality became subject to the elector of Hanover.

OSNABURG, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the principality of the same name, with a castle and a university. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion. The catholics and protestants have each two churches; and the magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the Hase, 25 miles N by E of Munster. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 52 18 N.

OSNABURG, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered and named by capt. Wallis, in 1767. It is called Miatea by the natives. Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 17 51 S.

OSORNO, a town of Chili, seated on Rio Bucno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 40 38 S.

OSSETIA, the country of the Ossii, or Osseti, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N by Great Cabarda, E by the Lelguis Tartars, and S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprise from 20 to 100 families. Their language has

some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kufha.

OSSORY, the western division of Queen's county, in Ireland. It gives name to a bishopric, but the cathedral is now at Irishtown, in the county of Kilkenny.

OSSUNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university. It was formerly strong, but less by its ramparts than by a fountain in the middle of the town, which furnishes the inhabitants with water, while the country for eight miles round is totally deprived of that necessary article. It is 45 miles ESE of Seville. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 37 24 N.

OSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 28 miles NE of Barcelona.

OSTEND, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to September 1604, when it surrendered by a honorable capitulation. On the death of Charles II of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. In May 1798, the English landed a body of troops here, who destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were under the necessity of surrendering to the French. Ostend is 15 miles W of Bruges, and 22 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51 14 N.

OSTERHOFEN, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 20 miles WNW of Passau.

OSTERHOLZ, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, 12 miles N of Bremen.

OSTERODE, a mine town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen. Here is a manufactory of woollen stuffs; also a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of the Harz forest, at a fixed price. It is 17 miles NNE of Gottingen.

OSTERODE, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, situate on the Dribentz, 46 miles SE of Marienburg.

OSTERWICK, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt. It has good woollen manufactures, and is situate on the Ilse, 17 miles W by N of Halberstadt.

OSTIA, a decayed seaport of Italy, in Compagna di Roma, and a bishop's see, held by the cardinal dean, who resides at Veletii. The ruins of the old town are worthy of notice, but the new one consists only of the cathedral and a few mean houses. It stands near the eastern mouth of the Tiber, which is now so shallow that the harbour is ruined. It is 12 miles SW of Rome.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, 15 miles SE of Mantua.

OSTINGHAUSEN, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, situate on the Alst, eight miles W of Lipstadt.

OSTIA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles WNW of Brindisi.

OSWALD, Sr. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, N of Hexham. It is by some called Heavensfield, on account of Oswald's total defeat of Cedwall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset. Here Oswald, who was afterward sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

OSWEGO, a fort of the state of New York, seated on the S side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, more commonly called Onondago. It was taken from the French, in 1756, by the British, who delivered it up to the United States, in 1796. It is 156 miles WNW of Albany. Lon. 76 40 W, lat. 43 15 N.

OSWIECZL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, seated on the Vistula, 15 miles SW of Cracow.

OSWESTRY, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. It had a wall and a castle, long ago demolished; and has some trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles NW of Shrewsbury and 174 of London.

OTAHA, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two good harbours.

OTAHITEF, an island in the Pacific

ocean, lying in 18 s lat. and 150 w lon. and discovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third's Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months: it was visited twice afterward by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, about 30 leagues in circumference. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphirine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a kingfisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round its white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, and another wrapped about the head, like a turban. The women wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. Both sexes are marked with black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. As the climate is one of the hottest in the world, their houses have seldom any walls, but consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus efculentus, is employed to make the bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water. Long nails

on the fingers are a mark of distinction among them, as among the Chinese; for they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas; and they employ sea water as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees; and they are praised for their gentleness, good nature, and hospitality. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him, in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomarre ceded the district of Malavai, in this island, to some English missionaries.

OTLEY, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles w of York, and 202 NNW of London.

OTOQUE, an island of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 7 50 N.

OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of Naples, 70 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Terra di Bari, and all other parts by the sea. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called Tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts. See LECCE.

OTRANTO, a strong city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a commodious harbour, and a citadel. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the gulf of Venice, 140 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, seven miles N by E of Magliano.

OTISEGO, a lake in the state of New York, nine miles long, and little more than a mile broad. Its outlet, at Cooperstown, is the head of the river Susquehanna.

OTIENDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle, situate near the mouth of the Meden, 24 NW of Stade.

OTTENSHEIM, a town of Austria, on the N side of the Danube, five miles WNW of Linz.

OTTERBERG, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of

the Rhine, five miles N of Kayserlaupern.

OTTERBURN, a village in Northumberland, 25 miles W of Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle, in 1388, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, Henry and Ralph Percy, and the Scots under sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; but the Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the ballad of Chevy Chase is founded.

OTTERY ST. MARY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a large church with two square towers, and manufactures of flannels, kerseys, &c. It is seated on the rivulet Otter, 10 miles E of Exeter, and 162 W by S of London.

OTTONE, a town in the territory of Genoa, 21 miles NE of Genoa.

OTTENACHAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Niesse, with a castle; seated on the river Niesse, seven miles W by S of Niesse.

OTTVILLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an ancient castle, 16 miles NNE of Sarbrück.

OUDE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doonab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its independencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on its western frontier; which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe. The capital is Lucknow.

OUDE, a decayed city of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the christian era. It is frequently mentioned in the Mahabharat, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. Oude is considered as a place of sanctity; and Hindoos frequently come hither in

pilgrimage, from all parts of India. It is seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fyzabad.

OUDEŒNARD, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough entirely routed their army. In 1745, it was taken by the French, who restored it by the peace of 1748; and in 1794 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on both sides the Scheldt, 12 miles S of Ghent, and 27 W of Brussels.

OUDENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, eight miles SE of Ostend.

OUDEŒNWATER, a fortified town of S Holland, the birthplace of the celebrated James Arminius, seated on the Little Yssel, 10 miles SW of Utrecht.

ODIPOUR. See CHETTORE.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of S Holland, between the mouths of the Maas. Sommerdyck is the principal town.

OVERYSCHÉ, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Ysche, six miles NE of Brussels.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N by Friesland and Groningen, E by Westphalia, S by the county of Zutphen, and W by that of Arnheim and the Zuyder Zee. It is divided into three districts, called Drent, Salland, and Twent. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland. Deventer is the capital.

OUERFIN, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 150 miles N by W of Burhanpou. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

OVIDOPOL, a town and fort of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslaf. In digging the foundation of the fort, in 1795, a curious antique tomb was discovered, supposed to be that of the poet Ovid; from which circumstance the town had its name. It is seated at the mouth of the Dniester, 60 miles SW of Oczakow. Lon. 30 22 E, lat. 46 10 N.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 50 miles NW of Leon. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 43 25 N.

OULE, a town of Piccadilly, situated in a valley, 14 miles w of Sals.

OUNDRLE, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 26 miles NE of Northampton, and 83 N by W of London.

OURER, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, 14 miles w of Tomar.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, celebrated for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles SE of Lisbon.

OUKHE, a new department of France; including the southern part of Leige and of Limburg, and the NE part of Luxemburg. It has its name from a river, which flows into the Meuse, above Leige, the capital of the department.

OUSE, a river in Yorkshire, the parents of which are the Ure and Swale, rising near each other in the romantic tract, called Richmondshire. These, after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of Ouse, which now forms a large river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber.

OUSE, a river in Suffex, formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard's forest, the other in the forest of Warth, and they unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to Newhaven, below which it forms a harbour, and enters the English channel.

OUSE, GREAT, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, near Blackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire Wash.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river which rises in the S part of Norfolk, and dividing that county from Suffolk; as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and afterward joins the Great Ouse.

OVSORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, taken by the English in 1792. It is 19 miles SE of Bangalore, and 69 ENE of Seringapatam.

OUREIRO, a town and fortress of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, nine miles

SE of Braga, and 21 SE of Minho de Douro.

OWAN ALTENEURG, See ALTENEURG.

OWEGO, a town of New York, in Tioga county, on the S branch of the Susquehanna, 20 miles W of Union.

OWENNA, or **OVEINO**, a town and territory of Guinea, in the kingdom of Benin. The soil is dry and lean; but there are several kinds of fruit, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts. Lon. 6° 0' N. lat. 6° 0' N.

OWYHZE, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. Its length from N to S is 84 miles, and its breadth 70. It is divided into six districts, two of which, on the NE side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 40 leagues distance. To the W of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the NE side appear to be about half a mile high. To the S of this mountain, the ground is everywhere covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are inclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. Here captain Cook, 1779, fell a victim to the fury of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Lon. 156° 0' W, lat. 19° 28' N.

OXFORD, a town of New York, in Tioga county, 45 miles NE of Union.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, and has a canal to Braunton, in Northamptonshire. The city, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference, and was anciently surrounded with walls, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen as also of its extensive castle, the tower of which now serves for a county gaol.

It lies, beside the cathedral, 13 parish-churches, a famous university, a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge. The university is generally supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Here are 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellow, and students. In the halls the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are, University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, the most ancient is University college, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church college, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the University, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls college, Christ Church, Queen's, New, St. John, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the theatre, the Ashmolean museum, the Clarendon printing-house, the Radcliff infirmary, and an observatory. Magdalen bridge, beside the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, in 1213; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the Mad Parliament. Charles I. assembled a parliament here, in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and, in 1644, he summoned such of the members of both houses as were devoted to his interests: these were seceders from the parliament then sitting at Westminster. This city was distinguished for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war. Without the town are many ruins of the fortifications erected in that war. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the

university; and sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. It is 50 miles s by e of Coventry, and 54 wnw of London. Lon. 1 10 w, lat. 51 46 n.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the e by Buckinghamshire, w by Gloucestershire, s by Berkshire, and n by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 26. It contains 14 hundreds, one city, 12 market-towns, and 280 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The s part, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of Chiltern hills running through it. The nw part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from n to s, and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenode, Cherwell, and Tame; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis.

OZWIGGIN, a town of Little Poland, covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is seated on the Weitchel, 34 miles w of Cracow. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

P.

PACEM, a town in the n part of Sumatra, 120 miles se of Acheen. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

PACHAMAC, or PACHACAMA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, situate in a valley of its name, formerly beautified with a magnificent temple, built by the incas, in which the Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches. It is 10 miles s of Lima.

PACHUCA, a town of Mexico Proper, famous for the silver mines in its vicinity. It is 55 miles n by e of Mexico. Lon. 100 14 w, lat. 20 43 N.

PACHSU, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania,

s of Corfu, and w of the gulf of Arta.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the **SOUTH SEA**, lying between Asia and America, and upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the nw, without discovering land. In the distress he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone islands, he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fair weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. The Spaniards having passed the isthmus of Darien, from n to s, at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; but with respect to America, it is more properly the western ocean. On one side of the equator, it is called the N Pacific ocean; and on the other, the S Pacific ocean.

PACY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, eight miles s by e of Vernon.

PADANG, a seaport on the w coast of Sumatra, in the possession of the Dutch. In 1797, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 300 lives were lost. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 s.

PADDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, w by n of London. Though contiguous to the metropolis, it contains many beautiful rural spots. A canal passes hence to the Grand Junction canal near Brentford; and in 1802 markets were established here for the sale of cattle, &c.

PADERBORN, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad, lying n of the duchy of Westphalia and county of Waldeck. The prince's castle is at Nienhus. There are high mountains, and iron mines in the middle of the country; but the other parts are fertile in corn and pastures. It is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

PADERBORN, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the principality of the same name. The rivulet Pader rises under the high altar of the cathedral; and in the collegiate church are the remains of St. Blase. The most remarkable of the convents is the college formerly belonging to the jesuits; and there is also a celebrated university. It is 52 miles sse of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 41 N.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Gal-

cia, seated on the Ulla, 18 miles from Compostella.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, a market on Saturday. It has trade to Ireland, and is seated at the mouth of the Camel, on the Bristol channel, 30 miles w of Launceston, and 243 w by s of London.

PADUA, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, and a bishop's see. It is seven miles in circumference, but much less considerable than formerly; for great part of the area within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited, that grass grows in many of the streets. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The cathedral is not a very fine structure, but is one of the richest in Italy, and in the sacristy is a statue of the celebrated Petrarch, who was a canon of the church, and left to it a part of his library. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the patron of the city, whose body is inclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel. Near this church is the school of St. Antonio, where many of the actions of the saint are painted in fresco; some of them by Titian. The church of St. Justina is remarkable for its rich Mosaic pavement. The hall of the townhouse is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a considerable cloth manufacture; but the city swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a plain, 20 miles w by s of Venice. Lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N.

PADUANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the e by Dogado, s by the Polesina di Rovigo, w by the Veronese, and n by the Trentino. It is well watered, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy. Padua is the capital.

PADULA, a town of Naples in Principato Citeriore, 14 miles s of Salerno.

PAETENHOFFEN, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the side of a mountain, in the river Moselle, 14 miles s of Metz.

PAGAHM, a decayed city of the kingdom of Birmah, capital of a province of the same name. It is said to have been abandoned in the 13th century in consequence of a divine admonition. Little remains of its ancient splendour, except its numerous mouldering temples, and the vestiges of a fort. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 170 miles SW of Ummerapoora. Lon. 94 34 E, lat. 21 10 N.

PAGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 15 miles ESE of Aquila.

PAGO, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Dalmatia, by a narrow strait. The soil is barren; but it is well peopled, and contains salt works. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 44 40 N.

PAHANG, a seaport on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name, famous for a great number of elephants, and for plenty of pepper. It is 140 miles NE of Malacca. Lon. 103 20 E, lat. 3 55 N.

PAINDORUF, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 20 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

PAINSWICK, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone, remarkable for its beauty and texture, for the pavement of floors. Painswick is situate on the side of a hill, whose summit has an ancient fortification, and commands extensive views over a vale of vast richness and variety. It is seven miles SE of Gloucester, and 101 W by N of London.

PAISHAWUR, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the country of Cabul. It is situate on the Kameh, 125 miles SE of Cabul, and 170 N of Moultan. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 33 18 N.

PAISLEY, a town of Scotland, the largest in Renfrewshire. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thucad, &c. also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works; and is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. The river White Cart divides it into the old and new town, which communicate by three bridges. The latter stands on the E side of the river, and consists of many handsome buildings; it also contains magnificent remains of an abbey

church, the only one which Paisley formerly required; and close by this is a small vaulted chapel, used as the family burial-place of the marquis of Abercorn, which is famous for a surprising echo. Paisley has three parish-churches, and several meeting-houses for dissenting congregations. By means of the river, and a canal, vessels of 40 tons can come up and unload at the quay. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 17,026 in the old town, and 14,153 in the abbey parish. It is 10 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 52 N.

PAITA, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaners; and in 1741, it was plundered and burnt, by commodore Anson, because the governor refused to ransom it. The bay is defended by a fort. Lon. 80 94 W, lat. 4 58 S.

PALACIO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 1/2 miles S by W of Seville.

PALAIS, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne. It has a strong citadel, which stood a long siege against the English, in 1761, and then surrendered on honorable terms. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 47 18 N.

PALAIS, St. a town and district of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. Jean Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre. St. Palais is seated on the river Bidouze, 15 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

PALAMBOANG, or **PALAMBANG**, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom; seated at the E end of the island, on the straits of Bally. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

PALAMCOTTA, or **TINEVELLY**, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 410 miles SW of Madras. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 8 43 N.

PALAMOS, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 41 58 N.

PALAMOW, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bahar, 210 miles SW of Patna. Lon. 84 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Ibola, 37 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 48 9 N.

PALAO ISLANDS. See **PHILIPPINES, N.W.**

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, and of **BAVARIA**. See **RHINE**, and **BAVARIA**.

PALAWAN. See **PARAGOA**.

PALAZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the

Brescia, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles WNW of Brescia.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Carion, 40 miles SW of Burgos, and 110 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 42 W, lat. 42 10 N.

PALENO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, nine miles ESE of Solmona.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 miles SW of Burgos.

PALERMO, a fortified city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see. It stands on a gulf of the same name, on the N coast, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains, is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated at 150,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the *Quadrangolo*, from the centre of which is the whole of these noble streets, and the four elegant gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The *Porta Felice* opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, which has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, frequently made use of as an orchestra. The concert does not begin till midnight; at which time the walk is crowded with ladies and people on foot; and the ladies in favour of pleasure and intrigue, in order that no person shall be able to carry a light. The churches of Palermo are upward of 300, and many of them very rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, some of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of Palermo. The relics of this saint are preserved in a large box of silver, enriched with precious stones; and they are considered as the greatest treasures of the city. Here are also found the tombs of several of the ancient Norman kings, and of the emperors Henry VI and Frederic II, of the finest porphyry. The city is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints placed in small courts and squares, upon pedestals

of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dress in this island. This city has suffered greatly at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbour, defended by two castles, is dangerously open to the sea from the NE, and, even at the anchoring place, ships are in danger when a westerly wind rushes through the valley of Colli between the mountains. About the middle of the 11th century, the Norman king Roger established silk manufactures in this city, by means of prisoners taken in his war with the Greeks, and they still flourish, though not so lucrative since the manufacture has extended to Italy. One mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about forty feet in length, with arches along the sides, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by keeping them six or seven months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of six or seven years of age. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Palermo, in 1799, became the residence of the court, when the French made themselves masters of Naples. It is 110 miles W of Messina, and 180 S by W of Naples. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

PALICANDCHERRY, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Calicut, 20 miles SW of Coimbatore.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its seacoast. It is also called Judæa, from the patriarch Judah; and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ. In the scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is divided from Syria on the N, by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S, and the Mediterranean on the W. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these.

It anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the valleys produce large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, anciently Praeneste, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with the title of a principality. Here formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 25 miles E by S of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

PALESTRINA, one of the largest of the islands called the Lagnnes, near Venice, where the most considerable of the people have country houses.

PALIANO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 20 miles E of Rome.

PALICATA, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N of Madras.

PALIMBAM, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and purchase large quantities of pepper. It stands on the river Palimbam, about 50 miles from the sea, and 130 NE of Bencoolen. Lon. 103 45 E, lat. 2 56 S.

PALK'S STRAIT, a strait at the N end of the island of Ceylon, in the bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Tanjore in Hindoostan. It is celebrated for the extensive pearl fishery which is carried on in it, on both shores, lately by the Dutch, and now by the English.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean; the largest about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E of St. Ubes.

PALMA, a town of New Granada, 50 miles NW of Santa Fé de Bogota. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 4 30 N.

PALMA, one of the Canary islands, to the N of Ferro. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

PALMA, or **PALMA NUOVA**, a strong frontier town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Lisonzo, 10 miles SE of Udina, and 50 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 40 N.

PALMAS, the capital of the island of Canaria. See CANARY.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine islands, 16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 34 W, lat. 4 26 N.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle on a rock; seated on the Gadaon, 19 miles SE of Lisbon.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. It consists of about ten islets, connected by reefs of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction; the principal one not exceeding a mile in circumference, nor more than three feet above the level of the sea. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, few vygrafs, and the wharra-tree, but has no inhabitants. Lon. 162 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

PALMYRA, or **TADMOR**, once a magnificent city of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city, now in a desert country, were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published a splendid account of them in 1753. The inhabitants, then consisting of about forty families, live in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a magnificent temple. Palmyra is 200 miles SE of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

PALNAUD, a district of the peninsula of Hindoostan, belonging to the Carnatic, but situate toward the river Kistna, to the W of the Guntoor circar.

PALOS, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a tolerable harbour; celebrated for being the place whence Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Tinto, 46 miles SW of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the same name, 20 miles E of Carthage-na. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

PALOTA, a town of Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

PALOTZA, a town of Hungary, situate on the Poprat, 54 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 47 42 N.

PALTE, a famous lake of Tibet, lying to the SW of Lassa, about 12 miles S of the river Sanpoo. It is represented as a wide trench, of about six miles

broad, surrounding an island 30 miles long and 20 broad. On the w shore of this island is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Tibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* signifies a priest, and *Lamissa* is the feminine of Lama.

PALTZ, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the w side of Hudson river, 20 miles N by W of Newburg.

PAMERS, a town of France, in the department of Ariège, and lately a bishop's see. It is not so considerable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral spring. Pamers is seated on the Ariège, 30 miles S of Toulouse. Lon 1 12 E, lat 43 8 N.

PAMICO SOUND, a kind of inland sea, on the coast of N Cuolma. It is 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad, separated, in its whole length, from the Atlantic, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered by small trees or bushes. It has several inlets, but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden, and it lies in lat 35 10 N.

PAMIELOUNE, a town of France, in the department of Tain, 15 miles N by E of Alby.

PAMPFLUNA, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. The squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated on the Arga, 4 miles S of Bayonne, and 167 N of Madrid. Lon 1 35 W, lat 42 47 N.

PAMIFLUNA, a town of New Granada, famous for its mine of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 100 miles N by E of Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon 71 3 W, lat 6 30 N.

PAMPLUGA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 12 miles W of Burgos.

PANAGIA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 14 miles N of Gallipoli.

PANAMA, a city and seat of the Firma Proper, of which it is the capital. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the S coast of the isthmus of Darien, and is the seat of a royal audience, and of a bishop, who is primate of Terra Firma. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, it was the emporium for all the treasures and merchandise of Chili and Peru, intended for Europe. See PORTO BELLO. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fishery. The city is surrounded with a

wall and other fortifications, and is 20 miles S by W of Porto Bello. Lon. 79 52 W, lat 8 48 N.

PANARIA, one of the Lipari islands, between Lipari and Stromboli. It is barren, and only five miles in circumference.

PANARUCAN, a town on the N coast of Java, capital of the kingdom of the same name, in the S part of the island. Many Portuguese are mixed with the inhabitants, and the principal commerce is in slaves and long pepper. Lon. 113 25 E, lat 8 0 N.

PANAY, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Panagao and Negros. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloilo is the capital.

PANCRAS, a village in Middlesex, a little to the NW of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. Here is a medicinal spring; also the Veterinary College, established in 1791, for the improvement of fannery.

PANCAIANE, one of the Molucca islands, in the L Indies, 45 miles long and 10 broad, lying between Celebes and Bouton.

PANGO, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. It stands on the river Bar-bela. Lon 20 55 E, lat 2 20 S.

PANJAB, a country in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the termination of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moulton Proper. To the lower part of Moulton it is flat and marshy, inundated by the rains which fall between May and October.

PANNANICH WITTS, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situate a little below the waterfall, called the Inn of Dee. It is noted for its medicinal waters; and has a lodge for the accommodation of company.

PANNIPIT, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi. It is celebrated for a battle, in 1761, between an army of 20,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, sultan of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahomedans, in which the former were totally defeated. Pannipit is situate in an extensive plain, 74 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 76 45 E, lat 29 35 N.

PANONI, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 16 miles N of Salonichi.

PANORMO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, situated on a gulf of the Adriatic, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 miles SE of Valona. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 40 0 N.

PANTALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, 17 miles in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruit, and wine, and is subject to the king of Naples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 5 N.

PANTIKA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the NE coast of the sea of Marmoræ, 12 miles SE of Constantinople.

PANUCO, or **GUASIBACA**, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the E by the gulf of Mexico, and W by Michoacan and New Biscay. The tropic of Cancer divides it into two parts: the S part abounds with provisions, and has some veins of gold and mines of salt, but the other is poor and barren.

PANUCO, a city of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is situated near the river Panuco, 210 miles NNE of Mexico. Lon. 98 30 E, lat. 22 50 N.

PAO-FING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang, 330 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 111 0 E, lat. 27 5 N.

PAO-NING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Setchuen, on the river Kialing, 700 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 31 3 N.

PAOOM, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon. 168 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

PAO-TING, a city of China, of the first rank, the most considerable in the province of Peitcheli, next to that of Peking. The country around is pleasant, and fertile as any part of China. It is 78 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 38 54 N.

PAPA, a strong town of Hungary, in the county of Vespri, taken from the Turks in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is situated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 miles W of Buda. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 47 30 N.

PAPOU, or **PAPUL**, a town of France, in the department of Aude, situated on the Garonne, 13 miles NW of Carcassonne, and 31 SE of Toulouse.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, on the borders of Franconia. It is situated

on a hill near the Altmal, 11 miles W of Aichstadt.

PARA, a city and fort of Brazil, capital of a government of the same name. It is situated on the estuary of the Tocantim, 80 miles from the ocean. Lon. 49 25 W, lat. 1 50 S.

PARACETES, a vast multitude of small islands and rocks in the China sea. They form a long cluster, lying N and S for near 400 miles, off the coast of Cochinchina.

PARADILLA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles SE of Lamego.

PARAORI, the most westerly of the Philippine islands, and the largest of the cluster called Calimane. It is 100 miles long and from 20 to 40 broad, divided between the king of Bornco and the Spaniards, with some independent natives in the interior parts, who are black, and have no fixed place of abode. The Spaniards have a garrison at the W end of the island, at a place called Tatty. Lon. 124 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, E by Brasil, S by Patagonia, and W by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guayra, Uruguay, Tucuman, and La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers of the latter, the three principal are the Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay, the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio de la Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks; and on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards, many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. This province with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank, in all the Spanish provinces of S America, instead of tea. Here are also a variety of fruits and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. The Spaniards discovered this country, in 1515, by sailing up Rio de la Plata; and, in 1525, founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of

Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate; and in process of time, merely by the most wonderful address, they acquired an absolute dominion, both spiritual and temporal, over the natives. In 1757, Spain exchanged the colonies on the E shore of the Uruguay, for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacramento, which caused that river to become the boundary of the respective possessions of the two crowns. In 1767, the court expelled the jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S America. Buenos Ayres is the capital.

PARAIBA, a province of Brasil, between those of Rio Grande and Tamarica. It abounds in sugar-canes, Brazil-wood, tobacco, and cotton. The chief town is of the same name, and seated on the river Paraiba. The Dutch got possession of it, in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

PARAMARIBO, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S America. It has a small but strong citadel; and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. The streets are straight and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, in continual bloom. It surrendered to the English in 1799, and in 1803. It is situate on the E side of the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N.

PARAMOUSIE, one of the Kurile islands, lying S of that of Shooniska.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, so named from a larger river, which receiving the Paraguay, and afterward joining the Uruguay, forms the river Plata.

PARCHIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Elda, 20 miles SE of Schwerin.

PARCHWITZ, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated on the Katzbach, 10 miles SE of Lignitz.

PARDUBITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chudin, with a fortified castle. It has a manufacture of knives and sword blades, and stands on the Elbe, 43 miles E by S of Prague. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 49 58 N.

PARLENZO, a seaport of Istria, on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 28 miles

S by W of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 45 13 N.

PARIA, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a province in the E part of Terra Firma, on the banks of the Oronoko, and including the delta of that river.

PARILLA. See **SANTA**.

PARIMA, a celebrated lake of S America, near the borders of Amazonia and Guiana, of a square form 100 miles long and 70 broad. It seems to be a kind of an inundation formed by the Oronoko; for that river enters on the N and issues on the W side of the lake, near its NW angle. From the SE of this lake issues the White river, called also the Parima, which flows S to the Black river, and thence SE to the river Amazon. To the W of this lake, before the main stream of the Oronoko turns to the N, there are two other branches that flow from it to the Black river. Hence there are three communications between those two great rivers, the Oronoko and the Amazon.

PARIS, a city and the capital of France, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands, called *Ile du Palais* and *Ile Notre Dame*; the first is the ancient city of Paris, and had its name from a building which was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterward resigned to the parliament. Paris has 16 gates, and is 15 miles in circumference, including the suburbs. That part of it which is called the *villie*, is situate to the north, the university to the south, and the city in the centre. The streets are narrow, and generally without accommodation for foot passengers. The houses are built of stone, many of them seven stories high, and often contain a different family on every floor. The number of inhabitants, by a late official statement, is 546,856. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, but only three of them occupy the whole breadth of the Seine, which is not half so large as the Thames at London. There are a great number of public fountains, and some triumphal arches. Of the squares, the finest is the *Place de Louis Quinze*, of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, now called the *Place de la Revolution*, was the fatal scene of the execution of Lewis XVI, of his consort Marie Antoinette, and of his sister the princess Elisabeth. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, Paris has many fine churches.

new church of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon) was destined by the national assembly, in 1791, to receive the remains of such great men as had merited well of their country. The Bastile, built as a fortress by Charles v, lately served for a state prison; but it was destroyed by the people, in the beginning of the revolution. The university, founded by Charles the fat, consists of four faculties; namely, divinity, the civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences: its head is the rector, who is always chosen from the faculty of the sciences. The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the cardinal, its founder. Among the public libraries, that lately called the king's, holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of volumes. The royal (now national) observatory, is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The botanical garden is worthy of its late appellation of royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxemburg, which last has been recently converted into a revolutionary prison. In the Louvre is deposited the finest collection of paintings and statues in the world; the principal of them lately brought from various parts of Italy. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. The Palais Royal was long the property of the late dukes of Orleans; and the interior courts have been embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffeehouses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair. The Hospital-general, which also goes by the name of la Salpêtrerie (saltpetre being formerly made here) is a most noble foundation for the female sex; near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inspection of sixty sisters. To this incomparable foundation belongs the castle of Bicêtre, defended on all sides by a wall, of considerable circuit, which contains within it many large buildings and several open places; and here near 4000 persons of the other sex are maintained. The Hospital de la Pitié, where poor children are brought up, constitutes also a part of the Hospital general. These three foundations, with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres a year. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, built by Lewis

xiv, is a magnificent structure; as is the military school in the Champ de Mars, founded by Lewis xv. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy of the capital of a great nation. The Monnaie, or mint, is also a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine, opposite the Louvre. The Samaritan is a beautiful edifice, at the end of the bridge leading to the Louvre, and contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to all the parts of the villa. The Hotel de Ville is an ancient structure, in the Place de Greve, which was the common place of execution, till lately, when the Place de la Revolution, and afterward the site of the Bastile, were appropriated to that purpose. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelins (so called from a family of celebrated dyers, settled here in 1450) in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention. Paris now forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. It is 265 miles SSE of London, 625 W of Vienna, and 630 NNE of Madrid. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 48 50 N.

PARIS, a town of Kentucky, chief of Bourbon county, situate in a fine plain, watered by a small river, 30 miles E of Frankfort.

PARKGATE, a village in Cheshire, situate on the NE coast of the river Dee, 12 miles NW of Chester. Hence packet-boats frequently sail to Ireland.

PARMA, or PARMESAN, a duchy of Italy, under which name are included the duchies of Parma Proper, Piacenza, and Guastalla. It is bounded on the W and N by the Milanese, E by the Modenese, and S by Tuscany and Genoa. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasturage; and there are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in the Milanese, at Triano, Bologna, and some other places.

PARMA, a fortified city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, many beautiful churches, and handsome streets. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place; and in the church of la Madonna della Stoccata are the

tombs of the Farnese family. The other most remarkable places are the ducal palace, with its gallery and collection of artificial curiosities; the celebrated opera-house, capable of containing 14,000 spectators; the large Benedictine convent, in which 12,000 soldiers were quartered in 1734; the Palazzo Giardino, a ducal palace connected with the town; and the promenade, between the town and citadel. The inhabitants, about 35,000, trade in silk and silk stockings. In 1734, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated. Parma is situate on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts, united by three bridges, 40 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

PARNASSUS, or **PARNASSO**, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth. Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia. It is eight miles N of Livadia.

PARO, a town of Bootan, with a castle, the residence of a governor. It is famous for the manufacture of gods, and the forging of swords, daggers, and arrows. It stands on the Patchesi, in a fertile valley, 14 miles SW of Tassiludon.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Naxia. It is 10 miles long and eight broad, and the soil is well cultivated. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, and pulse, and in calicos. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent statuarys, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place.

PAROS, the capital of the isle of Paros, and a bishop's see. It was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is greatly decayed. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise: some of them stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready

cut to their hands; but they take care to place the pieces in a regular manner; their fields likewise are inclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-reliefs. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors and beautiful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-cellars. Paros is situate on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

PARRET, a river which rises in the E part of Somersetshire, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol channel, at Bridge-water bay.

PARRAMATTA, a town or settlement of English convicts in New S Wales. In 1800, there were 2146 acres of land in cultivation, or leased for that purpose, and the soil in most places, is remarkably good. Here is a handsome church, court-house, and gaol. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 13 miles W by N of Sydney.

PARTENKIRCH, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdenfels, 20 miles E by E of Weilhenn.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, in the department of Deux Sevres. It has considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the Thoue, 17 miles S of Thouars.

PARTINCRAIG, a ferry-town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near the mouth of the frith of Tay, nine miles NNW of St. Andrew.

PARU, a town of Amazonia, situate on the N side of the head of the estuary of the Amazon, 200 miles from the ocean. Lon. 54 20 W, lat. 1 50 S.

PARYS, a mountain of Wales, on the NW coast of the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, which is not wrought in the common manner of subterranean mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantity of ore raised is prodigious. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea, and other places: the most impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot; which sulphur is sublimed, and afterward formed into rolls of brimstone. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The smelting and boiling houses are in the valley below, near the sea, where there is a commodious haven for vessels employed in the copper and brimstone trade.

PAS, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles SW of Arras.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

PASSAGE, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, between those of Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, and 17 miles NNE of Tolosa. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

PASSAMAQUODDY, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles SSE of Machias.

PASSAO, a cape of Peru, near the equator. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 0 30 S.

PASSARO, CAPE, anciently called Pachinum, the most southerly point of Sicily. It has a fort, to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs. Off this cape, sir George Byng, in 1735, defeated a Spanish squadron. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

PASSAROWITZ, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, where a peace was concluded in 1718, between Charles VI and Achmet III. It is situate near the river Morava, 33 miles ESE of Belgrade.

PASSARUAN, a town of the island of Java, 30 miles W of Panarucan.

PASSAU, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. It stands on the Danube, where it receives the Inn and Ilz, and by these rivers is divided into four parts; namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Illstadt, and the fortified castle of Oberhaus, on the mountain St. George. Passau is on the S side of the Danube, separated by the Inn on the E from Instadt; and the other two are on the N side of the Danube, parted by the Ilz, and the fortress is united to Passau by a bridge. This city is celebrated for the treaty, or religious peace, concluded here in 1552. In 1662, the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire, but they have been handsomely rebuilt. It is 65 miles ESE of Ratisbon, and 135 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 48 34 N.

PASSENHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 40 miles S of Heilsberg.

PASSEWALK, a town of Swedish Pomerania, situate on the Ucker, 28 miles W of Stettin.

PASSIGNANO, a town of Italy, in Perugino, seated on the N coast of the lake Perugia, 17 miles NW of Perugia.

PASSY, a village of France, in the department of Paris, near the town of St. Denys. Here is a considerable manufactory for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

PASTO, or **St. JUAN DE PASTO**, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, seated in a valley, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1 50 N.

PASTRANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 miles E of Madrid.

PATAGONIA, a country in the most southern part of S America, bounded on the N by Paraguay and Chili, and extending 1100 miles on the eastern coast, from Rio de la Plata to the straits of Magellan. The natives of Patagonia are stout and well made, and from six feet to six feet five and seven inches in height. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed nearly in the same manner: the circles round the two eyes are, some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory, remarkably even and well set. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward, and a piece of leather covers the private parts. This country has no timber in the S parts, though the N contains an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle. The E coast is generally low. The principal harbour is that of Port St. Julian.

PATAK, a town of Hungary, with a protestant college, situate on the Latorcza, 25 miles SSE of Cassovia.

PATAN, a town on the NE coast of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a well-defended harbour. The inhabitants are partly Mahomedans and partly Gentoos; and they have some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 miles N by W of Malacca. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 6 30 N.

PATAY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, where the English were defeated in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 15 miles NW of Orleans.

PATEHUCA, or **PATIOCA**, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, near which is a silver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 99 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

PATELI. See **POTALA**.

PATERNO, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. It is 15 miles W of Catania.

PATERNOSTER ISLANDS, small isles and rocks in the E Indies, between the islands of Borneo and Celebes. Lon. 117 12 E, lat. 2 23 S.

PATHHEAD, a considerable village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, two miles W of Dysart; long famous for its manufacture of nails, and now including the different branches of weaving.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Patino, situate on the coast of Natolia, between the isles of Samos and Nicaria. It is 20 miles in circumference; and being one of the most barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago, it might have continued for ever unnoticed, but for the book of Revelation which St. John composed here. A few valleys only are capable of some cultivation. It abounds, however with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. In the midst of the island rises a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers, and massy appearance, might well be imagined a citadel. The monks of this convent are in reality the sovereigns of the country; but their domains would be insufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the possession of some lands in the neighboring isles, and the certain tribute they derive from the superstition of the Greeks. These monks, called Caloyers, are spread over all Greece: scarce any of them can read, and yet they all understand how far the empire of superstition can extend over ignorant minds. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is situate on the side of the mountain between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is built against a grotto in the rocks, and, if we may believe the inhabitants, was the asylum of St. John, during his exile at Patmos. Here, they say, he wrote the book of Revelation; and they pretend to show the very chinks in the rocks, through which the holy Spirit breathed his inspiration. The fragments of this rock they affirm to be a certain specific against a thousand disorders, and particularly against evil spirits. The Greek monks vend this remedy, as well as absolutions. The women of Patmos are generally pretty, but they disfigure themselves by the excessive use of paint. Lon. 26 24 E, lat. 37 24 N.

PAINA, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Bahar, seated on the S bank of the Ganges, and fortified with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is a place of considerable trade, 400 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 E, lat. 25 35 N.

PATOWMAC. See **POTOMAC**.

PATRAS, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, and a Greek archbishop's see. The Jews, who are

one third of the inhabitants, have some synagogues, and there are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The principal articles of trade are silk, leather, honey, wax, manna, pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times; but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles SW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

PATRUA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, situate near a lake of the same name, 13 miles SW of Naples.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 13 miles S of Rome.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 43 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Civitot, E by Umbria and Sabina, S by Campagna di Roma, and SW by the sea. It is said to be so called, because it was granted by emperor Constantine, to support a church he had built in honour of St. Peter, and for the use of the pope. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces much alum. Viterbo is the capital.

PATRINGTON, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picts wall ended. It is seated near the mouth of the Humber, 18 miles ESE of Hull, and 191 N of London.

PATSCHEAU, a town of Silesia, on the river Neisse, 13 miles W of Neiff.

PATIENTSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, seven miles S by E of Hanover.

PATTI, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Patti, 38 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 11 N.

PATTIARY, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 55 miles NW of Canogue, and 55 ENE of Agra.

PATTUN, or **PURIAN**, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Guzerat. It is 48 miles N of Amedabad, and 131 SW of Oudipour. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 24 45 N.

PATUXENT, a navigable river of Maryland, which flows into the W side of Chesapeake bay, 30 miles S of Annapolis.

PATLOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a Carmelite convent and good cloth manufactures, 12 miles E of Tabor.

PAU, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrennes, with a castle where Henry IV was born. It was the ancient residence of the kings

Navarre; and before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. Here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. and in the environs are vineyards. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the Gave, 97 miles s of Bourdeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 4' W$, lat. $43^{\circ} 15' N$.

PAVIA, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university, and a citadel. Beside the cathedral, there are 18 churches, and numerous convents. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, cheese, and wine. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1800. It is seated in a beautiful plain, on the Ticino, near its conflux with the Po, 17 miles s of Milan. Lon. $9^{\circ} 15' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 13' N$.

PAUL, St. an Island in the Indian ocean. See **AMSTERDAM**.

PAUL, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of St. Vincent, surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. It is a kind of independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations, who, however, pay tribute to the Portuguese. Lon. $45^{\circ} 52' W$, lat. $23^{\circ} 45' S$.

PAUL, St. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 16 miles **WNW** of Arras.

PAUL, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles **SE** of Limoges.

PAUL, St. a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Egli, 10 miles **NE** of Uzès.

PAUL, St. a town of France, in the department of Var, seven miles **W** of Nice.

PAUL DE FENOUILLEDES, St. a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, 18 miles **WNW** of Perpignan.

PAUL DE ONAGUAS, St. a town of Amazonia, on the s side of the river Amazon, and on the borders of Peru. Lon. $69^{\circ} 20' W$, lat. $4^{\circ} 10' S$.

PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, St. a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the side of a hill, 16 miles s of Montélimar.

PAULA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, 12 miles **WNW** of Cosenza.

PAULOGRAÐ, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenflaf, 32 miles **E** of Catharinenflaf. Lon. $35^{\circ} 54' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 10' N$.

PAUCASAN, the capital of the isle of St. Thomas, on the coast of Guinea, and the see of a bishop, with a fort, and a

good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. $8^{\circ} 30' W$.

PAUSA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seven miles **NNW** of Plauen.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Naples, five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage through the mountain near a mile in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto. On this mountain also is the tomb of Virgil.

PAUZK, a town of W Prussia, in Pomerelia, near the **W** coast of the gulf of Dantzic, 25 miles **NW** of Dantzic.

PAXO, an island in the Mediterranean sea, a little to the s of that of Corfu, about 15 miles in circumference. It is part of the republic of Seven Islands, and produces wine, oil, and almonds. San Nicolo is the only town, and has a good harbour. Lon. $20^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 12' N$.

PAVERNE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and on the river Broye, 22 miles **SW** of Bern.

PAYS DE VAUD, a country of Switzerland, extending along the lake of Geneva, and rising gradually from the edge of that lake. It is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and chequered with many villages and towns. It was wrested from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536. Lausanne is the capital.

PAZ, a city of Peru, capital of a province of its name, in the audience of Los Charcos, and an archbishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains four churches, an hospital, a college, and several convents. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in wine and fruits, 220 miles **NW** of Plata. Lon. $68^{\circ} 50' W$, lat. $17^{\circ} 0' S$.

PAZZY, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a bishop's see, eight miles **SW** of Gallipoli.

PEAK, a mountainous district in the **NW** part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, iron, millstones, and whetstones. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The 'Wonders of the Peak' have been celebrated both in prose and verse; and they are noticed in this work under the articles Muxton, Castleton, Chatworth, and Tideswell.

PEARL ISLANDS, islands lying in the bay of Panama. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations on them.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay.

PEDEE, a river of the United States, which rises in N Carolina, and is there called Yadkin river: on entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into Wynyaw bay, at Georgetown.

PEDENA, a town of Italy, in Istria, 25 miles SE of Capo d'Istria.

PEDERNEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Eltrmadura, on the seacoast, 18 miles NE of Peniche.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, on the N coast, 40 miles ESE of Acheen. Lon. 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

PEDRO, POINT, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere on the continent of Hindoostan. Lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

PLDRO, ST. one of the islands in the Pacific ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

PEEBLES, a borough of Scotland, capital of Peebleshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and serges, and is noted for its excellent beer. On a projecting rock, near the Tweed, stands Nidpath castle, an ancient fortress. Before the present church was erected, divine service was performed in part of an ancient monastery, in which several kings of Scotland are said to have resided. It is 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 46 N.

PEEBLESHIRE, a county of Scotland, 30 miles long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by Edinburghshire, E by Selkirkshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by Lanerkshire. In this county there is not much arable land. Its hills (among which are those of Tweedsmuir) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lyne; the former runs through the country, and hence the country is sometimes called Tweedale.

PEEKSKILL, a town of New York, in W Chester county, on the N side of a creek of its name, five miles from its mouth in Hudson river, and 50 N of New York.

PEEL, a town on the W coast of the isle of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the S extremity of the bay is Peel isle, a rock of great magnitude and height; on the summit of which is a castle, and the cathedral of the isle, dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop,

who lived in the fifth century. The town is much decayed, and the inhabitants are indolent and poor. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 54 13 N.

PEER, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 24 miles NNW of Maestricht.

PEENE, a navigable river of Germany, which rises out of some lakes in Mecklenburg, flows through Swedish Pomerania to the western branch of the Oder, which is thence called Peene, and runs by Wolgast into the Baltic sea, at Peenemunde.

PEENEMUNDE, a town and fort of Prussian Pomerania, in the isle of Usedom, the residence of the governor of the island. It commands the entrance and mouth of the Peene, near which it stands, six miles N by E of Wolgast. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 54 8 N.

PEGAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Elster, 10 miles SSW of Leipsic.

PEGNA DI FRANCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 26 miles E by N of Ciudad Rodrigo, and 44 S by W of Salamanca.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a palace, and a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Douero, 20 miles ESE of Valladolid. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 41 41 N.

PEGNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Asta, 17 miles SW of Oviedo.

PEGNATOR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the Guadalquivir, 32 miles W by S of Cordova.

PEGNAMACOR, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, near the frontiers of Spain, 40 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 39 50 N.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 50 miles SE of Salamanca.

PEGNIIZ, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, on a river of the same name, near its source, 10 miles S of Bayreuth.

PEGU, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Birmah, W and S by the bay of Bengal, and E by Siam. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits; and its other products are teak timber, elephants teeth, beeswax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer

than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, mostly of wood, varnished and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence: they are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, cross-legged, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was long an independent kingdom, and, in 1752, conquered the kingdom of Birmah: but Alompra, whom the king of Pegu had continued as chief at Monchabou, soon afterward revolted, and, in 1757, reduced Pegu to a dependent province on Birmah.

PEGU, a city of the kingdom of the same name, erected on the site of the former city, which was ruined, in 1757, by the king of Birmah. The ancient city was a quadrangle, each side measuring nearly a mile and a half, and surrounded by strong walls and other fortifications, now in ruins. The present city occupies about one half of the former area. On the N and E sides it borders on the old wall, and is fenced round by a stockade. Here is a grand temple, which has been newly embellished. The king of Birmah has here a viceroy, who resides in the fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, 200 miles S of Ummerapoora. Lon. 96 11 E, lat. 17 40 N.

PEI-HO, or White-river, a large river of China, in Pe-tche li, which passes near Peking, and by the cities of Tong-tchou and Tien-sing, into the Yellow sea. The tide flows 110 miles, and frequently submerges the flat country on its banks.

PEINA, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, with a palace and a capuchin convent. It was formerly deemed a fortress, and stands in a marshy country, on the river Fulse, 16 miles W of Brunswick.

PEIUS, or TCHUDSKOI, a large lake of Russia, between the governments

of Petersburg and Riga. The river Narova issues from this lake, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or PISHORE, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Cabul, subject to the king of Candahar. It is 70 miles NW of Attock. Lon. 96 54 E, lat. 32 41 N.

PEISKRETSCHAM, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 30 miles SE of Oppeln.

PEITZ, a town of Lower Lusatia, belonging to Brandenburg. It has manufactures of cloth and yarn; and in the neighbourhood are iron-works. It stands in a morass, on a canal that joins the Spree, 10 miles NNE of Cobus.

PEKING, the capital of the empire of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nan-king, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are nearly 14 miles in circumference. The walls of the city are 28 feet high, 24 thick at the base, and 12 at the top; and there are spacious towers at 70 feet distance from each other. The gates are high, and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are nine in number, three in the S wall, and in each of the other four two. The middle gate, on the S side, opens into the Tartar or imperial city, which is a space within the general inclosure, about a mile from N to S, and three-fourths of a mile from E to W, with a rivulet winding through it. A wall of large red polished bricks, 20 feet high, covered with a roof of tiles painted yellow and varnished, surrounds this space, in which are contained the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging to the court. Between the other two gates in the S wall, and the opposite ones on the N side of the city, run two straight streets, each four miles in length, and 120 feet wide. One street of the same width runs from one of the eastern to the corresponding western gate, but the other is interrupted by the imperial city, round the walls of which it is carried. The other streets branch from these main streets at right angles,

and are very narrow. The houses have no windows nor openings to the street, except the great shops; most of them are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is astonishing to see the concourse of people that are in the main streets, yet not one Chinese woman among them, and the confusion occasioned by the number of herds, camels, mules, asses, wagons, carts, and chairs; without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman to go before them and clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with sword; by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace and garden occupies two thirds of the Tartar city, is surrounded by a brick wall, two miles in length, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed by galleries, supported by columns: the architecture of the stupendous pile of buildings of which the palace consists, is entirely different from that of the Europeans; and they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples and the towers of Peking are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from all parts by canals from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes; and within the walls are several hundred acres of land under cultivation. An earthquake which happened here, in 1731, buried above 15,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants are estimated at 2,500,000. A Russian church is established here, with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Peking. This city stands in a fertile plain, 60 miles S of the great wall. Lon. 116 14 E, lat. 39 54 N.

PELAGNISI, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eight miles in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N.

PELEGRINO, a mountain on the N coast of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosalia, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

PALAU ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 130 and 136 E lon. and 5 and 9 N lat. They are encircled on the W side by a reef of coral. Captain Wilson, of the Antelope F Indian packet, who was wrecked here in 1783, found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in fine, a people that do honour to the human race. The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the betel nut tree; but there are short ones for different marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which, being a mark of great honour conferred by the king, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house or canoe is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted to him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but when ever he removes to another place, the ground reverts to the king. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much use to the natives. Yams and cocoanuts, being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended with the utmost care; and the milk of the latter is their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare, certain sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugar-cane. The houses are raised

about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins; the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houses are covered with bamboos and palm-tree leaves; and the inside is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little baskets, nicely woven from slips of the plantain tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one goes abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betel-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing-hooks are of tortoise-shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the hulks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks, serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameters, are their buckets or cisterns. The shell of the tortoise is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and earrings inlaid with shells. The natives, in general, are stout and well made, rather above the middling stature, and of a deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked; but the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both sexes are tattooed, and have their teeth made black by art. They are very expert at swimming; and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea. Such an opinion had Abba Thulle, the king of the island,

entertained of the English, that on their departure, he permitted his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where they arrived in 1784. In a few months after this hopeful youth died of the smallpox, and the E India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard. The directors of the E India Company, sensible that there remained obligations for them to fulfil, equipped two vessels at Bombay, under the command of captain M'Cluer, which arrived at these unvisited islands in January 1791. A joyful and affecting interview took place between the English and the natives; and the good Abba Thulle bore the intelligence of the death of Lee Boo with great fortitude. When the presents from the E India Company were landed, consisting of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, &c. together with arms, grindstones, shovels, saws, and other utensils, the multitude were struck with amazement, and the king himself was for some time at a loss for utterance, or how to express his gratitude. The king, in return, made a present of one of the islands to the English, which was taken possession of with the usual formalities. Captain M'Cluer leaving one ship behind to superintend the gardens, plantations, and live stock, proceeded with the other to Canton; some of the natives voluntarily accompanying him. He returned to Pelaw in June; but thinking his benevolent mission not yet completed, he sailed with both ships to New Guinea and Bencoolen, and returned again in January 1793, with two full cargoes of cattle and stores. During his absence Abba Thulle had died, and his brother had succeeded to the sovereignty. The munificent gratitude of the E India Company has been attended with complete success; the live stock having greatly multiplied, and the rice producing two abundant crops every year. A small trade is now carried on occasionally by the English, between Pelaw and China.

PELISSA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is situated near the Danube, 15 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

PELISSAN, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles WNW of Aix.

PELLA, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, 50 miles W of Salonichi. Lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 42 N.

PELLERIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situate on

the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels, 10 miles N of Nantes, and 13 SE of Painbœuf.

PEMBA, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

PEMBA, an island in the Indian ocean, near the coast of Zangubar, about 100 miles in circumference, governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 4 50 S.

PEMBRIDGE, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Arrow, 12 miles SW of Hereford, and 145 WNW of London.

PEMBROKE, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, situate on North river, remarkable for its depth of water, though in some places not more than 50 feet wide. Vessels of 300 tons are built here, and descend to Massachusetts bay, 18 miles distant. Pembroke is 51 miles SSE of Boston.

PEMBROKE, a borough and seaport of Wales, capital of Pembrokeshire, with a market on Saturday. It stands on the innermost creek of Milford-haven, over which are two bridges, but the harbour is become injured by the rubbish of the lime-stone quarries near it. It is surrounded by a wall with three gates, has a castle on a rock, and two churches, and is governed by a mayor. It is 10 miles S by E of Haverfordwest (where the assizes of the county are held) and 237 W by N of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 51 43 N.

PEMBROKE-SHIRE, a county of Wales, 57 miles long and 23 broad; surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E, where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains five market-towns and 145 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The principal rivers are the E and W Cleddon. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The NE part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle.

PENANG. See **PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND**.

PENAUTIER, a town of France, in the department of Aude, four miles N of Carcassonne.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth bay. It was built by Henry VIII for the security of the coast; and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Mawes. It is a little to the SE of

Falmouth, the harbour of which it defends.

PENHA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the borders of Spain, nine miles E of Idanha a Vella.

PENICHE, a strong seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 39 16 N.

PENIG, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, which has a manufacture of woollen stuffs, and a pottery. It is seated on the Mulda, 11 miles NW of Chemnitz.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

PENISHEHR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles N of Cabul.

PENKRIDGE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, six miles S of Stafford, and 129 NW of London.

PINKUM, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on a lake, 15 miles SW of Stettin.

PENMAINMAWR, a mountain of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea. It is four miles W by S of Aberconway; and the road to Holyhead crosses it on the side of a dreadful precipice, from which it is defended by a wall. The mountain is 1545 feet above the level of the sea.

PENNAR, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which flows by Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Ganapatnam.

PENNON, a fort of Barbary, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 miles E of Ceuta. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America, 288 miles long and 156 broad; bounded on the N by New York, E by that province and New Jersey, S by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, W by the latter and that of Ohio, and SW by Lake Erie, on which it has a considerable front, and a good port. It is divided into 23 counties; namely Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Northampton, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northum-

berland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Misslin, Westmorland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Allegany, and Lycoming. It is well watered by the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Monongahela, Allegany, and other navigable rivers. Its produce is corn, cattle, potash, wax, skins, and furs; and the principal manufactures are iron, copper, tin, leather, paper, gunpowder, hats, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Philadelphia is the capital.

PENNYGANT, one of the highest mountains of England, in Yorkshire, seven miles N of Settle. Its summit is 3930 feet above the level of the sea. On its sides are two awful orifices, called Hulpit and Huntpit holes; through each of them runs a brook, both of which pass under ground for about a mile, and cross each other in the bowels of the earth without mixing their waters.

PENOBSCOT, a bay of the district of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious; and its E side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

PENRICE, a town of Wales, in Glamorganhire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of a Norman castle. Three miles to the N, on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's stone, which consists of a huge flat stone, supported upon six smaller stones about five feet in height, placed in a circle. Penrice is seated on the Bristol channel, 20 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 219 W of London.

PENRITH, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. Here are the ruins of a castle; and in the churchyard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Grave. Several remains of antiquity are seen in its neighbourhood. It is seated under a hill, near the river Eamont, 18 miles S of Carlisle, and 280 NNW of London.

PENRYN, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on a creek of Falmouth haven, three miles NW of Falmouth, and 266 W by S of London. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 50 10 N.

PENSACOLA, a city of W Florida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a safe and commodious harbour. It was the capital of the province while in possession of the English, but since the conquest of the Spaniards it has been on the decline. The en-

trance into the bay is defended by a small fort and a battery. Lon. 87 14 W, lat. 30 24 N.

PENSANCE, or **PENZANCE**, a seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593, but has been rebuilt; carries on a considerable traffic in pilchards, and is one of the tin-coinage towns. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on a creek of Mountsbay, 12 miles E of the Land's end, and 281 W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is noted for its hats and bread, and seated on the Chew, seven miles W of Bath, and 117 W by S of London.

PENTLAND FRITH, a strait which divides the Orkney islands from Caithnessshire, in Scotland. It is 20 miles long and 10 broad, and dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the E end of the frith. On the largest of these rocks is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 58 35 N.

PENZA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 miles SW of Kasan. Lon. 45 38 E, lat. 53 30 N.

PENZLIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles NNW of Stelitz.

PEQUIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Somme; memorable for an interview and treaty between Lewis XI of France, and Edward IV of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville.

PERAY, St. a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, noted for its wines. It is seated on the Rhone, opposite Valence, 32 miles N of Viviers.

PERCASLAW, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 31 50 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PERCHE, a late territory of France, in Orleansois, which takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

PERDU MOUNT, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees, deemed to be 11,000 feet above the sea. It is of very difficult access, as the calcareous rock often assumes the form of perpendicular walls, from 100 to 600 feet in height; and the snow, ice, and glaciers

increase the difficulty. About 2000 feet from the summit is a considerable lake, which throws its waters to the E, into the Spanish valley of Beouffa.

PEREKOP. See **PERCOP.**

PEREZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 40 miles E by N of Tockay. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 48 30 N.

PERGA, a town of European Turkey, in Athania, on the seacoast, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

PERGAMAR, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a bishop's see, 60 miles W of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

PERGAMO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a bishop's see, with a palace and a castle. It is not so considerable as formerly, but has nine mosques, and occupies an oblong circumference of three miles, at the foot of a mountain. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germassi, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

PERISA, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 90 miles W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 25 E, lat. 32 20 N.

PERIAC, a town of France, in the department of Aude, celebrated for its salt works, six miles SW of Narbonne.

PERIAPATAM, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mysore, 24 miles SW of Seringapatam.

PERIGORD, a late province of France, 83 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, E by Quercy and Limosin, S by Agenois and Bazadois, and W by Bourdeaux, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron-mines, and now forms the department of Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, and lately a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Ille, 50 miles SW of Limoges. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 45 11 N.

PERINDA, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 128 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 18 33 N.

PERLEBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, capital of the mark of Pregnitz. It has considerable cloth manufactures, and stands on the Stepenitz, 42 miles WNW of Ruppin. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 53 8 N.

PERM, a government of Russia, for-

merly a province of Kafan. It is divided into two provinces, Perm and Ca-tharinenburg, the capitals of which are of the same name.

PERM, a town of Russia, capital of a government and province of the same name. It is seated on the Kama, at the influx of the Zegounekha, 620 miles E by N of Moscow, and 810 E by S of Petersburg. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 57 40 N.

PERNALLA, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat, 38 miles S of Surat.

PERNAMBUCO, a province on the most eastern coast of Brasil, having Tamarica on the N and Sergippy on the S. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood; and has a river and a bay of the same name. Olinda is the capital.

PERNEAU, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 95 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

PERNES, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It is the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nîmes, and 12 miles E by N of Avignon.

PERNES, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Clarence, 17 miles SW of Arras.

PERNO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the coast of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Helsingfors.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme. It is called Pucelle, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. The castle is remarkable for the imprisonment of Charles the simple, who here miserably died; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Lewis XI three days, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 miles SW of Cambrai, and 80 E by N of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 49 55 N.

PEROUSE, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Cluson, six miles NW of Pignerol.

PERPIGNAN, a fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. It was lately a bishop's see, and is seated on the Tet, near the Mediterranean, 95 miles SE of Toulouse. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 41 N.

PERSAIM. See **BASSIEN.**

PERSEPOLIS, anciently the capital of the Persian empire. It was taken by

Alexander the great, who set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles NE of Schiras.

PERSHORE, a town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Avon, nine miles ESE of Worcester, and 122 WNW of London.

PERSIA, a large country of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian sea, and Ussac Tartary, W by Turkey and Arabia, S by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus and the Arabian sea, and E by Hindoostan. It is 1220 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amuc. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE parts, sandy and desert; in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. In several places, naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and there are mines of gold, silver, iron, turquois stones, and salt; but the first two of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. Among the products of Persia that are peculiarly excellent, are dates, pistachio nuts, and poppies, that produce the finest opium. There are extensive plantations of mulberry trees for silkworms; and large flocks of sheep and goats. The camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffalos, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens, the horses excepted, which are only used for the saddle. The principal manufactures are satins, tabbies, taffetas, silk mixed with cotton, or with camels or goats hair, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicos, camlets, &c. During almost the whole of last century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nader Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar, to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He held the seat of government at Shiras; but refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Pro-

tect of Persia. He was a mild prince, beloved by his subjects, and respected by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up, and caused another period of slaughter and desolation in this unhappy country, till the year 1792, when Aga Mamet, or Akau Mahomed Khan, became sole monarch. Akau, being an eunuch, has nominated for his successor his nephew Baba Serdar. The Persians are generally Mahomedans, of the sect of Ali. Isfahan is the capital.

PERSIA, GULF OF, a gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

PERTH, a borough of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, with two parish-churches one of which belonged formerly to a fine abbey. It has been the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and the seat of the parliament and of the supreme courts of justice. Near the town are some saline springs, called Piteaitly Wells, deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases. Perth is seated on the SW side of the Tay, which is navigable for small vessels, but the largest vessels are obliged to unload at Newburgh. Over the river is a modern bridge of 10 arches, the most beautiful in Scotland. The salmon fishery is a great article of trade; and here are considerable manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, and gloves. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 14,878. It is 35 miles N by W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 24 N.

PERTSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 60 miles long and 48 broad; bounded on the W by Argyleshire, N by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen, E by Angusshire, SE by the frith of Tay and the counties of Fife and Kinross, and S by the frith of Forth and the counties of Clackmannon, Stirling, and Dumbarton. The Grampian mountains cross it from SW to NE, the highest of which is Benlawers. The country NW of this ridge is mountainous and contains several lakes; but the opposite side, though not free from hills, is more low and fertile. The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay.

PERTH AMBOY, a city and seaport of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, seated on a neck of land, between the river Rariton and Arthur Kill sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has

one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 35 miles sw of New York, and 74 NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75° 0' W, lat. 40° 35' N.

PERTHES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, six miles ssw of Melun.

PERTHES, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, six miles NW of St. Dizier.

PERTIGI, a town of the island of Sardinia, 19 miles SE of Castell Aragonese.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 19 miles N of Aix, and 27 of Marseilles.

PERU, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Popayan and New Granada, W by the Pacific ocean, S by Chili, and E by the Andes. It is 1800 miles from N to S, and about 500 from E to W. It never rains in the south parts; but in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains which advance near the sea; but none of the trees are like those in Europe. Peru has been long celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, which are the chief or only source of its riches. Notwithstanding the little industry which is employed in working them, and the small help that commerce affords to the miners, 534,000 marks of silver, and 6,038 of gold, were smelted and refined in the royal mint at Lima, in 1790; and 5,162,239 piastres, in both materials, were coined there. Beside the produce of the mines, the commodities exported are sugar, Vienna wood, cotton, Peruvian bark, copper, and cocoa. The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaguar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans, for they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter: they are hardly formidable to man, and often turn their backs on the least appearance of resistance. A quadruped, called the lama, peculiar to this country, was tamed to domestic purposes by the ancient Peruvians. In form it bears some resemblance to a deer, and some to a camel, and is of a size somewhat larger than a sheep. Its wool furnishes the Peruvians with clothing, its flesh with food. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to pre-eminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength, and courage. The river Goyaquil abounds with alligators, and

the neighbouring country swarms almost as much with snakes and vipers as that round Porto Bello does with toads. When the Spaniards landed in this country, in 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities: and the inhabitants were found to be much more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called *Mestices*. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, calabashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters that they trade with, which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called *rocu*. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skin is of a red copper colour; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The *Mestices*, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: they behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans than even the Spaniards themselves, inasmuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. Peru is divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, Lima, or Los Reyes, and Los Charcos; the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all S America possessed by the Spaniards: but as

some of the countries are above 200 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroalties have been established. The first is fixed at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the government of the second, at Buenos Ayres, the capital of Paraguay, are the provinces of La Plata, Paraguay, Tucuman, and the jurisdictions of Potosi, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and Mendoza. Lima is the capital.

PERUGIA, a city of Italy, capital of Perugia, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel and a university. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

PERUGIA, a lake of Italy, eight miles w of the city of its name. It is almost round, five miles in diameter, and in it are three islands.

PERUGINO, a province of Italy in the Ecclesiastical State, 25 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the w by Tuscany, s by the territory of Orvieto, e by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and n by the county of Citta di Castello. The soil is fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

PESARO, a fortified seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has handsome churches, convents, and palaces, with exquisite paintings. The environs are remarkable for producing olives and excellent figs. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles ENE of Urbino. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

PESCARA, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NNE of Civita di Chieti.

PESCHIERA, a strong town of Italy, in the Veronese. It was taken by the French in 1796; and the garrison surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on the river Mincio, where it proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 miles w of Verona.

PESCINA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near the lake Celano, 20 miles s by E of A. uila.

PESNAS, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Pein, 12 miles NE of Beziers.

PEST, a town of Hungary, capital of

a county of the same name, with a university, the only one in the kingdom. Here are many Greek merchants, who conduct the Levant trade to Germany and the northern nations. It is seated on the Danube, opposite Buda, 85 miles SE of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

PESTI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated near the magnificent ruins of the ancient Paestum, 20 miles SE of Salerno.

PETAPA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, 25 miles SE of Guatimala.

PELAGUE, a province on the N coast of Brasil, between the provinces of Scara and Rio Grande. It contains mines of silver.

PE-TCHE-LI, the principal province of China, bounded on the N by the great wall and part of Tartary, E by the Yellow sea, s by Chang-tong and Ho-nan, and w by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. Although Pe-tche-li extends no further than the 42d degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that wagons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees common in Europe. But what renders this province the most considerable is, that the riches of the whole empire are brought thither, the southern provinces furnishing it with every thing they produce, that is most uncommon and delicious. The inhabitants, in general, are reckoned not so polite, nor so apt to learn the sciences, as those of the southern provinces; but they are stronger and more warlike, in which they resemble the people who inhabit the northern provinces. Peking is the capital.

PEFER AND PAUL, ST. OF PETROPAWLOSKOI, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. The town consists of some miserable log-houses and a few conical huts. Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interested here. It is seated on the E coast of Kamtschatka. Lon. 158 45 E, lat. 53 0 N.

PETERBOROUGH, a city in Northamptonshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It has but one church, beside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery. The market-

place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a trade in corn, coal, and timber, and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the Ner, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire, 42 miles N E of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. o 10 w, lat. 52 30 N.

PETERHEAD, a seaport of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situate on a peninsula, about a mile s of the mouth of the Ugie. It has two harbours, defended by pier; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and cotton. Here is a small fort and a battery. A mineral spring, of a powerful churctic quality, and the sea-bathing bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball room and many elegant houses. It stands a little to the w of Buchanness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, and is 34 miles NE of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 57 27 N.

PETERSBURG, a town of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 18 miles E of Keene, and 73 W by s of Portsmouth.

PETERSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 25 miles SW of York, and 58 N of Washington.

PETERSBURG, a town of Virginia, in Dinwiddie county. It has a considerable trade, particularly in tobacco and flour, and is seated on the s side of the Appomattox, 25 miles s of Richmond.

PETERSBURG, a town of the state of Georgia, in Albert county, situate at the confluence of Broad with Savannah river, 40 miles NW of Augusta.

PETERSBURG, or **ST. PETERSBURG**, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands formed by the river, and partly upon the continent. The ground on which Peterburgh now stands was a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the great, first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703; he built also a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and in less than nine years, after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets are straight, and ge-

nerally broad and long, frequently intersecting each other in oblique and sharp corners; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are above two miles in length: most of them are paved, but a few still remain floored with planks; and numerous canals, from one part of the river to another, pass through many of them, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. In several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; but as they are not suffered to be repaired, or if burnt down to be rebuilt, the number of them is now reduced one half; however, the mother of all that exists in the city, the first wooden cottage of Peter the great, has a brick building on arches erected over it, to preserve it as a sacred relic of that monarch. The brick houses are covered with stucco, stained of a pink, yellow, or green colour; the roofs of them are nearly flat, formed of sheet or cast iron, or sheet copper, and commonly painted green or red: tiles are only used for outhouses and the meaner sort of buildings. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished in the most elegant style. Petersburg, though more compact than the other Russian cities, bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. On the s and SE it has a boundary formed by the town ditch, which is dug far beyond the built parts; and on the NE and N flows the most northern branch of the Neva, called the Nevka, which includes a still more ample interflow. The circumference by these and the sea is nearly 20 miles; but the part properly built upon occupies little more than one fourth of this space. The inhabitants are computed to be 230,000. The main stream of the Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N side are the grand ducal palace, the fortress, the customhouse, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts. On the S side are the imperial palace, the marble palace, the admiralty, the arsenal, the bank, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English-line, so called, because the whole row is almost wholly occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the

whole of that space, is embanked by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by two bridges, on pontoons; and there are several others over the different arms of the river. These bridges, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the lake Ladoga, are usually removed when they first make their appearance; and for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg, is an equestrian statue of Peter the great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot at a great expence. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. Petersburg is 425 miles S W of Moscow, 500 E by N of Stockholm, 800 N E of Copenhagen, and 1000 N N E of Vienna. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

PETERSHOF, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 miles E of Königsberg.

PETERSFIELD, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Loddon, 18 miles NE of Portsmouth, and 53 SW of London.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden, with a castle, seated on the Weser, seven miles NNE of Minden.

PETERSHAM, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, on the E branch of Swift river, 28 miles NW of Worcester.

PETERSHAUSEN, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey, and a fort; seated on the N side of the Rhine, opposite Constance.

PETERWARADIN, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, opposite a fortress of the same name in Hungary, 35 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Parret, 18 miles S by W of Wells, and 133 W by S of London.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, eight miles W of Castro, and 45 SE of Sienna.

PETIT GUAVE, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay at the W end of the island. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 18 27 N.

PETOUNF, a city of E Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. It is seated on the Songari, 112 miles N by E of Kirin, and 500 NE of Peking. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

PETRELLA, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 11 miles E of Molise.

PETRELLA, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 26 miles SE of Durazzo.

PETRIKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles SW of Warlaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

PETRENA, a strong town of Croatia, seated on the Kulpa, 27 miles E of Carlstadt.

PETTAPOLLY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory, 42 miles SW of Masulipatam. Lon. 80 46 E, lat. 15 49 N.

PETTAU, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Drave, 14 miles SE of Marchburg.

PETTYCUR, a harbour of Scotland, in Fifeshire, one mile from Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore.

PETWORTH, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturday; seated near the Arun, 12 miles NE of Chichester, and 49 SW of London.

PEVENSEY, a village in Suffex, 14 miles WSW of Hastings, situate on a small river which runs into a bay of the English channel, called Pevensey Harbour. Here is an ancient castle, which belonged to Robert earl of Moreton, and said to be the largest and most entire remain of Roman building to be seen in Britain. Pevensey was anciently a famous haven, though now it is nearly two miles from the sea. Here Swain landed in 1049, when he carried off his cousin Beorn and murdered him: Godwin, and his son Harold, afterward ravaged it, and took away many ships; and here William the conqueror landed, when he invaded England.

PFAFFENHOEFEN, a town of Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery, at

a small distance. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles s of Ingolstadt.

PFALZEL, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a convent, which was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, and is seated on the Moselle, three miles NE of Treves.

PFEDDERSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the river Prim, five miles W of Worms.

PFEFFIKON, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 12 miles E of Zurich.

PFEFFER, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Danube, 14 miles E by S of Ratibon.

PFORTEN, a town and lordship of Lusatia, 10 miles S of Guben.

PFORZHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle. It has a trade with Holland in wood, and manufactures of cloth, stuffs, stockings, jewellery, and watches. It is seated on the Entz, 15 miles E by S of Durlach.

PFREIMBT, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Pfeimbt and Nab, 10 miles E of Amberg.

PFULLENDORF, a town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspach, 22 miles N by E of Constance.

PFULLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirttemberg, eight miles SE of Tübingen.

PHALSBURG, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe, 25 miles WNW of Strasburg.

PHANAGORIA, or **TAMAN**, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus, with a strong fort. The ruins still show that it has formerly been large and magnificent. It is seated on a gulf of the Black sea, 70 miles E by N of Caffa. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 45 12 N.

PHARI, a town of Tibet, with a fortress, the residence of a lama. It stands in a plain, on the frontiers of Bootan, 30 miles WNW of Tassafudon. Lon. 89 11 E, lat. 27 56 N.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceeding high tower upon it, called the Pha-

ros, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

PHARZA, anciently Pharfalia, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, famous for the decisive victory gained by Julius Cæsar over Pompey, in 48 B.C. It is an archiepiscopal see, and seated on the Enipeus, 10 miles S of Larissa.

PHASIS, a river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and runs into the Black sea.

PHILADELPHIA, a city of Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Timolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, and formerly the metropolis of the United States of America. It is situate in the county of its name, on the W bank of the Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary and founder of the province, in 1683, and settled by a colony from England; and was increased by a constant influx of foreigners to so great a degree, that in less than a century, and in the lifetime of the first person born in it of European parents, it was computed to contain 6000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, in the city and suburbs. The population has been constantly increasing, and in 1802 it was estimated to contain 70,000 inhabitants. The original plan was an oblong square, on the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, one mile from S to W on the former and two from E to W on the latter. But the Delaware front has been preferred, and the buildings now occupy a space nearly three miles in length, and in the most extended part do not reach a mile from the Delaware. The streets intersect each other at right angles; the principal one is Broad-street, 113 feet wide, running N and S, which is crossed by High-street, 100 feet wide, extending from river to river; the other streets, in general, are 50 feet wide: they are all paved, and have broad bricked footways, with pumps on each side at about 100 yards from each other, with a lamp on the top. It is governed by a mayor, has 16 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations, and a synagogue for the

Jews. The statehouse is a magnificent building; on the left of which is a city court-house, and on the right a philosophical hall. Here likewise is a county court-house, a public library, and several other public buildings. A university was incorporated here in 1791; its funds partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. This city was visited by a malignant fever in August 1793, which, in the course of three months, carried off nearly 5000 of the inhabitants. It is 97 miles SW of New York; and 120 NE of Washington, the present metropolis. Lon. 75 23 W, lat. 39 56 N.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791. They are five miles asunder, but almost joined by a sandy spit, which reaches, for about two thirds of the distance, from the easternmost island to the most westerly, which last is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the eastern island 140 3 E, lat. 8 5 S.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was anciently called Corbigny, and received its present name in honour of Philip II of Spain. It is 16 miles N of Rocroy.

PHILIPPI, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. Near this place, commonly called the Plains of Philippi, Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Cesar, were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B.C. It is greatly decayed, but an amphitheatre and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 67 miles E of Salonichi. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N.

PHILIPPINA. See SAMAR.

PHILIPPINE, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1747, restored in 1748, and again taken in 1794. It is seated on an arm of the Scheldt, 15 miles N by W of Ghent.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, islands in the N Pacific ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and afterward conquered by the Spaniards, in the reign of Philip II. They lie 400 miles SE of China, and are said to be 1100 in number, but some hundreds of them are very small. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Paragoa, Samar, Masbate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyta, Bohol, Zebu, Negros, St. John, and Abo. This extensive group presents

many volcanic appearances, and is subject to violent earthquakes, thunder, and rains. The air is hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The cotton is of peculiar beauty, and the sugarcane and cocoa-nut trees are objects of particular culture. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe; also many noxious and venomous creatures, and even herbs and flowers that are poisonous. The natives are not all of one original; they are affable, hospitable, and honest, and cultivate the land with abundant skill. The principal tribe are called Tagals, and seem of Malay origin. They are tall and well made, wearing only a kind of shirt and loose drawers; but the dress of the women is chiefly a large mantle, and their black and beautiful hair is of great length. The houses are of bamboo covered with palm leaves, raised on pillars to the height of nine feet. The chief food is rice and salted fish. See LUCONIA.

PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwise called PALAOS, and CAROLINAS, islands in the N Pacific ocean, to the E of the most southern of the Philippine islands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladrões; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPPOI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see. It is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and seated on the Mariza, 82 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 42 15 N.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, situate on the river Delaware, opposite Easton in Pennsylvania, 41 miles NW of Trenton.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, near which is a mine that yields virgin silver. It stands on the E side of Hudson river, 28 miles N by E of New York.

PHILIPSBURG, a town and fortress of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. The swamps round it add greatly to its strength. It was taken by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. In

November 1799, it was, for the fourth time, blockaded by the French republicans, without success. It is seated on the Rhine, five miles S of Spire, and 17 N of Durlach. Lon. 8 33 E, lat. 49 12 N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a mountainous country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. In 1775, it was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. It is 22 miles N. E. of Carlstadt, and 160 W by S of Stockholm.

PHILIPSTOWN, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's county, 40 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 53 18 N.

PIACENZA, or **PLACENZA**, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Parma, and a bishop's see, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. The churches, squares, streets, and fountains, are beautiful. The inhabitants, about 30,000, have scarcely any other employment than the manufacture of silk stuffs. At this place, in 1746, the Austrians gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards and French. In 1796, the French took possession of Piacenza; were forced to evacuate it in 1799; but regained it in 1800. It is of greater extent than Parma, and seated in a well-cultivated country, near the river Po, 38 miles WNW of Parma. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

PIANEZZA, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, six miles W of Turin.

PIANOZA, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, six miles S of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

PIAVE, a river of Italy, which rises among the Alps, on the frontiers of the principality of Brixen, and flows by Cadore, Belluno, Feltri, and through the province of Treviso, into the gulf of Venice, 16 miles NE of Venice.

PIAZZA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, situate almost in the centre of the island, 15 miles NW of Calato Ciron.

PICARDY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the strait of Dover, E by Champagne, S by the Isle of France, and W by Normandy and the English channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

PICIGNONE. See **PIZZIGETONE**.

PICKERING, a town in N Yorkshire,

with a market on Monday. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which is kept a court for the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles NE of York, and 223 N by W of London.

PICKERSVILLE, a town of S Carolina, in Pendleton county, capital of Washington district, 52 miles WNW of Cambridge.

PICO, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western islands. It has a volcanic mountain, called Pico which frequently throws out flames, smoke, and ashes. The island is about 50 miles in circumference, and produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 28 21 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PICTS WALL, in England, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and passing E by Carlisle, was continued across the island to Tintmouth.

PIAURA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, the ancient Epidaurus. It is situate on the W coast of the gulf of Egina, 25 miles E of Napoli di Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 37 40 N.

PIEDMONT, a late principality of Italy, 175 miles long, and 45 broad; bounded on the N by Valais, E by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat, S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and W by France and Savoy. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The principal rivers are the Po, Tanaro, Stura, and Doria. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. It lately belonged to the king of Sardinia, and the capital was Turin. But this country, with Montferrat, and a small portion of the Milanese, including the town of Alexandria, are now annexed to France, and divided into six departments; namely, Ivrea, Marengo, Po, Stura, Tanaro, and Tanaro, of which the chief towns are Ivrea, Alexandria, Turin, Vercelli, Coni, and Aiti.

PIENZA, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 miles SE of Sienna.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, St. a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris.

PIERRE, St. a small island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56° 0' W, lat. 46° 39' N.

PIERRE, St. a town of Martinico, the first built on the island, situate on a round bay, on the W coast, 15 miles NW of Fortroyal. Lon. 61° 21' W, lat. 14° 44' N.

PIGEON ISLAND, a small island, eight miles from the coast of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore. Lon. 74° 6' E, lat. 14° 1' N.

PIETRO, St. an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French, in 1793, but retaken soon after.

PIGNEROL, or PINEROLA, a town of Piedmont, formerly fortified, but now only surrounded by a wall. It is seated on the Cluson, 18 miles SW of Turin.

PIGNEY, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 12 miles NE of Troyes.

PILGRAM, a royal borough of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, at the source of the Iglan, 28 miles E of Tabor.

PILLAU, a seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. The harbour is good, and it is well fortified, being considered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. It is 25 miles W by S of Königsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20° 25' E, lat. 54° 38' N.

PILNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia; celebrated for a treaty entered into by the princes of Europe against France in 1792. It is seven miles SE of Dresden.

PILSEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name which is particularly rich in sheep, and noted for excellent cheese. It is fortified, and well built, and seated at the confluence of the Radbuz and Wлта, 55 miles SW of Prague. Lon. 13° 39' E, lat. 49° 42' N.

PILSNA, or PILZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Włsłake, 50 miles E of Cracow.

PILTEN, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw. Lon. 22° 10' E, lat. 57° 15' N.

PINCKNEY, an inland district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of York, Chester, Union, and Spartanburg.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a town of S Carolina, in Union county, capital of

Pinckney district. It is situate on Broad river, at the influx of the Pacolet, 75 miles NW of Columbia. Lon. 81° 40' W, lat. 34° 52' N.

PINES, an island in the S Pacific ocean, off the S end of New Caledonia, 14 miles over in a SE and NW direction. It is quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low; and on the low land are many tall pine trees. Lon. 167° 38' E, lat. 22° 38' S.

PING-KING, or PING-YUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, 930 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 142° 28' E, lat. 26° 38' N.

PING-LIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si; seated on the river Kin-ho, 550 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106° 25' E, lat. 35° 35' N.

PINHEL, a strong town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Coia and Pinnel, 25 miles N of Guarda. Lon. 6° 40' W, lat. 40° 46' N.

PINNEBERG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a lordship, with a castle. It is seated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamburg, and 16 SE of Glückstadt.

PINOS, an island of the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. Lon. 82° 33' W, lat. 22° 2' N.

PINSK, a town of Lithuania, on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Cossacks. Lon. 26° 25' E, lat. 52° 18' N.

PIOMBINO, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which was annexed the island of Elba, separated by a channel seven miles broad. It had its own prince, under the protection of Naples; but the continental part now belongs to Etruria, and the island to France.

PROMBINO, a seaport of Italy, capital of the principality of the same name. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and is seated on a peninsula, 40 miles SSE of Leghorn. Lon. 10° 23' E, lat. 42° 57' N.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on a mountain, nine miles NNW of Terracina.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories. It is seated on a river, 15 miles W of Balafore.

PIRANO, a small seaport of Istria, seated on a peninsula, six miles SW of Capod'Istria.

PIRITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, where the ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided. It is seated near the lake Mældui, 12 miles S by W of New Stargard.

PIRNA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle on a mountain, called Sonnenstein, which was almost destroyed by the Prussians in 1756 and 1758, and is now an asylum for invalids, &c. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Elbe, 12 miles SE of Dresden.

PISA, a large city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university, and three forts. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble; and there is a canal hence to Leghorn. This city formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants but there are not at present above 22,000, so that grass grows in some of the streets. The manufactures consist of steel, jewellery, embroidery, damasks, velvet, taffeta, and calico. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower, much noticed by travellers. There are upward of 80 more churches, and that of St. Stephen, belonging to an order of knights, is deserving of notice. The other remarkable buildings are the palaces of the grand duke and archbishop, the arsenal, the great hospital, and the magnificent exchange, which last is almost superfluous, as the trade of Pisa is removed to Leghorn. To the N of the city are celebrated baths, constructed at the expence of the hospital of Pisa; and the revenues arising from them are appropriated to the hospital. This city was possessed and evacuated by the French republicans, in the same manner as that of Leghorn. It is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 11 miles NNE of Leghorn, and 42 W by S of Florence. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 43 N.

PISANO, a territory of Tuscany, lying W of the Florentino, on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 21 broad; abounds in corn, oil, wine, and is well cultivated; but the necessaries of life are dear, particularly butcher's meat. Pisa is the capital.

PISCATAQUA, a river of New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and at its en-

trance is a lighthouse in lon. 70 41 W, lat. 43 4 N.

PISCATAILLY, a village of Scotland, seated in a sequestered vale five miles S of Perth. It is noted for its mineral waters, which have been long famed in scorbutic complaints, and has good accommodations for invalids.

PISCATAWAY, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, on a creek of its name, which flows W into the Potomac, and 14 miles S of Washington.

PISCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles SSE of Lima. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 13 36 S.

PISECK, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Prachin. Bohemian diamonds are found here. It is seated on the Wotawa, near its conflux with the Muldau, 60 miles SSW of Prague. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 49 21 N.

PISHOUR. See **PEISHORE**.

PISTOIA, a considerable town of Tuscany, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. There are several fine churches and magnificent places; but it is almost deserted, in comparison to what it was formerly. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, near the river Stella, 20 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 43 55 N.

PITHA, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pitha, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, and is 95 miles NNE of Uma. Lon. 20 58 E, lat. 65 15 N.

PITHIVERS. See **PLEUVIS**.

PITSCHEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the frontiers of Poland, 30 miles NE of Brieg.

PITTENWEEM, a borough of Scotland in Fife-shire, with a harbour on the firth of Forth, 10 miles S by E of St. Andrew.

PITTSBURG, a town of N Carolina, chief of Chatham county. It is famous for pure air and water, and stands on a rising ground, in a rich and well cultivated country, 16 miles W of Raleigh.

PITTSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Alleghany county, situate on a point of land between the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela. It is the staple of commerce for Philadelphia, with the western country, and also for the numerous establishments formed on the two rivers above mentioned, which here unite and take the name of Ohio; and by this river and the Mississippi, it

has a trade with Louisiana and New Orleans. Here was the French Fort du Quesne; in an expedition against which, in 1756, general Braddock fell into an ambush, and was defeated and slain. This fort was abandoned by the French, in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes; and its name was changed to Fort Pitt, in honour to the minister by whom the war was then directed. It is 300 miles w by n of Philadelphia. Lon. 80 8 w, lat. 40 22 n.

PITTSFIELD, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, situate in a rich vale, on the Housatonic, 38 miles w of Northampton.

PITTSFORD, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, on the w head waters of the Raritan, 32 miles n of Trenton.

PITTSFORD, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on Kennebec river, 22 miles n by w of Wiscasset.

PURU, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. This was the first Spanish settlement in Peru, and founded in 1531. It is 25 miles se of Paiza. Lon. 80 23 w, lat. 5 15 s.

PIZZIGHERONI, a fortified town of Italy, in the Cremonese, with a strong castle, in which Francis I of France was kept prisoner. It was taken by the French in 1714, again in 1706, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is situate on the Adda, 10 miles sw of Cremona.

PIZZO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the gulf of St. Eufemia, four miles w by n of Monte Leone.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 80 miles sw of Madrid. Lon. 5 3 w, lat. 39 45 n.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, seated on the Deva, 25 miles se of Bilbao.

PLACENTIA, a seaport of Newfoundland, on the e side of a large bay on the s part of the island, 60 miles wsw of St. John. Lon. 53 43 w, lat. 47 13 n.

PLACENZA. See **PIACENZA**.

PLAINFIELD, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, on the e side of the Quinabang, 10 miles ese of Windham.

PLAN, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle, 20 miles se of Egra.

PLASSKY, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated in a plain, memorable

for a great victory obtained by colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah. It is 25 miles s of Moorshadabad.

PLATA, an island of Peru, on the coast of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long and four broad.

PLATA, or **CHUQUISACA**, a rich and populous city of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the Chiman, 600 miles se of Cusco. Lon. 66 34 w, lat. 19 16 s.

PLATA, or **RIO DE LA PLATA**, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana. It was discovered, in 1515, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives, in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. It forms the s boundary of Brazil, and enters the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary, the latter in lat. 35 s. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Monte Video, above 50 miles up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel; and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that city. The lower part of this river has many islets and shoals, which cause adverse currents, and render its navigation intricate.

PLATA, LA, a province of Paraguay, on the sw of the river Plata. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the capital, a vice royalty was established in 1776. See **PARAGUAY** and **PERU**.

PLATE, a town and castle of Prussian Pomerania, on the river Rega, 19 miles l by s of Camin.

PLATEN, a mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the frontiers of Misnia, 14 miles n of Elnbogen.

PLATTSBURG, a town of New York, chief of Clinton county, situate on Lake Champlain, 50 miles n of Crown Point.

PLAU, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name, 20 miles sse of Gustrów.

PLAUN, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of Voigtland, with a castle. It has considerable cotton manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 80 miles sw of Dresden. Lon. 12 12 e, lat. 50 28 n.

PLAUN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with an ancient castle on a mountain, seated on the Gera, 15 miles s of Erfurt.

PLAUVEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, on a lake formed by the Havel, from which is a canal to the Elbe. It is five miles WNW of Brandenburg.

PLESCOP. See **PSKOF**.

PLESHEY, a village in Essex, seven miles NNW of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England, from the earliest institution of that office to the year 1400. On the site of his castle is now a brick farmhouse; and here are the remains of an ancient fortification, bounded by a ditch.

PLESSE, a town of Silesia, capital of a free state lordship, with a fine castle. It is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and seated on the Vistula, 36 miles ESE of Ratibor. Lon. 19 3 E, lat. 49 57 N.

PLETTENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, with an ancient castle; situate on the Elbe and Oester, 28 miles S of Ham.

PLEYBERG, a town and castle of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Feisteiz, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles E of Clagenfurt.

PLOCZKO, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on a hill, near the Vistula, 73 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

PLOEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name. It has a castle on a mountain, and is seated on the N side of a lake, 24 miles NNW of Lubeck. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 11 N.

PLOERMEL, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 27 miles NE of Vannes.

PLOTZKAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle; seated on the Saale, 10 miles W of Cothen.

PLUDENZ, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a lordship of its name. It is seated on a plain, on the river Ill, 12 miles SSE of Feldkirch.

PLUMSTEAD, a town of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, seated on Delaware river, 36 miles N of Philadelphia.

PLUVIERS, or **PITHIVIERS**, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 20 miles NNE of Orleans.

PLYMOUTH, a borough and seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Plym, and, next to Portsmouth, is the most consi-

derable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and a commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second, frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and further secured by an extensive pier. The third is the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for large ships, having moorings for 92, and good anchorage for a much greater number. These harbours unite in a capacious bay, called the Sound; and their entrances are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas island, by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town, and by several batteries and block-houses on different points of the harbour. See **PLYMOUTH-DOCK**. Near the citadel is the Victualing Office, an extensive range of buildings; in which are two bakehouses, each containing four ovens, that in one day can bake a sufficient quantity of bread for 16,000 men. On an elevated spot, NW of the town, is the Royal Hospital for sick and hurt seamen and marines. The fishery for pilchards extends no further E than this port, whence great quantities are exported to Italy and other catholic countries. Plymouth contains two parish-churches, is governed by a mayor, and carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 19,040. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, from a place seven miles off, by the famous sir Francis Drake. It is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 22 N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of Massachusetts, capital of a county of the same name. It is the first settlement in New England; and the rock on which their forefathers first landed, was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to a square in the centre of the town. The principal business of the place is the cod-fishery, in which are employed 2000 tons of shipping. It is situate on the S end of Plymouth bay, 42 miles SSE of Boston. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 41 38 N.

PLYMOUTH, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, situate on the Pemigewasset, at the mouth of Baker river, 45 miles N of Concord.

PLYMOUTH, a town of N Carolina, on the S side of Roanoke river, fedr
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miles above Albemarle Sound, and 23 *sw* of Edenton.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, the largest town in Devonshire, situate two miles *sw* of Plymouth, on an eminence between Stonehouse creek on the *e*, and Hamoaze on the *w*. It is of modern date, and owes its origin, and rapid increase, to the establishment of the dock-ard and naval arsenals along the *e* bank of Hamoaze. The king's dock-yard is one of the finest in the world, occupying near 72 acres, and having all the conveniences for building and fitting out ships of war: it is separated from the town by a high wall, and both are defended by strong fortifications. The governor of Plymouth now resides here, in a handsome house overlooking the harbour from a rocky eminence. Near it are six squares of barracks; and about half a mile distant are military hospitals for the sick. The town contains one church, two chapels (a third in the dock-yard) and several meeting-houses. The market-place is large, and a market, though not chartered, is held three times a week. Its trade and population, in time of war, is very considerable; in 1801, the number of its inhabitants was 23,747; exclusive of the military and persons belonging to the navy.

PLYMPTON, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had once a castle, now in ruins; and it is one of the famous towns for tin. In the guildhall, among other portraits, is one of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself, who was a native of this place. It is situate near the Plym, seven miles *e* of Plymouth, and 218 *w* by *s* of London.

PLYNNIMON HILL, a vast and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, the principal river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso in Piedmont, flows through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Fichetololo, and enters the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow. It gives name to a new department of France,

including part of Piedmont, of which the capital is Turin.

Poy, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si, which runs into the lake Poyang-hou, a small distance from Jao-tcheou.

PÖCKLINGTON, a town in E York-shire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a stream that runs into the Derwent, 14 miles *s* of York, and 196 *n* by *w* of London.

PODERSTEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near the source of the Putilach, 30 miles *se* of Bamberg.

PODOLIA, a province in the *se* part of Poland, wrested from that country by the empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the *sw*; and the Bog crosses it from the *n* in a *se* direction. It is divided into the palatinates of Podolia and Bracklaw. Kamniest is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

PODOLSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 28 miles *s* of Moscow.

PODOR, a fortress of Africa, on the river Senegal, built by the French. It was ceded to the English in 1763, but afterward taken by the French, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

POGGIBONZI, a town of Tuscany, with the ruins of a citadel, seated near the Elsa, 30 miles *s* of Florence.

POGGIO, a town of Tuscany, with a handsome palace, eight miles *se* of Florence.

POIRAINO, a town of Piedmont, 14 miles *se* of Turin.

POISSY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated near the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles *nw* of Paris.

POITIERS, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, and a bishop's see. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 1536, Edward the black prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoner king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. It is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 31 miles *sw* of Tours, and 120 *n* by *e* of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 *e*, lat. 46 35 *n*.

POTTON, a late province of France, bounded on the *n* by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine, *e* by Tournain, Berry, and Marche, *s* by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis, and *w* by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendée, Vienne, and Two Sevres.

POIA, a strong seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see. Here are large remains of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated on a mountain, near a bay of the gulf of Venice, 38 miles *s* of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

POLACHIA, or **PODLACHIA**, a province of Poland, 88 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the *n* by Prussia, *e* by Lithuania, *s* by the palatinate of Lublin, and *w* by that of Masovia. It is also called the palatinate of Bielsk, from the capital. It now forms a part of S Prussia.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the *n* by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia, *w* by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia, *s* by Hungary and Moldavia, and *e* by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into four principal parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign inter-

vention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants) were alike equitably consulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty despot dictating a constitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud aristocracy, or a mad democracy, that wrested from their sovereign his just prerogatives; but it was the universal wish of the nation, the sentiment that inspired which was universal happiness. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took place in 1793. Such multiplied oppressions, at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciuszko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independency of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful, at first, against the king of Prussia; but was defeated and taken prisoner in the sequel, by the Russians, who soon after took the capital, Warsaw. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno in 1795, and was afterward removed to Peteriburg, where he remained a kind of state prisoner, till his death in 1801. The whole of the country is now divided among the three partitioning powers. Austria has Little Poland, and the greatest part of Red Russia and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of Galicia; Prussia has Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Polachia; and Russia has Smolgitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia. The towns of Poland, are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages, or huts. The country is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Flax, ocher, chalk, belemnites, agate, chert,

ony, cornelians, onyxes, opals, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds are found in Poland; also talc, spar, lapis calaminaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much feather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rocksalt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in such numbers, that above 80,000 are driven every year out of the country. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bog.

POLFRON, See POLOKROON.

POLESIA, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Bzesc, in Lithuania.

POLBINO, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice; bounded on the N by the Paduano, E by the Doardo, S by the Ferrarese, and W by the Veronese. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

POL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, noted for its mineral waters. It is 16 miles NW of Arras.

POLICANDRO, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists, in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

POLICASTRO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on a gulf of the same name, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 55 N.

POLIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a craggy rock, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles E of Bari.

POLIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on a rivulet, 20 miles SSW of Besançon.

POLINA, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles N of Durazzo.

POLINGHERA, a town of Piedmont, situated on the Po, 13 miles S of Turin.

POLITO, or POLIZZI, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles SE of Palermo.

POLITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, celebrated for hops, eight miles N of Stettin.

POLITZKA, a walled town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the frontiers of Moravia, 23 miles SE of Chrudim.

POLLOCKSHAW, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the river White Cart, four miles WSW of Glasgow.

POLNO, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Grabow, 38 miles ESE of Colberg.

POLORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 26 miles SW of Arcot, and 55 NW of Pondicherry.

POLOTSK, a government of Russia, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

POLORSK, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles SW of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

POLTEN, ST. a town of Austria, the residence of a great number of the nobility. The adjacent country yields excellent saffron. It is seated on the Drafa, 35 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 48 13 N.

POMBAL, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 16 miles NE of Leiria, and 21 S of Coimbra.

POMEGUE, an island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

POMFRANIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Prussia and Poland, S by Brandenburg, and W by Mecklenburg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Reckenitz, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Persante, Wipper, Inna, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours. It is 250 miles long and 75 broad, and divided by the Oder into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder, N. of the Peene, to the king of Sweden. Stettin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

POMERANIA, a district of W Prussia, extending w from the river Vistula to the duchy of Pomerania. Dantzic is the capital.

POMFRET, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, 12 miles NNE of Windham, and 40 E by N of Hartford.

POMONA, or **MAINLAND**, the principal of the Orkney islands, 24 miles long and from six to ten broad; but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The general appearance of this country is much the same as the Mainland of Shetland; but the soil is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See **ORKNEYS**.

PONDICHERRY, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first settled by the French in 1674; and previously to the war of 1756 was a fine city. It extended along the sea-coast above a mile, was three quarters of a mile in breadth, and had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. This city was taken by the English, in 1761, and immediately razed, in retaliation of Lally's conduct toward Fort St. David, in 1758. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 100 miles S of Madras. Lon. 80° 0 E, lat. 11° 56 N.

PONDICO, a small uninhabited island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Negropont.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 miles SW of Leon.

PONG-HOU, islands in the China sea, which lie E of the coast of Fokien, and form an archipelago between the part of Emouy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks; and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour in the principal island is good, and sheltered from every wind. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of mandarins called literati, whose employ is to watch the trading between China and Formosa. Lon. 121° 25 E, lat. 25° 30 N.

PONS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charante, with a mineral spring; seated on a hill, near the river Seugne, 10 miles S of Saintes.

PONS, 8T. a town of France, in the department of Herault. It was a bishop's see before the revolution, and is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble-quarries. It is 24 miles N. of Narbonne. Lon. 2° 47 E, lat. 43° 29 N.

PONT A MOUSSON, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. It had once a university, which was removed to Nancy in 1768. There were lately several religious houses, and the premonstrates had a magnificent church here. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 14 miles NNW of Nancy.

PONT AUDEMER, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Rille, 23 miles WSW of Rouen, and 38 NW of Evreux.

PONT DE CE, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Loire, three miles S of Angers.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 18 miles N of Evreux.

PONT DE VAUX, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Rousouffe near its confluence with the Saone, eight miles S of Macon.

PONT DE VESLE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne. It has a manufacture of stuffs called Augustines, and also of tapestry for the coverings of arm-chairs and sofas. It is seated on the Velle, 12 miles W of Bourg.

PONT DU GARD. See **GARD**.

PONT GIBAUT, a town of France, in the department of Juy de Doine. Near this place is the village of R. re, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles WNW of Clermont.

PONT LEVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. It is a trading place, seated on the Touque, four miles from the sea, and 40 WSW of Rouen. Lon. 0° 6 E, lat. 49° 17 N.

PONT ORSON, a town of France, in the department of Manche, seated on the Coshon, 20 miles E of St. Malo.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone. Here is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and four small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river; and to stem the extreme rapidity of the Rhone, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. Pont St. Esprit is 17 miles S of Viviers, and 55 N of Montpellier. Lon. 4° 46 E, lat. 44° 23 N.

P O N

PONT ST. MAIXENCE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, five miles N of Sens.

PONT SUR SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 miles NW of Troyes, and 55 SE of Paris.

PONT SUR YONNE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, eight miles NW of Sens.

PONT Y PRIDD, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, six miles NE of Idantrifist. Here is a bridge over the Teafte, of a single arch, 147 feet in the span and 34 high. Half a mile above the bridge, the river flows through a region of rocks, and produces a singular waterfall.

PONTA DELGADA, a seaport of St. Michael, one of the Azores. It is defended by a citadel, and contains about 8000 inhabitants. Lon. 25 40 W, lat. 37 45 N.

PONTARLIER, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura and the frontiers of Switzerland, 23 miles W of Neuchatel, and 30 SE of Besançon. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 46 55 N.

PONTCROIX, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 15 miles W of Quimper.

PONTE, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Canavese, at the conflux of the Soano and Orco, 19 miles NNW of Turin.

★ **PONTE DE LIMA**, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles NW of Braga.

PONTE STURA, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, at the conflux of the Stura and Po, four miles WSW of Casal.

• **PONTE VEDRA**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Leris, 10 miles E of Porto Nova.

PONTEBA, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella. It is also called Ponteba Imperial, and has a bridge over the river to Ponteba Venice, a small town of the province of Friuli, in Italy. It is 20 miles NNW of Friuli, and 25 SW of Villach.

PONTFRÆT, a borough in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is situate in a very rich soil, and noted for its large plantations of licorice. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of Richard II.

It is 22 miles SW of York, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 53 42 N.

PONTIANA, a river of Borneo, which enters the ocean by several mouths, at the W side of the island, under the equinoctial line, where the Dutch have a factory.

PONTIVY, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a linen manufacture; seated on the river Blavet, 25 miles N of Vannes.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a castle. In 1435, the English took it by stratagem; and Charles VII retook it by storm in 1442. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is seated on an eminence, near the Oise, 27 miles NW of Paris.

PONTREMOLI, a town of Italy, which lately belonged to Tuscany. It has a strong castle, and is seated at the foot of the Appennino, on the river Magra, 55 miles NNW of Pisa. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 25 N.

PONTYPOOL, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a celebrated manufacture of japanned ware. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, 15 miles SW of Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London.

PONZA, or **PONTIA**, a small island in the Mediterranean sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

PONZONE, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, 10 miles S of Acqui, and 18 N of Savona.

POOLE, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, which branches into many creeks, and forms several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into some consequence, when the ancient town of Warcham fell into decay. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is 40 miles WNW of Winchester, and 105 W by S of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 42 N.

POOLORON, or **POLERON**, one of the Banda islands, 100 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 130° E, lat. 4° 20' S.

POOLORON, one of the Banda islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge.

POONAH, a town of Hindoostan, in Vishapour, and the capital of the Western Mahratta empire. It is not large, and lies open and defenceless. It is 100 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 73° 55' E, lat. 18° 30' N.

POORONDER, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Vishapour, seated on a mountain, 18 miles SSE of Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

POOTS, LA, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, six miles WSW of Alençon.

POPA MADRE, a town of Terra Firma, with a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to which the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E of Cartagena. Lon. 74° 32' W, lat. 10° 15' N.

POPAYAN, a province of New Granada, in the W part of that kingdom. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N to S; and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains.

POPAYAN, the capital of a province of that name in New Granada, and a bishop's see. It is 230 miles WSW of St. Fe de Bogota, and 240 NE of Quito. Lon. 75° 55' W, lat. 2° 35' N.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the **ECCLESIASTICAL STATE**, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by Romagna, NE by the gulf of Venice, SE by the kingdom of Naples, SW by the Mediterranean, and W by Tuscany. It is 120 miles long, and from 80 to 100 broad, divided into the following provinces; the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Sabino, Spoleto, Ancona, Perugino, and Urbino. The papal government is a bar to industry, and ill calculated to promote the happiness of the inhabitants; for all these provinces are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. In no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's temporal subjects. The pope, accord-

ing to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are so well known, that it is needless to expatiate upon them. Happily, the Reformation begun by Luther dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman catholic countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The pope has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who were sent out by Christ to teach the world; an allusion without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. But this number is seldom complete. Beside the Ecclesiastical State, the pope is possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in that country. He had also the three legations of Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese annexed to his dominions till 1797, when the French made them a part of their Cisalpine republic. The annual revenue of the pope is now reduced to about 600,000l. sterling, including the exactions in foreign countries. His military force is inconsiderable: his naval force consists of a few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who overturned its ancient government, and erected it into a republic, styled the Roman Republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged the pope, Pius VI, to remove from Rome, first into the dominions of the grand duke of Tuscany, and afterward into France, where he died at Valence, Aug. 19, 1799. In December following a conclave was held at Venice, and on March 13, 1800, cardinal Charomonti was elected to the papal chair, who took the title of Pius VII, and resumed the sovereignty of the Ecclesiastical State. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGHE, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on a river of the same name, six miles W of Ypres.

POVO, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast. The inhabitants are

scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief trade is in slaves.

PORA, an island on the w coast of Sumatra, 14 miles long, and from six to 12 broad. Lon. 98 30 E, lat. 1 10 S.

PORCAB, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795. It is 75 miles NW of Travancore. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 9 15 N.

PORCHESTER, a village in Hampshire, four miles N of Portsmouth, at the upper end of the harbour, between Fareham and Portsea island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war, and ordnance stores.

PORCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, 25 miles WSW of Potosi. Lon. 67 20 W, lat. 19 40 S.

PORCUNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, eight miles SSW of Anduxar.

PORENTRUI, a town of France, capital of the department of Mont Terrible. It lately belonged to Switzerland, and was the capital of the bishopric of Basel. It is seated on the Illan, near Mount Jura, 24 miles WSW of Basel. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 27 N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on a bay of the Bristol channel, surrounded by hills, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 167 W of London.

PORSELOU, a rich and commercial town of the kingdom of Siam. It is surrounded with bastions, and situate on a large river, 300 miles N of its mouth in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 100 2 E, lat. 17 48 N.

PORT AU PRINCE, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. It was nearly burnt down in 1791, by the revolting Negroes, and was taken by the English and royalists in 1794. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 40 N.

PORT DES FRANÇAIS, a harbour on the W coast of America, discovered by Bougainville in 1786. It is of a circular form, not to be fathomed in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an excessive height, covered with snow. The natives on this coast are described as the most complete thieves, possessed of an activity and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Skins were found here in great

abundance, particularly those of the sea otter. In this harbour is a small island. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 58 37 N.

PORT DESIRE, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the Pacific ocean. Lon. 67 36 W, lat. 47 50 S.

PORT GLASGOW, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Clyde, erected in 1710, to serve as the port of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for its government. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice. It is four miles E of Greenock, and 20 W by N of Glasgow.

PORT JACKSON, a bay and harbour on the coast of New S Wales, 13 miles N by E of Botany bay. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Philip finding it an excellent harbour, and the country greatly superior to that round Botany bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany bay. The name of Port Jackson had been given to it by captain Cook, as he observed it in sailing along the coast. See SYDNEY.

PORT L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a citadel and a good harbour. It is a station for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ships; and stands on the extremity of a peninsula, at the mouth of the Blavet, 27 miles W of Vannes. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

PORT LOUIS, a fortress on the SW coast of St. Domingo, demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 18 N.

PORT LOUIS, a town and harbour of the Ile of France, in the Indian ocean. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

PORT MAHON. See MINORCA.

PORT PAIX, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbour, opposite the island of Tortue. Lon. 72 55 W, lat. 19 58 N.

PORT PATRICK, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by over-hanging rocks and hills. It is nearly opposite Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant; and a packet-boat sails hence for that

place every day. The harbour is good; and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. It is 28 miles W of Wigton, and 107 SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 3 W, lat. 54 58 N.

PORT PENN, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, with a secure harbour, opposite Reedy island, in the river Delaware. It is the rendezvous of outward-bound ships, waiting for a favorable wind, and 50 miles below Philadelphia.

PORT ROSEWAY. See **SHELBURNE**.

PORT ROYAL, a seaport of Jamaica, once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade. In 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 by a hurricane. After these extraordinary calamities, the customhouse and public offices were removed, and no market suffered to be held here in future. It now consists of about 200 houses, built on a neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort. The harbour is deep, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is six miles E of Spanish-town, and as much across the bay SE of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town of Virginia, in Caroline county, with three churches; situate on the Rappahannoc, 22 miles SE of Fredericksburg, and 58 above Urbanna.

PORT ROYAL, an island on the coast of S Carolina, separated from the neighbouring continent by an arm of the sea, called Broad River, which forms the most commodious harbour in the state, at the town of Beaufort.

PORT ST. ANN. See **KILLOUGH**.

PORT ST. JULIAN, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the Pacific ocean. Lon. 68 44 W, lat. 58 51 S.

PORT ST. MARY, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, on the bay of Cadiz. The principal trade is in salt. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success. It is 10 miles NE of Cadiz.

PORT SUR SAONE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, on the river Saone, eight miles NW of Vesoul.

PORT TOBACCO, a town of Maryland, chief of Charles county, situate on a creek of its name, which enters the Potomac four miles below the town. In its vicinity are the celebrated cold waters

of Mount Misery. It is 30 miles S of Washington.

PORT VENDRE, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 miles SSE of Perpignan.

PORTADOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a linen manufacture; situate on the river Bann, 16 miles N of Newry.

PORTALEGRE, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a pleasant country, 38 miles N by W of Elvas, and 104 ENE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 39 11 N.

PORTARLINGTON, a borough of Ireland, partly in King's and partly in Queen's county. It is seated on the river Barrow, 31 miles N of Kilkenny, and 36 SW of Dublin.

PORTICI, a village four miles SSE of the city of Naples, situate on the seaside, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, connected with the mainland by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, extending above seven miles up the SW coast. Between this bank and the mainland, is a narrow arm of the sea called the Fleet. Portland Isle is four miles long and two broad, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, at the NW end, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. This peninsula is noted for its freestone, which is used for building the finest structures, and about 9000 tons of it are annually exported. It lies on the SW side of Weymouth bay, and its extremity is called Portland Point, on which are two light-houses. Lon. 2 27 W, lat. 50 31 N.

PORTLAND, the capital of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, with a capacious harbour, defended by a fort, a citadel, and a battery. It was almost laid in ashes by the British fleet in 1775, but has been entirely rebuilt, and has three churches. It is situate on a promontory in Casco bay, with a lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour, 123 miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 40 N.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean. They

are low and covered with wood; and the centre one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 3 58 S.

PORTO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the E side of the Adige, opposite Legnago, 20 miles SSE of Verona.

PORTO, a small seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and the see of a bishop, who is generally a cardinal, and dependent only on the pope. It is seated on the W side of the Tiber, 10 miles SW of Rome.

PORTO. See **OPORTO**.

PORTO BELLO, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, nearly opposite Panama on the S coast. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around it swarms with toads and other reptiles in the rainy season. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili. At the season when the galleons were expected, the product of all the mines, and other valuable commodities, of those countries, were sent by sea to Panama, and thence conveyed across the isthmus, partly on mules, and partly down the river Chagre, to Porto Bello. The town stands close to the sea, on the side of a mountain that surrounds the harbour, which is safe and commodious. It was taken, in 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications; but it has since been strongly fortified. It is 60 miles N by E of Panama, and 300 W of Cartagena. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 9 30 N.

PORTO CAVELLO, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caraccas. It has a good harbour, defended by forts, and is 90 miles W by S of St. Jago de Leon. Lon. 68 16 E, lat. 10 20 N.

PORTO DEL PRINCIPI, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Near it are several springs of bitumen. Lon. 78 13 W, lat. 21 52 N.

PORTO FARINO, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

PORTO FERRAJO, a seaport on the N side of the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, defended by two forts. It is seven miles SW of Piombino, on the coast of Italy. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 42 53 N.

PORTO FINO, a small seaport on the coast of Genoa, with a fort, situate between two mountains, 15 miles SE of Genua.

PORTO GALETE, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a small bay, eight miles NW of Bilbao. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 43 22 N.

PORTO GRECO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near the gulf of Venice, nine miles S of Viesti.

PORTO GRUARO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Lema, 15 miles W of Marano.

PORTO HERCOLE, a small seaport of Italy, in Stato delli Presidii, situate on a peninsula, four miles S of Orbitello.

PORTO LONGONE, a seaport on the SE side of the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It is 35 miles NW of Orbitello, on the coast of Italy. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 42 50 N.

PORTO NOVA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, seated near the mouth of the Lema, 54 miles W of Orense. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

PORTO PUNO, a seaport on the SE side of the island of Majorca. Lon. 2 37 E, lat. 39 17 N.

PORTO PUNYA, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verd islands. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is the residence of the Portuguese governor of the islands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 56 N.

PORTO RICO, an island of the W Indies, 60 miles E of St. Domingo, belonging to the Spaniards. It is 100 miles long and 40 broad, diversified with woods, valleys, and plains, and watered by springs and rivers, but unhealthy in the rainy seasons. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there are so many cattle, that they are often killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N part of the island. St. Juan de Porto Rico is the capital.

PORTO SANTO, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. In 1418, a Portuguese ship, coasting along the African shore, was driven out to sea by a sudden squall, and when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo; and hence they descried the island of Madeira. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. Its most valuable productions are dragon's blood, honey, and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

PORTO SAGUAO, a province of Brazil,

of the Gulf of Genoa, and of the Strait of Bonifacio. It is a very fertile. The capital is of the same name, and is seated on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 40 20 W, lat. 36 40 S.

PORTO VACCARO, a seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 40 miles SE of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 41 40 N.

PORTO VENEZIA, a seaport on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

PORTREE, a town of Scotland, on the E side of the Isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black cattle, sheep, and kelp. It has an excellent harbour, sheltered at its mouth by the side of Rastra. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 57 27 N.

PORTSEA, an island between Chichester bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the mainland on the W by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance and the other for the departure of passengers. At the W extremity of it is situated the town of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a borough and seaport in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the island of Portsea, on which the town is situated, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and, in time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. The town is governed by a mayor, and entirely supported by the efforts of the army and navy. To the S of it is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth has one spacious church, and two neat chapels; the latter are in a part of the town called Portsea, which is now become much larger than the parent town. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 33,226, exclusive of the males belonging to the army and navy. Portsmouth is the birthplace of the celebrated phi-

lanthropist Jonas Hanway. It is 20 miles S of Winchester, and 71 SW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 50 49 N.

PORTSMOUTH, the capital of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with three churches. It is the largest town and the only seaport in the state, seated on the Piscataqua, two miles from the ocean. Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature, both against storms and an enemy. It is 50 miles N by E of Boston. Lon. 70 42 W, lat. 43 3 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of Virginia, in Norfolk county, on the W side of Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk; both which towns constitute but one port of entry. It is 107 miles ESE of Richmond. See **NORFOLK**.

PORTSOY, a seaport of Scotland, in Banffshire; with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. Near it is a vein of serpentine, commonly called Portsoy marble; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite of a flesh colour, found no where else in the world, except in Arabia. Portsoy stands on a point of land projecting into Murray Frith, nine miles W of Banff.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, 350 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N by Spain. It is divided into six provinces, Estremadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tra los Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not plentiful, for little attention is paid to husbandry; and maize, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains, and yet there is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandise which is received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The

horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are preferred; and the horned cattle are small and lean. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tago, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands. There are mines of iron, tin, and lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tago, Douero, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandize. The women are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and there are three archbishops and 10 bishops, beside a patriarch; also three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and Philip II king of Spain subdued the country; but, in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza (king John IV) whose descendants still enjoy it. Lisbon is the capital.

POSATA, a town of the island of Sardinia, on the E coast, 45 miles ESE of Castel Aragonese. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 40 36 N.

POSZOA, a strong town of Selavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians, in 1687. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Orjana, 120 miles W by N of Belgrade. Lon. 18 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

POSEN, or **POSAN**, a fortified city of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a castle on an island in the river Warta. The cathedral is magnificent. The suburbs are extensive, and contain many fine buildings. The river Warta frequently inundates the town, but is very beneficial to its trade with Germany. In 1716, Posen was garrisoned by Saxons; but taken by storm and plundered by the Poles. By the partition of Poland, in 1795, it became subject to the king of

Prussia, and is the seat of government of South Prussia. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 27 miles W by S of Gnesna. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 52 44 N.

POSNECK, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. It has manufactures of cloth and leather, and is seated on the Gams, near its conflux with the Orla, eight miles NE of Saalfeld.

POSSINHO, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 miles NE of Santarem.

POTENZA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated near the source of the Basiento, 11 miles S by W of Acerenza.

POTOMAC, or **PATOWMAC**, a river of the United States, which rises in the NE part of Virginia, and separates that state from Maryland; almost its whole course, till it enters Chesapeake bay. On the NE bank of this river, at the influx of an eastern branch, is seated the metropolis of the United States. See **WASHINGTON**.

POTOSI, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Los Charcos. Here are the best silver mines in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly. The country around is so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 260 miles WNW of Arica. Lon. 67 30 W, lat. 19 30 S.

POTS DAM, a city of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, seated on an island 30 miles in circumference, formed by the river Harvel. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. Many new houses were raised by Frederic II, and presented to the inhabitants; and the various public buildings display great magnificence and taste. The royal palace is an admirable structure, and the houses near it are almost all built in the Italian style. The great parade with Roman colonnades before the town, is the place of exercise for the king's guards and the garrison. In the market-place is a marble obelisk, 75 feet in height, and marble statues of the first four kings of Prussia. The garrison church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which is the tomb of Frederic-William II. In 1793, the beautiful church of St. Nicholas, in the Palace-square, was de-

stroyed by fire. The two large orphan-houses for the children of the soldiers, the extensive poor-house and hospital, and the capital foundry for fire-arms, are worthy of notice. On a hill near the city is the royal palace of Sans Souci, which is but small, and only one story high, yet its regularity and grandeur are astonishing. Potsdam has numerous manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton, linen, &c. It is 13 miles wsw of Berlin. Lon. 13 9 E lat. 52 23 N.

POTTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 72 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London.

POTTS-GROVE, a town of Pennsylvania, on the N side of Schuylkill river, 17 miles SE of Reading, and 35 NW of Philadelphia.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a town of New York, capital of Dutchess county, with two churches; situate on the E side of Hudson river, 74 miles N of New York.

POUGUES, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters. It is five miles NW of Nevers.

POULTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday; seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles SW of Lancaster, and 23 E NNW of London.

POURCAIN, St. a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Sioule, 16 miles S by W of Moulins.

POYANG-HOU, a lake of China, in the N part of the province of Kiang-li, formed by the confluence of several rivers, which meet here from every point of the compass. It is 250 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a most desolate region.

PRABAT, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles W of Siam. Lon. 101 10 E, lat. 15 40 N.

PRACHATITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 23 miles S by W of Piseck.

PRACHIN, a mountain of Bohemia, on which formerly stood a castle of the same name. It gives name to a circle on the W side of the Muldau, of which Piseck is the capital.

PRADES, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, in a fine plain, 22 miles WSW of Perpignan.

PRAGA, or PRAGUE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Vistula, opposite Warsaw, of which it is considered as a suburb.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin.

PRAGUE, a fortified city, capital of Bohemia, and lately an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends four towns, the Old, New, and Little Town, and Radshin. It is 15 miles in circumference, built upon seven hills; has about 100 churches and as many palaces; and contains 85,000 inhabitants. The Muldan runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students. Here also is a magnificent college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a large column, broken in three pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St. Mary's at Rome. The arsenal is close by this church; and here is a secular foundation, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The Little Town, which is the most ancient part of Prague, has broad streets, and is very populous. It contains the church of St. Saviour, which is particularly worthy of notice; and underneath it is another church, Radshin once belonged to the Little Town, but in 1756 it was made the fourth town of Prague. Its principal buildings are the royal palace, in which is a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof; the cathedral of St. Veit, containing the burial-place of the kings and many relics; the chapel of Our Lady of Loreto; the magnificent archiepiscopal palace; and the large palace of Tschernin. Prague has suffered frequent devastations by war, which were however soon repaired. The White Mountain, without the gate of Strahow, is celebrated for the victory, in 1620, gained by the Austrians over Frederic V of the Palatinate, whom the Bohemians had chosen for their king. In 1631, Prague was taken by the Saxons; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. It was besieged by the king of Prussia, in 1757, after a great victory, obtained near this city, and

the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 74 miles SE of Dresden, and 235 NW of Vienna. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 50 6 N.

PRATO, a town of Tuscany, with a citadel, seated on the Bisentino, 20 miles NW of Florence.

PRAUSNITZ, a town and castle of Silesia, in the lordship of Trachenberg. It has a fine church, containing the tombs of the counts of Hatzfeld, and is seven miles S of Trachenberg.

PRAYA. See **PORTO PRAYA**.

PRXCOP, or **PEREKOP**, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. A deep trench, four miles in length, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that a vaulted gate, called the Golden Gate of the Tartars. The town is now reduced to about 60 wooden houses; and its only riches consist of the salt works in its vicinity. It is 65 miles SE of Cherson. Lon. 35 34 E, lat. 46 8 N.

PRECQIA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morava, 20 miles W of Nissa.

PREGEL, a river of E Prussia, which issues from the lake Angerburg, and flowing by Insterburg, Welau, and Koenigsberg, enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

PREMISLAU, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 60 miles W by S of Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

PRENZIO, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, capital of the Ucker Mark. It contains six churches, and has a considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. It is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 60 miles NNE of Berlin. Lon. 11 57 E, lat. 51 19 N.

PREKAW, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the Becawa, 13 miles SE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 13 N.

PRESSBURG, a fortified city, capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. Here the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a noble Gothic structure, were deposited the regalia of Hungary, containing of the crown and scepter of Stephen the first king. The Lutherans have a church here, and an

academy. In December 1791, a treaty of peace was concluded here between the emperors of Germany and France. Pressburg is situated on the Danube, 42 miles E by S of Vienna. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 48 9 N.

PRESSCOT, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthen ware; and around it are many coal mines. It is eight miles E of Liverpool, and 195 NNW of London.

PRESMANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears by an inscription, that it is the ancient Rufe, and its territory has the name of Costa Rufiaria. It is 18 miles W of Naples.

PRESIDII, **STATO DELI**, a small territory of Italy, on the coast of the Siennese. It includes five fortresses, reserved by Spain, when it ceded the territory of Sienna to the duke of Tuscany, in 1557; and in 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbetello, Telemona, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, and Monte Philippo. The first of them is the capital.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles S of Cracow.

PRESTEIGN, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Sunday. It may be deemed the modern capital of the county, for here the assizes are held, and in it is the county jail. The site of its castle is now laid out in public walks. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 23 miles NNW of Hereford, and 74 NNW of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

PRESTIMA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles N of Coimbra.

PRESTON, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Here is a court of chancery, and other offices of justice, for the county-palatine of Lancaster. The chief manufacture is the various branches of cotton and muslin; and in 1808 the number of inhabitants was 11,889. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715, when they were all made prisoners. It is seated near the river Ribble and the Lancaster canal, 21 miles S of Lancaster, and 114 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 46 N.

PRESTONPANS, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe harbour, called Morison's Haven, on the frith of Forth. It has manufactures of

sk, stone and earthenware, and brick and tile. At this place the royal army was defeated by the rebels in 1745. It is eight miles E by N of Edinburgh.

PARISCH, a town of the electorate of Saxony, with a fine castle, seated on the Elbe, 22 miles S of Wittenberg.

PREVEZA, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, on the gulf of Larta, 70 miles W of Lepanto. Lon. 21° 5', lat. 39° 14' N.

PREUILLY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. Near it are mines of iron; and to the SW is La Haye, a small town on the Creuse, famous as the birthplace of Descartes. Preuilly is seated on the Claise, 18 miles S of Loches.

PRIAMAN, a seaport on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98° 0' E, lat. 1° 0' S.

PRIBODA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 26 miles SW of Carlscrona.

PRIEBUS, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, situate on the Neissa, 20 miles SW of Sagan.

PRINCE FREDERIC, a town of Maryland, chief of Calvert county, on the W side of Chesapeake bay, 20 miles ENE of Port Tobacco, and 35 SE of Washington.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island on the W coast of Africa, 250 miles SW of Loango. Lon. 6° 40' E, lat. 1° 49' N.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island at the SW extremity of the Straits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of Java. Lon. 105° 17' E, lat. 0° 36' S.

PRINCE OF WALES CAPE, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by Cook in 1778. It is on the E side of Beering's Strait. Lon. 168° 5' W, lat. 65° 46' N.

PRINCE OF WALES FORT, the most northern settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the W side of Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Churchill river. Lon. 91° 10' W, lat. 58° 47' N.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, or **PENANG**, an island two miles from the W coast of Malacca, 18 miles long and 15 broad, divided longitudinally by a ridge of mountains. The channel to the mainland is a safe road for ships. This island was granted by the king of Siam to the English E India Company,

who formed a settlement here in 1786. Lon. 98° 50' E, lat. 5° 36' N.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY ISLAND, an island in the Eastern ocean, lying WNW of Tench island. It is pretty high, well wooded, and 70 miles in circuit. The natives are quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench's island. It was discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790, and a high mountain in the centre was called Mount Philip. Lon. 140° 30' E, lat. 1° 32' S.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141° 6' W, lat. 17° 0' S.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, a gulf on the NW coast of America, so named by Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point on each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered: the framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Esquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martens; sea otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, the great kingfisher, the white-headed eagle, and the humming-bird. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about the sound were the Canadian spruce pine. Lon. 147° 21' W, lat. 59° 33' N.

PRINCESS ANN, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, situate on Chesapeake bay, on the E side of Monocin river, 25 miles WSW of Salisbury.

PRINCETON, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Here was a college called Nassau Hall, which was

burnt down in 1802. It is 12 miles SE of Trenton, and 18 SW of Brunswick.

PRINCETON, a town of N Carolina, in Gates county, situate on the Meherrin, three miles above Murfreesborough, and 28 ENE of Halifax.

PRINCIPATO, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore and Citeriore; that is, the Further and Nearer Principato. Principato Citeriore is bounded on the N by Principato Ulteriore, E by Basilicata, and S and W by the Mediterranean. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavoro, E by Basilicata and Capitanata, S by Principato Citeriore, and W by the Mediterranean. It is 17 miles long and 10 broad; the soil not fertile in corn of wine, but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Benevento is the capital.

PRISERENIA, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, and a bishop's see, with a magnificent church. It is seated on the Drin, 32 miles SE of Albanopolis, and 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 40 0 N.

PRISTINA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, which was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689. It is seated on the Rusca, 18 miles NW of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42 43 N.

PRITZWALK, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prignitz, seated on the Domnitz, 13 miles ENE of Perleberg.

PRIVAS, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 68 miles S of Lyon. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 44 48 N.

PROCIDA, an island in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ichia, eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the seaside. Lon. 34 8 E, lat. 40 41 N.

PRODANO, an island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of the Morea, formerly called Sphaacteria. It is 36 miles SSE of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

PROBE, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name. It was formerly more considerable, and the me-

ropolis of the kingdom, but has been greatly reduced by frequent wars. Much teak timber is sent hence to Rangoon. It is seated on the Itawady, 120 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 95 0 W, lat. 18 30 N.

PROSPECT, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of Penobscot river, 12 miles NNE of Belfast.

PROSPEROUS, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 16 miles SW of Dublin. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

PROSTNITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Oknitz, eight miles SW of Olmutz.

PROVENCE, a late province of France, 118 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, E by the Alps and the river Var, S by the Mediterranean, and W by Languedoc. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, Lower Alps, and Mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, one of the least of the Bahama islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. The chief town is Nassau. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 25 3 N.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Atlantic, which the English buccaniers fortified, but afterward abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

PROVIDENCE, a river that rises in the state of Massachusetts, and waters the town of Providence, whence it is navigable for ships to Narraganset bay, which it enters on the W side of Rhode island.

PROVIDENCE, the oldest town of the state of Rhode Island, chief of a county of its name, and the semi-capital of the state. It has several manufactures, and a large foreign and inland trade. Here are six edifices for public worship; a handsome court-house, in which is a library for the use of the town and county; and a flourishing seminary, called Rhode Island College. Providence is seated on both sides of a river of the same name, 30 miles NW of Newport. Lon. 71 23 W, lat. 41 49 N.

PROVINCETOWN, a fishing town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on the hook of Cape Cod. Its harbour is one of the best in the state, and was the first port entered by the English, in 1620, when they came to settle in New England. The houses are only one story high, and set upon piles, that the driving sands may pass under them. The inhabitants are wholly dependant on Boston, and the towns in the vicinity, for every vegetable production. It is 50 miles ESE of Boston.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its mineral waters and conserves of roses. It is seated on the Vouzie, 30 miles SE of Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris.

PRUCK. See **BRUCK**.

PRUSSIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Samogitia and Lithuania, S by Poland, and W by Germany. It produces a great deal of timber, flax, hemp, and corn; and yellow amber is found on the seacoast. The domestic animals are numerous; and, beside the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and uris, or bisons, in the forests; the last are of a monstrous size, and their hides are sold to foreigners at a great price. The principal rivers are the Vistula and Pregel; and there are numerous lakes, especially in E Prussia. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers: there are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and the feeding of cattle. They are a mixture of different nations, comprehended under the denominations of Prussians, Poles, and Lithuanians. Most of the Prussians and the nobility conform to the German language and manners. The Lutheran religion is the most prevalent, but all religious sects enjoy liberty of conscience. The principal manufactures are glass, iron, copper, brass, gunpowder, paper, cloth, linen, and stockings. In the 13th century Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since denominated Polish, or West Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV, king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the same time, the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Ducal or East Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert, the grand master, betrayed the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund, king of Poland, by which E

Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. Having adopted the tenets of Luther, he married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom Frederic-William, the great elector, was the first duke that threw off his dependence on Poland, in 1657. It is divided into the German department, or that of Konigsberg; and the Lithuanian, of which Gumbinnen is the seat of regency. The foundation of the power and greatness of the Prussian monarchy was established by the above Frederic-William, between 1640 and 1688. His son and successor Frederic, in 1701, assumed the title of King of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. The successors of Frederic I were, Frederic-William I, Frederic II, Frederic-William II, and Frederic-William III, the present king. In 1742, Frederic II acquired the duchy of Silesia from the house of Austria; and in 1772, he compelled the Poles to cede to him a part of Great Poland, and the whole of W Prussia, except the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. In 1793, Frederic-William II, by another forced cession, obtained the possession of those cities; also the remainder of Great Poland, and the provinces of Masovia and Polachia, which are now denominated South Prussia, and Posen is the seat of government. Konigsberg is the capital of all Prussia.

PRUTH, a river that rises in Poland, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, flows through all Moldavia, and enters the Danube, above Reni.

PRZEMISLIA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, with a castle, on the river San, 54 miles W by S of Lemberg.

PRZEWAL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm, 36 miles E by N of Chelm.

PRZIBRAM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, with a silver mine and an iron foundry, near the river Muldau, 28 miles SSW of Prague.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Wtlika, at its entrance into the lake

Tchudskoi, 80 miles s of Narva, and 150 s by w of Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 58 N.

PUCKHOLI, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 86 miles sw of Cashmere, and 145 NW of Lahore. Lon. 72 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.

PUDDAR, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the sw part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and runs into the gulf of Cutch.

PUDOGA, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, situate on the E coast of the lake of Onezkoë, 108 miles E of Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 61 36 N.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated near the Atlantic, 25 miles ssw of Compostella.

PUERBA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated near the Guadiana, 15 miles w of Meridad.

PUERBA DE LOS ANGELOS, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Tlaxcala, and a bishop's see. The streets are broad and straight, and the buildings in general of stone, lofty and elegant. In the centre of the city is a large square, adorned on three sides with uniform porticos, where are shops filled with rich commodities, and on the other with the cathedral, which has a beautiful front and two lofty towers. Beside the cathedral, there are several other churches and convents, well built and finely adorned. A small river runs through the town, and the adjacent valley produces vines and all sorts of European fruits. It is 80 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 W, lat. 19 30 N.

PUERBA NUEVA, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Veragua, seated on a bay of the Pacific ocean, 200 miles w of Panama. Lon. 83 28 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PUENTE DEL ARCOBISPO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo. It is seated on the river Tajo, over which is a handsome bridge, 40 miles sw of Toledo.

PUENTE DE LA REYNE, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 miles sw of Pampeluna.

PUERTO BELLO, **PUERTO RICO**, &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a *port*, see **PORTO**; for, although that word is not Spanish, but Italian, it is necessary to adhere to it in this work, in conformity to the English pronunciation.

PUGLIA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three

provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

PUIGERDA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the county of Cerdagna; surrounded with walls and bastions, and defended by a castle. It was taken by the French in 1794. It stands at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the source of the Segra, 48 miles w by s of Perpignan, and 78 N by w of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

PUILAURENS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, eight miles SSE of Lavaur, and 23 E of Toulouse.

PULHELY, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on an inlet of Cardigan bay, between two rivers, 16 miles s of Carnarvon, and 143 NW of London.

PULO CONDORE. See **CONDORE**; and so with other islands that have sometimes Pulo prefixed.

PULTOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Narcu, 30 miles N of Warsaw.

PULTOWA, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the great and Charles XII of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated. It is 100 miles sw of Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

PUNA, an island in the Pacific ocean, 35 miles long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquil. It has an Indian town of the same name, on its s side, 115 miles N of Païta. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 ..

PUNHETE, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, six miles wnw of Abrantes.

PUNJAB. See **PANJAB**.

PUNTA DEL GUDA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

PUNTO GALLO. See **GALLO**.

PURBECK, **ISLE** or, a rough and healthy tract of England, in Dorsetshire, to the s of Poole bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. The principal of these lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanwich, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which take a polish, and deserve the name of marble. These are nearly black; and some abound in shells, and are used for chimney-pieces, gravestones, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this

island, the finest near Corfe castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 miles E of Granada, and 60 w of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 37 19 N.

PURFLEET, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, four miles w of Grays-Thurrock. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

PURMEREND, a strong town of N Holland, on a brook of the same name, 10 miles N by E of Amsterdam, and 12 SE of Alkmaar.

PURYSBURG, a town of S Carolina, in Beaufort district, built by a colony of Swiss, with a view to the culture of silk. It is seated on the river Savannah, 20 miles N.W. of the town of Savannah. Lon. 81 5 W, lat. 32 12 N.

PUSCHIAVO, a town of Switzerland, in the Grison, three miles N from a lake to which it gives name. It is 17 miles W.W. of Bormio, and 20 E of Chiavenna.

PUSIAZ, or **PATILI**, a mountain of Tibet, near the banks of the Burrampooter, seven miles E of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Tibet, and the ordinary place of his residence.

PULITZ, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, with an old castle, 11 miles N.E. of Perleberg.

PULNEY, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, five miles W.W. of London. It is the birth-place of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith; and of Nicholas Wess, bishop of Ely, his contemporary, a great statesman, whose father was a baker. On Putney Common is an obelisk, erected in 1789, by the city of London, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates, for securing buildings from fire; and near it is the house in which that gentleman made his experiments, one in particular, in 1776, when his majesty and some of the royal family were in a room over the ground-floor, perfectly safe, while the room under them was furiously burning.

PULTAN. See **PATTUN**.

PUY, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire. The principal church is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France

at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs. It is seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire, 45 miles N.E. of Mende, and 65 SE. of Clermont. Lon. 3 58 E. lat. 44 58 N.

PUY DE DOME, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. It has its name from a mountain, situate to the W. of Clermont, the capital of the department.

PUY EN ANJOU, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 10 miles S.W. of Saumur.

PUY L'ÉVÊQUE, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 14 miles W. of Cahors.

PUY MOISSON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 15 miles S. of Digne.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated, but now insignificant city of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here are the remains of the temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. From a heathen temple it is now changed into a christian cathedral; and so much modern work has been added, that at present only the front of the ancient edifice is visible. Many other remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings in this city, afford convincing proofs of its former magnificence. The ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place, are of such extent, as to give a high idea of the wealth of that great orator. Puzzoli is 10 miles W. of Naples.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, structures formerly accounted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon rocks, at the foot of the mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia; and there are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert. Various have been the conjectures when and for what reason they were built: but this is certain, that they are extremely ancient; and most imagine they were designed for tombs. The principal pyramids are E.S. of Gize, a village on the W. shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are seven or eight others in the neighbourhood, they deserve little notice in comparison of the former. *Thé*

two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and it is three hours journey from Old Cairo. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size, which have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither cement nor cramps of any metal. The entrance into it is on the N side; and the opening leads to five different passages, which, though running upward, downward, and horizontally, tend all toward the S, and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is a tomb, or sarcophagus, of granite; and if struck upon with a key, it sounds like a bell. The ascent to the top of the pyramid, on the outside, is by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost being four feet high and three broad. The base at the N side is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the whole area of the base contains 480,249 square feet, or 11 acres and somewhat more. The top does not end in a point, but in a little flat or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations.

PYRBAUM, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands on the frontiers of Franconia, 13 miles SE of Nuremberg.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or **PYRENNES**, mountains which divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to their different situations; and the passages over them are not so difficult as those of the Alps. These mountains yield great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar. See **PERDU**, MOUNT.

PYRENNES, EASTERN, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wine, olives, and oranges; also leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

PYRENNES, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late provinces

of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See **NAVARRE**.

PYRENNES, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and good partridges. The valleys are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRMONT, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, with a fine castle. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank. It is seated in a delightful valley, between high mountains, 38 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 51 57 N.

PYRSSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, insulated in Austria. It is 10 miles NW of Lintz, and 23 E of Passau.

Q.

QUADRA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND, an island on the NW coast of America, on the W side of which is Nootka Sound. It was so named by captain Vancouver in compliment to senor Quadra, the Spanish commandant at Nootka. It is about 300 miles in length, and 80 in its greatest breadth.

QUADRELLA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles ENE of Naples.

QUAKENBRUCK, or QUAKENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg; seated on the Hase, 30 miles N of Osnaburg.

QUANG-PING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Petcheli, 212 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 36 47 N.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and E by the same and Hou-quang. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It is watered by several large rivers, and produces so much rice, as to supply the inhabitants of Quang-tong for six months in the year. It has numerous mountains abound with mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. In this

province grows a singular tree, which, instead of pith, contains a soft pulp, that yields a kind of flour; and the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Beside paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found here. Quei-ling is the capital.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the w by Quang-si and Tonquin, n by Hou-quang and Kiang-si, ne by Fokien, and s by the China sea. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all kinds. Here is a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of osiers, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes are made of them. The inhabitants breed a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens. They load a great number of barks with them, and carry them to feed on the seashore, where the ducks mix together; but when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a basin, and each flock returns to the vessel it belongs to. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

QUANGTONG, a town on the n borders of the kingdom of Birman, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 150 miles nne of Ummerapoora.

QUARTEN, a town of Switzerland, near the lake Wallenstadt, five miles e of Glarus.

QUEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 21 miles se of Poitiers.

QUEBEC, a city and the capital of Lower Canada, situate on the nw shore of the river St. Lawrence. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the former erected on the summit of a limestone rock, and the latter round the base of the eminence, on the border of the river. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The river here narrows suddenly to the breadth of a mile; but hence to the sea it is from four to five leagues broad, and navigable for men of war.

The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. This city was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1711, it was besieged by the English without success; but was taken by them, in 1759, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the moment of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. In 1775, it was attacked by the Americans under general Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. It is 320 miles by the river, from the Atlantic ocean, and 330 n of Boston. Lon. 70 48 w, lat. 46 55 n.

QUEDA, a city and seaport on the w coast of the peninsula of Malacca, the capital of a kingdom tributary to Siam. The principal trade is in pepper. It has a good harbour, and is 300 miles nnw of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 e, lat. 6 5 n.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, and a late famous protestant abbey, whose abbeys was a princess of the empire. The river Bode divides it into the old and new town. It has a trade in brandy and linen, and is 10 miles s by e of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 25 e, lat. 51 50 n.

QUEEN ANN, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate at the foot of a hill, on the Patuxent, 13 miles sw of Annapolis, and 22 e of Washington.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, six miles long and one broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 w, lat. 19 18 s.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND, a sound at the w extremity of the s island of New Zealand, near Cook's strait. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky bay, and the hills near the sea-side are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. Lon. 174 13 e, lat. 41 5 s.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the n by King's county, e by Kildare, se by Catherlough, s by Kilkenny, and w by Tipperary and King's county. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now much improved. It contains 50 parishes, and sends eight members

to parliament. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough in Kent, in the isle of Shepey, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles NW of Canterbury, and 45 E of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 49'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 25'$ N.

QUEENSFERRY, a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It has a trade in soap, and a much frequented ferry. It is nine miles W of Edinburgh.

QUEENSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, five miles NE of Halberstadt.

QUICH, a river of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, which passes by Aubeiller and Landau, and enters the Rhine, near Germersheim.

QUILING, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-li. It has its name from a flower called *qui*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet odour, that it perfumes the whole country. It stands on a river that runs into the Ta, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable. It is 180 miles N by W of Canton, and 587 S of Peking. Lon. $109^{\circ} 51'$ E, lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$ N.

QUENTIN, Sr. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II of Spain gained a signal victory over the French, and afterward took the town by storm. In memory of this, he built the Escorial. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 miles S of Cambray, and 83 N by E of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 29'$ E, lat. $49^{\circ} 50'$ N.

QUERCY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Limosin, E by Rouergue and Auvergne, S by Langue-doc, and W by Perigord. It is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

QUERFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It is situate on the rivulet Wute, surrounded with a ditch, 14 miles NNW of Naumburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 50'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 23'$ N.

QUESSNOY, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, with an old

castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the rivulet Ronelle, nine miles SE of Valenciennes, and 122 NE of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 40'$ E, lat. $50^{\circ} 15'$ N.

QUIBERON, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a fort, situate at the extremity of a peninsula, to the N of Belkille. In 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the defection and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans soon took it by surprise. It was taken by the English in 1800, but evacuated soon afterward. It is 17 miles SSE of Port Louis.

QUICARO, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua, in New Spain, about 20 miles long and six broad. Lo. $82^{\circ} 30'$ W, lat. $7^{\circ} 25'$ N.

QUILLA, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 25 miles SSW of Carcassonne.

QUILLEBOEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Seine, eight miles SW of Caudebec, and 22 W of Rouen.

QUILMANCEY, a town on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. $39^{\circ} 40'$ E, lat. $3^{\circ} 30'$ S.

QUILOA, a capital on the coast of Zanguebar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese; and is seated on an island, at the mouth of the river Coavo, 300 miles N of Mosambique. Lon. $39^{\circ} 9'$ E, lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$ S.

QUILON, a Dutch factory on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles NNW of Anjengo. It was taken by the English in 1795. Lon. $76^{\circ} 32'$ E, lat. $9^{\circ} 2'$ N.

QUIMPER, a city of France, capital of the department of Finistère, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet, 30 miles SE of Brest, and 332 W by S of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 2'$ W, lat. $47^{\circ} 58'$ N.

QUIMPERIAY, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, seated on the Ilotte, seven miles from the sea, and 20 ESE of Quimper.

QUINCY, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 10 miles S by E of Boston.

QUINGEY, a town of France, in department of Doubs, seated on Louve, 12 miles SW of Besançon.

QUIN-NONG, or **CHIN-CHEU**, a bay on the E coast of Cochinchina, much frequented by the vessels of the country, being an excellent harbour. The entrance is narrow, and ships of burden can only get in at high water. At the head of the harbour is situate the city Quin-nong. Lon. 109 15 E, lat. 13 52 N.

QUINTEN, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, seated in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large forest of the same name, eight miles ssw of St. Brioux.

QUIREU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles s of Lyon.

QUIRIMBA, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Zanguebar, fertile in fruits and pastures. They are inhabited by the descendants of Portuguese, and so named from the principal one. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 11 40 S.

QUIRPOX, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the N coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55 22 W, lat. 51 40 N.

QUITEOA, a town of Morocco, in the province of Drafs, with a castle. Lon. 5 W, lat. 28 6 N.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan. It is famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglie was surprised in his bed. It is seated on the Seccia, three miles from its confluence with the Po, and 15 SE of Mantua.

QUITO, an audience of the kingdom of New Granada, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. It was under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Peru, until the 18th century, when a new viceroyalty was established at Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Granada; the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Quito and all the provinces of Terra Firma. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans: several districts are occupied almost entirely by Indians. Every village is adorned with a large square, and a church on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and in the direction of the four cardinal points; and all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is situate between the equator, yet it lies so high and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temper-

ate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in such quantities, as to furnish a considerable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America.

QUITO, the capital of the audience of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a pleasant valley, but on high ground, 9,370 feet above the level of the sea. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of university. Having no mines in its neighbourhood, it is chiefly famous for manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax. In 1765, it was swallowed up by an earthquake, but soon rebuilt. It is 400 miles sw of Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 0 33 S.

QUIZAMA, a province in the s part of the kingdom of Angola. It is full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and salt. The inhabitants are warlike and have not submitted to the Portuguese.

QUINZINA, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Noeor.

QUOJA, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

R.

RAAB, a town and fortress of Lower Hungary, capital of Javorn, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and seated at the confluence of the Raab and Rabinitz, not far from the Danube, 28 miles ssw of Presburg. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 47 48 N.

RAAJEGUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 74 miles N of Ougein, and 214 ssw of Agra. Lon. 76 56 E, lat. 24 2 N.

RAAZA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Ross shire and the isle of Skye. It is 12 miles long and four broad, rising with a gentle ascent from the w side to a great height on the E side, which is nearly perpendicular. It is better adapted for pasture than tillage, and famous for its mill stone quarries. At the N end, on the coast, stands Castle Broichin, which is noted seacmark. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 57 32 N.

RABASTEINS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, seated on the Tarn, 18 miles NE of Toulouse.

RABAT, a seaport of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

RABENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, on the river Otava, 21 miles WSW of Rakonitz.

RACHORE, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, capital of a district, subject to the nizam of the Decan. It is seated on the S bank of the Kistna, near its confluence with the Tungebadra, 315 miles N by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

RACIA, a small island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

RACONIGI, a town of Piedmont, seated in a plain, between the rivers Grana and Macra, 18 miles S by W of Turin.

RADEBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which is a bath, called Augustus' bath, discovered in 1717. It is seated on the Roder, eight miles ENE of Dresden.

RADEBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthen ware, and seated on the Roder, 10 miles N of Dresden.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 43 42 N.

RADIMPOUR, or **RADUNPOUR**, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, situate on the Puddar, 175 miles N of Surat, and 250 SW of Agimere. Lon. 71 48 E, lat. 23 38 N.

RADNOR, New, a borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It is nominally the county town, though a small place, and the assizes are held at Presteign. Three miles E of it is Old Radnor, said to have been the Magoth of Antoninus, but now an insignificant village. New Radnor is seated near the source of the Somergil, at the foot of a hill, on which a castle formerly stood, 24 miles NW of Hereford, and 156 WNW of London. Lon. 41 W, lat. 52 10 N.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of Wales, 90 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, W by Montgomeryshire, NW by Cardiganshire, and SW and S by Breck-

nockshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. It contains 52 parishes, four market-towns, and sends two members to parliament. The E and S parts are tolerably level and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous; devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep.

RADOM, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a brook that runs into the Vistula, 30 miles N of Sandomir, and 50 S of Warsaw. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 51 25 N.

RADSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, near the source of the Ens, 35 miles ESE of Salzburg. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 47 18 N.

RAGIVOLLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 19 miles S of Mantua.

RAGLAN, a village in Monmouthshire, five miles NE of Usk. It is famous for its castle, where Charles I passed much of his time, and lived in a magnificent style. This castle was the last in Cromwell's time, which surrendered to general Fairfax.

RAGNIT, a town of Prussian Lithuania, with a very ancient castle, in which is a large royal magazine for provisions, &c. It is situate on the Niemen, 56 miles ENE of Konigsberg. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 55 30 N.

RAGOOGUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 116 miles NE of Oudein, and 256 S of Delhi. Lon. 77 30 E, lat. 24 23 N.

RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, near the river Maulo, 18 miles WNW of Noto.

RAGUSA, a city and seaport of Dalmatia, capital of Ragusen, and an archbishop's see. It is two miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It has a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles NW of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

RAGUSEN, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles long and 20 broad. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of whom it pays an annual tribute. The government is in the hands of the nobility; and the chief of the republic, who is styled rector, continues a month only in his office. The Ragusians profess the Roman catholic religion, but the Greek, Armenian, and Turkish persuasions are

tolerated for conveniency. Ragula is the capital.

RAJAMUNDY, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the Northern Circars. The principal riches consists in teak timber. It is seated on the Godavary, 35 miles from its mouth, and 190 E by S of Hyderabad. Lon. 81 57 E, lat. 17 10 N.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the Concan, seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N of Goa. Lon. 73 56 E, lat. 16 19 N.

RAJEMAL, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W bank of the Ganges, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta. Lon. 87 50 E, lat. 24 58 N.

RAIDROOG, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, on whose defeat and death, in 1796, it was ceded to the nizam of the Deccan. It is 57 miles S of Adoni, and 66 NE of Chitteldroog.

RAIN, a fortified town of Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech and the Danube, 12 miles W of Neuburg.

RAIN, or **OLD RAIN**, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the river Ury, 23 miles NW of Aberdeen.

RAIN LAKE, or **LONG LAKE**, a lake of N America, lying E of Lake of the Woods, and W of Lake Superior. It is nearly 100 miles long, and in no part more than 20 wide.

RAKELSBURG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, which has a considerable trade in wine and iron. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and situate on an island in the river Muer, 36 miles SE of Gratz. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 46 45 N.

RAKKA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, seated on the Euphrates. It has a castle, going to decay, and is an indifferent place; but old Rakka, whose ruins are near it, was a magnificent city. It is 100 miles SW of Diarbeck. Lon. 38 55 E, lat. 36 1 N.

RAKONITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Very good beer is brewed here, and forms the principal article of trade. It is seated on the Miza, 32 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 50 5 N.

RALEIGH, the capital of N Carolina, in Wake county. It was named after the celebrated sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in N America was made at Roanoke island. Here is a large and handsome state-house, and several other public buildings. The remoteness from navigation is its greatest

disadvantage. It is 95 miles WNW of Newbern, the former capital, and 145 WSW of Petersburg in Virginia. Lon. 78 52 W, lat. 35 40 N.

RAMA, a town of Palestine, now called Ramula by the Turks. The streets are narrow, and the houses contemptible; but there are many fine ruins of christian churches and other buildings, which show what it has been formerly. It is 20 miles W by N of Jerusalem.

RAMADA, a seaport of New Granada, in the province of St. Martha, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 11 10 N.

RAMANAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 54 miles SW of Madura, and 88 S of Tanjore. Lon. 78 56 W, lat. 9 20 N.

RAMANANCOR, an island of Asia, lying toward Cape Comorin. It is 23 miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has only a few villages and a temple. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 9 25 N.

RAMBERT LE JOUG, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated near a branch of Mont Jura, called Le Joug, 18 miles NW of Belley.

RAMBERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Volges, 30 miles SE of Nancy.

RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. Here was a palace, in which Francis I died, in 1547, and Lewis XVI made it a magnificent residence; but it was demolished in 1793, by order of the national convention. It is 27 miles SW of Paris.

RAMPE HEAD, a promontory on the E coast of England, the W point of the entrance into Plymouth sound. On its summit is a chapel (a seamark) belonging to the village of Rame. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 50 18 N.

RAMERA, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the Aube, 18 miles NE of Troyes.

RAMILLES, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, memorable for a great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whit Sunday, 1706. It is seated at the source of the Gette, 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 SE of Brussels.

RAMLA, a town of Palestine, the ancient Arinathe, now in a ruinous state. Here is a manufacture of soap, which is sent into all parts of Egypt. It is 12 miles NW of Jerusalem.

RAMMEKENS, a seaport of Zealand, in the isle of Walcheren. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the

English, as a security for a loan in the reign of queen Elisabeth. It is four miles S of Middleburg. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N.

RAMMELSBURG, a lofty, steep, and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz forest which lies within the principality of Gubenhausen. On this mountain are several silver mines; and at the foot of it is the city of Gollar.

RAMSBURY, a village in Wiltshire, noted for its fine beer, six miles E of Marlborough.

RAMSAY, a seaport of the isle of Man, situate on a large bay, on the NE coast, 10 miles N of Douglas. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 54 18 N.

RAMSEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a rich and celebrated abbey. It is seated in the fens, near the meres of Ramsey and Whittlesey, 12 miles NE of Huntingdon, and 69 N of London.

RAMSEY, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembrokeshire by a narrow channel, called Plymouth Sound. Near it is a group of dangerous rocks, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of sea-fowls. The island is two miles long and one and a quarter broad, and four miles W of St. David. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

RAMSGATE a seaport in Kent, in the isle of Thanet, near the Downs. The harbour has two fine stone piers for the security of ships. Ramsgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and is frequented as a bathing-place. It is five miles S of Margate, and 73 ESE of London.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, about three leagues W of Mowee. The S part is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Lon. 156 51 W, lat. 20 48 N.

RANDALSTOWN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, four miles WNW of Antrim.

RANDERADT, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Worm, 10 miles NW of Juliers.

RANDERS, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of the Gude, 25 miles E of Wiburg.

RANGOON, a seaport of Pegu, and

the principal mart for teak timber, in the Birman empire. It is the residence of a governor, who lives within the fort. Here is a customhouse built of brick, but the wharfs and dwelling-houses are all constructed of wood. In its neighbourhood are numerous convents; and two miles N of the town, on a rocky eminence, is a very grand temple, which is a splendid object at the distance of many miles. Rangoon is seated on the most eastern branch of the Irrawaddy (which hence to the sea is called the Rangoon or Syiam river) 12 miles N of its mouth, and 60 S of Pegu. Lon. 96 10 E, lat. 26 48 N.

RANIS, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Newstadt.

RANNOCH, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the N part of Perthshire, 11 miles in length. It receives the waters of Loch Ercht, from the N, and communicates with Loch Tummel on the E, and Loch Lidoch on the W. On its S side is a forest of birch and pine.

RANTAMPOUR, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, 85 miles ESE of Agimere, and 10 SW of Agra.

RANTZOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N by W of Lubec.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, near which is a rich diamond mine. It is 270 miles SW of Hyderabad. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 14 30 N.

RAON L'ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated at the foot of the Vosges, at the confluence of the Etape and Marte, 30 miles SE of Nancy.

RAPALIO, a town of the territory of Genoa, seated on a bay of the same name, 16 miles ESE of Genoa.

RAPHOE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, and a bishop's see. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 11 miles SW of Londonderry, and 21 NE of Donegal.

RAPOLSFELD, or **REBAU-PIERRE**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, eight miles N of Colmer.

RAPOLLA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, five miles W of Venosa.

RAPPANNOG, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and flows by Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Portroyal, Tappahannoc, and Urbanna, into Chesapeake bay.

RAPPERSCHWEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on a neck of land that advances into the

lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. It is 18 miles SE of Zurich, and 20 NW of Claris.

RAPPS, a town of Austria on the river Teya, eight miles N by W of Horn.

RARITAN, a river of New Jersey, which runs by Brunswick and Amboy into Arthur Kull sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

RASCHID. See **ROSETTA**.

RASCIA. See **RATZIA**.

RASEBORG, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is situated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

RASLN, or **MARKET RASIN**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; situated on a branch of the Anker, 14 miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London.

RASPENBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near which are the ruins of the formerly celebrated castle of Raspeburg. It is situated on the river Lolla, on the ridge of mountains called Finne, 15 miles NNE of Weimar.

RASLADT, a town of Silesia, in the margravate of Baden, with a noble castle. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between the French and Austrians; and in 1796, the former defeated the latter near this place. In 1798, a congress was held here for the conclusion of a peace between France and Germany, which broke up the following year without coming to any final adjustment. It is situated on the Merg, near the Rhine, five miles NE of Baden, and 24 SW of Philippsburg.

RASTENBURG, a fortified town of E Prussia, with a castle, 46 miles SE of Königsberg.

RATENAU, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, seated on the Havel, 15 miles NW of Brandenburg.

RATIBOR, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. The cathedral and townhouse are worthy of notice. It is situated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE of Troppau, and 85 SSE of Breslau. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 50 1 N.

RATINGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, six miles NE of Dusseldorf.

RATISBON, or **REGGENSBURG**, a strong city of Bavaria, lately imperial, and an episcopal see, but now the capital of the principality of Ratibon, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate and elector archchancellor of the empire, the

archiepiscopal see of Mentz being transferred to this place in 1798. Beside the late bishop, there were three other states of the empire in Ratibon, the abbot of St. Emmeran, and the abbesses of Upper and Lower Munster. The abbey of St. Emmeran contains the relics of St. Denys, a valuable library, and a fine collection of mathematical instruments. The townhouse is magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire meet. The inhabitants, in general, are protestants, and about 22,500. Ratibon has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depot, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. It has an ancient bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, and stands on the S side of that river, at the influx of the Regen, 62 miles N by E of Munich, and 195 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 48 58 N.

RATOATH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 12 miles E of Trim, and 12 NW of Dublin.

RAIMANSFORD, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, 20 miles S by W of Clagenfurt.

RAIFOLZFELD, a strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance called Zeller See, 12 miles NW of Constance.

RATTAN. See **KUATAN**.

RATTENBERG, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a citadel. It commands the passage into the Innthal, and in its vicinity are copper mines, which also yield some silver. It is situated on the Inn, 26 miles ENE of Innsbruck, and 44 SW of Salzburg.

RATZBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the duke of Mecklenburg Stralitz. The town is situated on an island, in the midst of a lake, 30 miles in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzburg issues the river Wakenitz, which joins the Trave near Lubeck. Ratzburg is noted for its excellent beer, and is 14 miles S by E of Lubeck, and 22 S of Lauenburg. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 53 43 N.

RATZIA, or **RASCIA**, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to the house of Austria. It takes its name from the river Rasca, which runs into the Morave; and its inhabitants are called Rasceans.

RAUDNITZ, a town and castle of Bohemia, in the circle of Racomitz, situated on the Elbe, 20 miles N of Prague.

RAVEILO, a town of Naples, in

Principato Citeriore, 10 miles w of Salerno, and 25 SE of Naples.

RAVENGLASS, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It stands on an inlet of the Irish sea, between the Mite, and Esk, which, with the Irt, run into this inlet, and form a good harbour; but the adjacent country furnishing little for exportation, its chief trade is in oysters. Two miles from the town on the S side of the Esk, are ruins of three miles in circumference, called the City of Barnscar, of which no historical documents appear to exist. Raven-glass is 24 miles S of Cocker-mouth, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 22 N.

RAVENNA, a city of Italy, capital of Romagna, and an archbishop's see, with several colleges, a great number of religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It had a celebrated harbour, but the sea has gradually withdrawn four miles from the town. It is now chiefly noted for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, and is covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is seated on the river Mantone, 37 miles SE of Ferrara, and 162 N of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 25 N.

RAVENSBERG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of its name, subject to the king of Prussia. The castle of its ancient counts is seated on a mountain. It is 15 miles ENE of Munster, and 36 SW of Minden.

RAVENSBURG, a town of Suabia, lately a free town. It has a considerable trade, particularly in paper, and is seated on the Cheusa, 18 miles N of Lindau.

RAVESTEIN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name with a castle; seated on the Maele, eight miles WSW of Nimeguen.

RAVITZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, with a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 miles S of Posen.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seven miles NNE of Marburg, and 31 SSW of Cassel.

RAWA, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. The town is built of wood, and seated in a morass covered with water that proceeds from the river Rawa, by which it is surrounded. It is 55 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

RAWEE, a river of Hindoostan, one of the five E branches of the Indus, into which river it enters about 20 miles W of Moultan, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and Chunaub. The Rawee is the Hydrates of Alexander.

RAYLEIGH, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 34 E of London.

RAYNHAM, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county. Here are manufactures of iron; and in its vicinity the first forge in America was set up by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, in 1652, which is still in employ by the family of Leonards. It is four miles NNE of Taunton, and 32 S of Boston.

READING, a borough and the capital of Berkshire, with a market on Saturday, and three churches. It has the ruins of a rich abbey, built by Henry 1, who was interred here in 1133; and in 1787, in digging the foundation for a house of correction, the remains of that prince were found in a vault, in a leaden coffin. Reading is governed by a mayor, and its chief trade is in malt. It is seated on the Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 26 miles SSE of Oxford, and 39 W of London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.

READING, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Berks county, with four edifices for public worship, and a large one for the public offices. In 1795, the county voted 12,000l for building a bridge here over the Schuylkill, on which the town is seated, 54 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 40 22 N.

REALAGO, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, with three churches. The chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. It is situate among swamps, on a river of the same name, near its mouth, 30 miles WNW of Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. Lon. 87 44 W, lat. 12 42 N.

REALMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 31 miles NE of Toulouse.

REALVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lot, eight miles NE of Montauban, and 20 S of Cahors.

REBNICK, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see, seated on the Aluta, 45 miles SW of Targowisco.

RECCAN. See ARACAN.

RECCANATI, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona. It has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days; and is seated on a mountain, near

the river Munsone, 14 miles s of Ancona.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a county of the same name. It has a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies; and is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles ssw of Munster. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 51 38 N.

RECLIVER, a village in Kent, at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour, eight miles NE of Canterbury. It is the Regulbium of the Romans; and its church, anciently collegiate, has two spires, which are called by mariners the Two Sisters.

RED HEAD, a cape of Scotland, in Angusshire, the s point of Lunan bay. Here are the ruins of a castle, almost surrounded by the sea.

RED SEA, a sea celebrated in holy writ. It extends 1300 miles from N to S, dividing Africa from Arabia, and is 200 broad, in the widest part. It is separated from the Mediterranean sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates on the S, by the strait of Babelmandel, with the Arabian sea and the Indian ocean.

REDBRIDGE, a village in Hampshire, at the mouth of the Test, three miles W of Southampton. It has a considerable trade in coal, timber, corn, &c. and ship-building is also carried on. The Andover canal terminates at this place.

REDON, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles E of Vannes, and 32 ssw of Rennes. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

REDONDELLA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a strong castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702, and stands at the bottom of Vigo bay, eight miles NE of Vigo.

REDONDO, a town of Portugal in Beira, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles SW of Coimbra.

REDRUTH, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused. It is seated in the very heart of the mining country, 12 miles N by E of Ilsthone, and 262 W by S of London.

REDSTONE, a town of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, situate on the Monongalia. Large boats called Kentucky boats are built here, and it has a ropewalk, and a manufacture of paper. It is 30 miles S by E of Pittsburg.

REES a town of Westphalia, in the

duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine 10 miles NW of Wesel.

REETZ, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the river Ihna and frontiers of Pomerania, 18 miles ESE of New Stargard.

REGEN, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, 12 miles NNE of Deckendorf, and 40 E of Ratibon.

REGENSBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles NW of Zurich.

REGENSBURG. See RATHBON.

REGENSTEIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, six miles S of Halberstadt.

REGENSWALDE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Rega, 24 miles ESE of Camin.

REGGIO, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, and an archbishop's see. The churches, convents, and many houses, are built of stones from ancient edifices, and numerous inscriptions are to be met with on the walls of them. The environs produce the best silk in Calabria; and on the coast is found a species of muscle, that yields a kind of wool, of which gloves and stockings are made. Reggio is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 miles ESE of Messina, and 95 S by W of Cosenza. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

REGGIO, a fortified city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, included in that of Modena, and a bishop's see. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Tessone, 15 miles NW of Modena, and 80 SE of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

REGINA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Cosenza.

REGNANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome.

REICHENAU, an island of Suabia, in the Zeller See, or lower lake of Constance, three miles long and one broad. It abounds with vines and other fruit-trees, and lately had a rich abbey of which the bishop of Constance was abbot. It is four miles W of Constance.

REICHENAU, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, seated in a fertile valley, at the conflux of the two branches that

form the Rhine, seven miles sw of Coire.

REICHENBACH, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. It has considerable manufactures of linen, canvas, and fustian, and is seated on the rivulet Pöhl, 10 miles se of Schweidnitz.

REICHENBACH, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland. The inhabitants are principally clothiers; and their method of dying, particularly scarlet, is brought to great perfection. It is 10 miles ssw of Zurichau.

REICHENBERG, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenellenbogen, seated on a mountain, near the Rhine, five miles e of Reinfels.

REICHENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau. It has a great manufacture of cloth, and is 28 miles n of Jung Buntzlau.

REICHENFELS, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 24 miles ne of Clagenfurt.

REICHE-HALL, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring. Some salt is made here; but, for want of fuel, most of the salt water is carried a distance of 14 miles, by engines and pipes, over the hills to Traunstein. It is seated on the Sala, nine miles sw of Salzburg.

REICHSHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, nine miles n of Haguenau.

REIFFERSCHIED, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Juliers. It is seated on the Eiffel, 34 miles ssw of Cologne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 50 26 N.

REIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Save, 25 miles sse of Cilly.

REINER, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with a mineral spring, resembling the Seltzer water. It has manufactures of cloth and paper, and is surrounded with high mountains, 11 miles w of Glatz.

REISENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the province of Obesland, formerly the residence of the bishops of Pomerania. Near it is an ancient castle. It is 78 miles sw of Königsberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 51 N.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, at the foot of the Vosges, 11 miles sse of Epinal.

REMY, ST. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neighbourhood, display the taste of

the Augustan age: the first is not entire, but the second is in the best state of preservation. St. Remy is 10 miles ne of Arles.

RENSBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, on the frontiers of Sleswick, and on the river Eyder. It is composed of three parts, the Old Town, the Skleuskule, and the New Town; the former of which stands on an island formed by the river. The principal manufactures are porcelain, earthen ware, and gold and silver lace; and its trade in timber, by means of the Eyder canal, is considerable. It is 15 miles w of Kiel, and 16 sse of Sleswick. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 20 N.

RENFREW, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Renfrewshire, though a small place. The principal branch of trade is the thread, but many looms are employed on account of the manufacturers of Paisley. Robert I had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the ditch that encircled it. It is seated near the Clyde, to which there is a canal, 11 miles w by n of Glasgow, and 13 e by s of Greenock. Lon. 4 26 w, lat. 55 54 N.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 28 miles long, and from six to 12 broad; bounded on the w and n by the frith of Clyde, e by Lanarkshire, and s by Ayrshire. In the n part, toward the frith of the Clyde, the soil is fertile but the s part is mountainous, and rather barren. Beside the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe, and the White and Black Cart. This county was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts before they ascended the throne, and it still gives the title of baron to the prince of Wales.

RENT, a town of European Turkey, in Bessaria, seated on the Danube, 135 miles sw of Bender. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 45 25 N.

RENNES, a city of France capital of the department of Ille and Vilaine, and a bishop's see. It contains eight parish-churches, beside the cathedral, and several convents. The streets are broad and straight; but they were narrow before the fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses. In the great square is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles n by w of Nantes, and 190 wsw of Paris. Lon. 1 36 w, lat. 48 7 N.

RENTI, a town of France, in the de-

R E T

partment of Pas de Calais, seated on the river Aa, 12 miles SW of Aire, and 50 NW of Arras.

RENTOWN, a manufacturing village of Scotland, four miles NW of Dumbar-ton. Near it is one of the most considerable and extensive printfields in Scotland; also the old mansion of Dalquhurn, where Dr. Smollett was born, and the lofty column erected to his memory, on the bank of the Leven.

REOLF, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, famous for the retreat of Amadus, duke of Savoy, in 1430, when he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. Here is a Cistercian monastery, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is seated on a river which runs into the lake of Geneva, 20 miles NE of Geneva.

REPEHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches in one churchyard, and is seated in a valley, 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 109 NE of London.

REPPEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, situate on the Eylang, 16 miles SSE of Culstrin.

REPTON, a village in Derbyshire, eight miles SW of Derby, celebrated as the burial-place of several of the Saxon kings of Mercia, and for several antiquities. Here is a free grammar-school, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory; and under the chancel of the church an ancient crypt was lately discovered.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on the Oliana, 40 miles W of Valencia, and 130 E by S of Madrid. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 39 24 N.

RESHT, a town of Persia, capital of Gilan, seated on the SW coast of the Caspian sea, 100 miles N of Casbin. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 37 18 N.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 47 leagues NNE of Otaheite. It was so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second voyage. Lon. 148 45 W, lat. 17 23 S.

RETFORD, EAST, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Idle, 30 miles N of Nottingham, and 144 N by W of London.

RETHEL, a town of France, in the

department of Ardennes. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a country called the Retelois. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Aisne, 20 miles NE of Rheims. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 49 30 N.

RETHEM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Zell, seated in a very fertile country, on the Aller, 35 miles NNW of Hannover.

RETIMO, a seaport of Candia, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, where the pacha resides. It was taken, in 1645, by the Turks, who have kept it ever since. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 42 miles W of Candia. Lon. 24 38 E, lat. 35 20 N.

REIZ, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 28 miles LSE of Amberg.

REVEL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 27 miles ESE of Toulouse.

REVEL, a government of Russia. See ESTHONIA.

REVEL, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have fine gardens. There is a college, with four professors; and in 1733, two churches were allowed to the protestants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 160 miles N by E of Riga, and 220 W by S of Petersburg. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 20 N.

REVELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the marquise of Saluzzo, seated near the Po, on the top of a high mountain strongly fortified by nature and art, three miles SW of Saluzzo.

KEVERO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, opposite Ostiglia, 20 miles SE of Mantua.

REVIN, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on the river Meuse, six miles E of Rocroy.

REVOLUTION ISLES, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, to the NW of the Marquesas, of which they may be deemed a continuation. They were discovered in 1791, and the most considerable are Baa and Marchand. The

latter is about 15 miles in circuit, and was taken possession of, in the name of the French nation, by captain Marchand. The natives are of the same colour as those of the Marquesas; and every thing indicates that they are of the same origin. Lon. 140 5 W, lat. 9 21 S.

REUS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and nuts. These are carted down to Salo, an open but safe road, five miles off; and about 20,000 pipes of brandy are annually exported. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 15 miles SW of Tarragona, and 20 NE of Tortosa.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joins the Aar, below Bruck.

REUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. In the townhouse is preserved an ancient battering-ram; and in the vicinity are many paper and powder mills. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 17 miles S of Stutgard.

REUX, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

REWAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, 57 miles SW of Allahabad. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 24 35 N.

RHAMANIE, a town and fort of Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, where the canal of Alexandria enters that river. It is 15 miles above Rosetta, and 58 ESE of Alexandria.

RHAYADER, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is situate on the Wye, where there was formerly a cataract, which is now destroyed, and a neat bridge erected; and an eminence near it is the site of an ancient castle, of which no ruins remain. Rhayader has two churches, and in the neighbourhood are lead and copper mines. It is 20 miles WNW of New Radnor and 177 of London.

RHE, an island on the W coast of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is four leagues long and two broad, and defended by four forts. Its products are bitter wine, abundance of salt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called aniseed. St. Martin is the capital.

RHESPA, a town of Westphalia, in the

principality of Munster, 10 miles N of Lipstadt.

RHEIMS, a city of France, in the department of Marne, and lately an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful structure; and that of St. Nicaise, is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the corpse of that archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

RHEINAU, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, five miles SSW of Schaffhausen.

RHEINBACH, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 11 miles SW of Bonn, and 17 S of Cologne.

RHEINBERG, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, nine miles S of Wesel, and 48 N by W of Cologne.

RHEINE, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Ems, 18 miles WNW of Osnaburg.

RHEINECK, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; seated on the Rhine, 16 miles NW of Coblenz.

RHEINECK, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, on the river Sinn, 25 miles NNW of Wurtzburg.

RHEINECK, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near its entrance into the lake of Constance, 25 miles SE of Constance. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 47 21 N.

RHEINFELDEN, a town of Suabia, the best of the four forest-towns; seat-

ed on the Rhine, over which is a bridge, eight miles E of Basel.

RHEINFELS, a strong fortress of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, and stands on a stupendous craggy rock, at the foot of which is the fortified town of St. Goar. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is 16 miles S of Coblenz.

RHEINMAGEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on the Rhine, 19 miles NW of Coblenz.

RHEINTHAL, a district of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Austria, till it reaches the lake of Constance. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous. It is a fertile valley, 30 miles long and from three to eight broad, and produces excellent wine. Rheineck is the capital.

RHEINZABERN, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire; seated on the Erlebach, 16 miles SSW of Spire.

RHENA, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Radegeast, 14 miles ESE of Lubec.

RHENEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated on the Rhine, 20 miles SE of Utrecht.

RHINE, a great and remarkable river of Europe, which rises in the Alps of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It is formed of two principal streams, the Upper or Hither Rhine, to the E, and the Lower Rhine (formed by two small streams, called the Middle and the Further Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine unite at Reichenau, and flowing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine here becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheinthal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance from E to W. Leaving this lake, it becomes the boundary between Switzerland and Suabia, flowing by Schaffhausen (below which it forms a celebrated cataract) to Basel. At Basel the river turns to the N, and flows thence to the United Provinces; in which course it becomes the barrier between France and Germany, gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below

Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleve, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Maese, at Worum. Below Gorcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German ocean, below Briel: the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but below Huessen another branches off to the N, takes the name of Yffel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Arnheim to Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, where it divides; for the last time, into two streams: the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs N into the Zuider Zee, at Muiden; and the other, the remains of the noble Rhine, flows W by Woerden and Leyden, and is lost among mountains of sand, near the village of Catwyck.

RHINE LOWER, a circle of Germany, It extended on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Westphalia, on the N; containing the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Westphalia, and the county of Lower Isenburg. But in 1801, the territories of this circle to the W of the Rhine, were ceded to France, and are included in the departments of Roer, Rhine and Moselle, Sarre, and Mont Tonnerre.

RHINE, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of Germany. It extended across the Rhine, from the province of Lorraine in France, on the S, to the circle of Lower Saxony, on the N, and was nearly intersected by the palatinate of the Rhine. It included the langravate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the counties of Catzenellenbogen and Waldeck; the imperial town of Frankfort, the bishoprics of Fulda,

Spire, and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts. But the territories of this circle on the w side of the Rhine, were ceded to France in 1801, and are included in the departments of Sarre and Mont Tonnerre.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE, a late electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the n by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, e by Franconia, s by Suabia, and w by France. It was also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the palatinate of Bavaria, sometimes called the Upper Palatinate. But this electorate was suppressed in 1801; the French annexing the part w of the Rhine to their own territory, and giving the remainder to the electors of Baden and Hesse.

RHINE AND MOSELLE, a new department of France, including part of the late electorates of Cologne and Treves, and of the late palatinate of the Rhine. The capital is Coblenz.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded on the n and e by Massachusetts, s by the Atlantic, and w by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It is divided into the counties of Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. The state is intersected in all directions by rivers, the chief of them are Providence and Taunton rivers, which flow into Narraganset bay. Iron ore and limestone are found in great plenty in this state, which is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

RHODE ISLAND, an island of N America, in the state of its name. It is 15 miles long and four broad, and exceedingly fertile. Between 30 and 40,000 sheep are fed here, beside beeves and horses. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climates, being exceedingly pleasant and healthful. At its sw extremity is the town of Newport.

RHODES, an island in the Mediterranean, on the s side of Natolia, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The soil is pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. This island is much celebrated in ancient history, having been frequently under the dominion of different masters. The Saracens became possessors of it in 665; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterward took the name of knights of

Rhodes. They retained it till 1623, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remained, afterward removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor-general of the island, who presides over civil justice and military discipline.

RHODES, a city, capital of the island of Rhodes, and an archbishop's see. It was anciently nine miles in circumference, and regarded by Alexander, who deposited his last will here, as the first city in the world; but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world: it was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of the island, they knocked it to pieces, and sold the fragments to a Jew of Edessa, near 900 years after its fall. Rhodes was deemed an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches, but they are now in a state of dilapidation. Over one of the gates is still to be seen a stone shield with the cross of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. A quadrangular edifice, which has the appearance of a monastery, is now converted into a guard house and arsenal; and in it are large piles of marble bullets, made from the pieces of sculpture which formerly adorned the city. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 28 25 E, lat. 36 24 N.

RHODEZ. See **RODEZ**.

RHONE, a large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains of Gletcherberg and Satzberg. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake of Geneva, and separating Savoy from Bresse, it flows w to Lyon, then s to Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

RHONE AND LOIRE, a department

of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyon.

RHONHOUSE, a village of Scotland, in Kircudbrightshire, eight miles NNW of Newton Douglas, noted for a great annual fair, and a weekly cattle market from October to January.

RHODEN, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Monne and frontiers of Paderborn, 12 miles SSE of Lipstadt.

RHYNBECK, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, on the E side of Hudson river, opposite Kingston, and 18 miles N of Poughkeepsie.

RHYNBERG, or **RHINSBERG**, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a handsome palace, built by Frederick II, when hereditary prince. It is seated on the Rhyn, 10 miles N of Ruppin.

RHYNLY. See **RUMNY**.

RHYNOW, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, at the conflux of the Rhyn with the Havel, nine miles SE of Hivelberg.

RIAZAN, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

RIAZAN, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tatars, in 1568. It is seated at the confluence of the Tiubesh with the Occa, 100 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

RIBADAVIA. See **RIVADAVIA**.

RIBADEO. See **RIVADEO**.

RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarama, eight miles E of Madrid.

RIBAU-PIERRE. See **RAPOLSTEIN**.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in W Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and enters the Irish sea, below Preston.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, the capital of St. Jago, the largest of the Cape Verd islands, and a bishop's see. It has a good harbour, and is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 14 50 N.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by S of St. Quentin.

RIBERAC, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles E

of Perigueux, and 27 SSE of Angoulême.

RIBNIK, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see, 44 miles S of Hermannstadt, and 130 ESE of Temeswar. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 45 19 N.

RIBNIK, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 15 miles E by N of Ratibor.

RIBNITZ, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery for noble women; seated on a bay of the Baltic, 11 miles NE of Rostock.

RICHLIEU, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a fine palace and extensive park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. The streets are straight, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the Amable and Vide, 27 miles N of Poitiers, and 152 SW of Paris.

RICHMOND, the capital of Virginia, in Henric county, on the N side of James river, at the foot of the falls. The public buildings are an episcopal church, a state house, court-house, jail, and three tobacco warehouses. There is a floating toll bridge over the river; and the fall, above the bridge are seven miles in length. Vessels of burden lie at City Point, 20 miles below, to which goods from Richmond are sent down in boats. It is 90 miles SSW of Alexandria. Lon. 77 55 W, lat. 37 35 N.

RICHMOND, a borough in N Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was inclosed by a wall, with three gates, now in ruins; and has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches. It is the capital of a district called Richmondshire, which abounds in lead mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. It is seated on the Swale, over which is a bridge, 40 miles NW of York, and 230 NNW of London. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 54 28 N.

RICHMOND, a village in Surrey, with a stone bridge over the Thames, nine miles WSW of London. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII called it Richmond, on account of his having been earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III, Henry VII, and queen Elizabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in summer, are open every Sunday; and in these is a noble observatory. Here is an extensive royal park, called

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Richmond, or the New Park; surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

RICKMANSWORTH, or **RICKMERSWORTH**, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Coln, eight miles sw of St. Alban, and 18 wnw of London.

RIDGFIELD, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, 14 miles nw of Fairfield, and 48 nne of New York.

RIEDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, which lately belonged to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Danube, 15 miles sw of Ulm.

RIETBERG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is situate on the Ems, 17 miles w by n of Paderborn. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 51 45 N.

RIETI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains three collegiate and six parish churches, and twelve convents. It is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 37 miles ne of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 23 N.

RIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Rife, 25 miles sw of Toulouse.

RIEZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain, abounding with wine and fruits, 18 miles s by w of Digne.

RIGA, a government of Russia. See **LIVONIA**.

RIGA, a strong town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, and next to Petersburg, the most commercial place in the empire. It stands on the river Dwina, five miles from its mouth, in a gulf of the Baltic, called the Gulf of Riga, or Livonia. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, beside a garrison of 2000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Riga is 220 miles ne of Konigsberg, and 310 sw of Petersburg. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 57 N.

RIMINI, a town of Italy, in Romag-

na, with an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. The sea having receded from this city for some centuries, its harbour now will admit only small vessels. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marecchia, on the gulf of Venice, 28 miles se of Ravenna, and 145 n by e of Rome.

RINCOPING, or **RINGKIOBING**, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland. It has a considerable trade with Holland and Norway, and is seated on a gulf of the German ocean, 43 miles sw of Wiburg, and 55 nnw of Ripen. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 56 8 N.

RINGLEBEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Eisenach, six miles n of Erfurt, and 26 ene of Eisenach.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 30 miles sw of Copenhagen.

RINGSBOD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a manufacture of worsted hose; and is famous for its strong beer and ale. It is seated on the Avon, 30 miles sw of Winchester, and 91 w by s of London.

RINTELN, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Schauenburg, with a celebrated university. It is seated on the Weser, 12 miles se of Minden, and 35 wsw of Hanover. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 52 12 N.

RIO DE LA HACHA, a small province of Terra Firma, in the form of a peninsula, between the gulf of Venezuela on the e, and a bay of the Caribbean sea on the w. Rio de la Hacha, the capital, is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 miles e of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

RIO DE LA MADALENA, a river of Terra Firma, which rises in the mountains n of Popayan, and runs n into the Caribbean sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande.

RIO DE LA PLATA. See **PLATA**.

RIO DEL NORTE, or **RIO BRAVO**, a considerable river of N America, the source of which is unknown, but it flows from n to s through the whole country of New Mexico, and enters the gulf of Mexico in Jan. 36 N.

RIO DE MIRANDO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, separates that province from Galicia, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Rivadeo.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from e to w through Ne-

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groland, and enters the Atlantic ocean, in latitude 11 N.

RIO GRANDE, a province in the N part of Brasil, between those of Petaguel and Paraiba. It is watered by a river of the same name.

RIO GRANDE, a river in the S part of Brasil, which rises near the Atlantic ocean, and runs W into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

RIO JANEIRO, a river of Brasil, which enters the Atlantic ocean, at St. Sebastian, the capital of Brasil. It is rather a small gulf or bay, as the water is salt; for though it receives two rivers, their waters are not sufficient to form the bay which is called Rio Janeiro. At its mouth are several small islands, which render the entrance difficult and dangerous. On the E side of it is the fort of Santa Cruz; and on the W that of St. Jago, together with the capital.

RIO JANEIRO, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, pepper, indigo, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread corn; so that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal. As a succedanium for bread, there are yams and cassida in plenty. The riches of the country consist in its mines of gold; and in precious stones. The latter are found in such plenty, that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year, which is sometimes obtained in less than a month, by a number of people sent into the parts where they are found; and after that, whoever is found in these precious districts, before the next year, is immediately put to death. St. Sebastian is the capital.

RIOM, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, eight miles NE of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris.

RIONS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

RIPA TRANSONE, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, eight miles S of Fermo.

RIPEN, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the Nipsaa, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark. It is 65 miles NW

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of Sleswick, and 78 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 55 23 N.

RIPLEY, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the Nyd, 23 miles WNW of York, and 221 N by W of London.

RIPPON, a borough in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain's abbey. Rippon was once famous for its religious houses, and has now a collegiate church, adorned with three lofty spires. It is noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly spurs, and the market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the Ure, 28 miles NW of York, and 218 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 54 11 N.

RIQUET, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Cardon, five miles NE of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris.

RISBOROUGH, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW of London.

RITZENBUTTE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle, garrisoned by Hanoverians. It is half a mile from Cuxhaven, and the residence of the agent of the English packets, which usually sail from that port, every Sunday and Thursday. It stands near the mouth of the Elbe, 53 miles N by W of Bremen, and 60 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 50 N.

RIVA, a strong town of Germany, in the principality of Trent, seated at the mouth of a small river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles SW of Trent.

RIVA, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, seated on the N end of the lake Como, eight miles S by W of Chiavenna.

RIVADAVIA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the confluence of the Avir with the Minho, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain, 15 miles WSW of Orense.

RIVADEO, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, defended by two castles. It is seated on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Mirando, 41 miles N by E of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

RIVALTA, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Sangon, six miles SW of Turin.

RIVALTA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, situate on the Adda, 15 miles E of Milan.

RIVAROLO, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Orto, 15 miles N of Turin,

RIVESALTES, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the Egly, eight miles N of Perpignan.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles W of Turin.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Venetia, seated on the lake Garda, 16 miles NW of Verona.

ROA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Douero, 25 miles N by E of Segovia.

ROANNE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyon, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by the canal of Briare, into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 40 miles WNW of Lyon, and 210 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

ROANOKE, an island of N Carolina, on the S side of Albemarle sound. It is famous for being the place where Sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in N America.

ROANOKE, a rapid river of the United States, formed by two principal branches; namely, Staunton river which rises in Virginia, and Dan river which rises in N Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters, by several mouths, into the SW end of Albemarle sound.

ROBBEN ISLAND, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

ROBEL, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the lake Munitz, 24 miles W of Strutz.

ROBIN HOOD BAY, a bay on the coast of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and the adjacent country, with all sorts of fish in their season. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

ROCAMADOUR, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles N of Cahors.

ROCELLA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, near which is a coral fishery, 10 miles NE of Gierace.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of bays, serges, and other woollen goods. It has a canal from

Manchester, which passes hence to the Calder navigation, near Halifax. It is seated on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire hills, 13 miles N by E of Manchester, and 195 NNW of London.

ROCHE, a fortified town of Savoy, in the Genevois, seated near a large rock, on the river Borne, 12 miles NE of Annecy.

ROCHE, or **ROCHE EN ARDENNES**, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S of Liege, and 32 NW of Luxemburg.

ROCHE BEAUCOUR, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 22 miles NW of Perigueux.

ROCHE BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the river Vilaine, 22 miles SE of Vannes.

ROCHE POSAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. It has a mineral spring, and is seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Loches.

ROCHE SUR YON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, seated near the Yon, 20 miles NW of Luçon.

ROCHECHOUART, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on a mountain; seated near a rivulet that flows into the Vienne, 18 miles W of Limoges.

ROCHEFORT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It stands 15 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and straight; and the houses low, but regular. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is 18 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 46 3 N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is situate on the Somme, surrounded by rocks, 50 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 17 miles E of Vannes, and 40 SW of Rennes.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Tardouere, 12 miles NE of Angoulême.

ROCHELLE, a fortified seaport of France, and a bishop's see, in the de-

partment of Lower Charente. The houses are supported by piazzas, and the haven is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the bay of Biscay, 67 miles s by e of Nantes, and 220 sw of Paris. Lon. 14 w, lat. 46 9 N.

ROCHEMAURT, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, seated on the Rhone, eight miles nne of Viviers.

ROCHESTER, a city in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance; and here also are some remains of a priory. Rochester is a bishop's see, and has, beside the cathedral, two parish-churches. The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen and innkeepers; no sort of manufacture being carried on here. It has two free-schools, one called the King's, and the other the City School. Here is an hospital liberally endowed for 12 poor people; also an almshouse for six poor travellers, who are supplied for one night with lodging, entertainment, and four-pence; an inscription over the door intimates, that rogues and proctors are excepted. The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster-fishery in the several creeks of the Medway. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the w by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the e. It is seated on the Medway, 27 miles nw of Canterbury, and 30 se of London. Lon. o 36 E, lat. 51 23 N.

ROCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, on the Watlingstreet, nw of Ottenbrun, and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.

ROCHETTA, a town of the county of Nice, 16 miles ne of Nice.

ROCHFORD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles se of Chelmsford, and 40 e by n of London.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a rock, and a handsome bridge over the Mulda, 24 miles se of Leipsic.

ROCKAWAY, a town of New Jersey, in Morris county, on the s side of the river of its name, 15 miles n by w of Morristown.

ROCKBRIDGE. See CEDAR CREEK.

ROCKENHAUSEN, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles w of Worms.

ROCKFORD, a town of N Carolina, in Wilkes county, on the n side of the Yadkin, 33 miles e by n of Wilkes.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of N Carolina, chief of Richmond county, seated on an eminence, six miles e of Great Pedee river, and 46 wnw of Fayetteville.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name, situate on a branch of Shenandoah river, 40 miles sw of Woodstock, and 55 nne of Bath.

ROCKINGHAM, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, and formerly of note for its castle, long ago demolished. It is seated on the Welland, 12 miles s of Oakham, and 84 n by w of London.

ROCKY MOUNT, a town of Virginia, chief of Franklin county, seated near the source of Staunton river, 35 miles sw of New London, and 140 w of Petersburg.

ROCREY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, celebrated for the victory gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 26 miles n of Rethel.

RODACH, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, on a river of the same name, nine miles nw of Coburg.

RODBY, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Laland. The passage hence to Helligenhaven, in Holstein, and to the island of Femern, is much frequented. It is 10 miles se of Naxkow. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 54 45 N.

RODENBURG, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, near which is a mineral spring. It is 11 miles w by s of Hanover.

RODESTO, or RUDISTO, a seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of Maimora, 67 miles sw of Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

RODEZ, a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It was lately a bishop's see; and the lofty steeple of the cathedral is much admired for its architecture. It is seated in the middle of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Aveyron, 30 miles w by s of Mende. Lon. 2 19 E, lat. 44 N.

RODING, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs s to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this par-

of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault forests, to Barking, below which it joins the Thames.

RODOK, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi, 50 miles E of Hissar, and 60 WNW of Delhi.

ROER, a river of Germany, which rises in the duchy of Westphalia, flows by Arensburg, and enters the Rhine, below Duysburg.

ROER, a new department of France, including the duchy of Juliers, and part of the territories of Cleve, Gelders, and Cologne. It takes its name from a river, which rises above Juliers, and joins the Maefe at Ruremonde. The capital is Aix-la-Chapelle.

ROEULX, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

ROGERSVILLE, a town of Tennessee, chief of Hawkins county, on the N side of the Holstan, 50 miles NNE of Knoxville.

ROGONATPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, 116 miles SW of Moorhedabad, and 125 NW of Calcutta.

ROHACZOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, seated on the Dnieper, near the influx of the Ordwa, 100 miles SE of Minsk, and 170 E by S of Novogrodeck. Lon. 30 20 E, lat. 53 2 N.

ROHAN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aoust, 20 miles N of Vannes.

ROHILCUND, or **ROHILLA**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

ROKITZAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with good cloth manufactures and a trade in iron, seven miles E by N of Pilsen.

ROLDUC, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Limburg, 10 miles SW of Juliers.

ROM, or **ROEM**, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of S Jutland. It is seven miles long and nearly three broad, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, E by the gulf of Venice, S by Tuscany and Urbino, and W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMANMOTIB, a town of Switzer-

land, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz, 11 miles SW of Yverdon.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 200 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, E by the Black sea, S by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three tangiacates or governments; namely, Kiskel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

ROMANO, a town of Italy, in Bergamasco, seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio, 11 miles SSE of Bergamo.

ROMANS, a town of France, in the department of Drome, seated in a fine plain, on the river Isere, 22 miles SW of Grenoble, and 30 S of Vienne.

ROME, a city of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of the Ecclesiastical State and the residence of the pope. It is the ancient Latium, and one of the finest and most famous cities in the world, situate on the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates; and its whole circumference, including that part beyond the Tiber and all belonging to the Vatican, is upward of 16 miles. It is computed to contain 160,000 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power, is considerably more than it could number at some former periods since the fall of the empire. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street; and there is a path for foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals

sometimes places before the statues of the Virgin : these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects ; the former consists of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity ; the latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. It was begun to be built in 1506; finished in 1621, and is entirely covered both within and without with marble. Its length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. The high altar under the cupola is 90 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. It contains the Scala Santa, of 28 white marble steps, brought from Jerusalem, by which Christ is said to have ascended to the palace of Caiaphas. To this church every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithstanding the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1900 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. The Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now become a christian temple, dedicated to the Virgin, and has obtained, from its circular form, the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the same. There are no pillars to support the roof, which is constructed in the manner of a cupola ; neither has it any windows, a sufficiency of light being admitted through a central opening in the dome. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains ; from which a pretty exact idea

may be formed of the original structure, and by computation it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described ; that the ancient Forum, now a cow-market ; the beautiful column of Trajan, &c. must be passed over. The Campidoglio, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful structure, standing on the site of the ancient Capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this palace is the residence of the senators of Rome, and the wings are inhabited by the conservators of the city. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican; near St. Peter's church. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world ; rich, especially in manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Beside the university, which consists of several noble colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome was entered, in 1798, by the French, and in consequence of a tumult, in which their general was killed, they deposed the pope, abolished the papal government, and erected in its stead a republic, styled the Roman republic. The aged pope they sent to France, where he died on his various removals ; they also sent away a great number of the most valuable statues and paintings, and levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants. However, in 1799, the city was retaken by the allies, the new republic overthrown, and the papal government restored. Rome is 110 miles NW of Naples, 410 SSW of Vienna, and 600 SE of Paris. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 41 54 N.

ROME, a town of New York, in Herkemer county, near which, to the E, is Fort Stanwix. It is seated at the head of Mohawk river, eight miles WNW of Whites town.

ROMENAY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 13 miles NNE of Macon.

ROMERSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles NNE of Olmutz.

ROMHILD, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, with a castle, 13 miles S of Meinungen.

ROMNA, a town of Russia, in the go-

vernment of Tchernigof, 28 miles sse of Tchernigof.

ROMNEY, a town of Virginia, chief of Hampshire county, seated on the sw branch of the Potomac, 50 miles wnw of Winchester. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 39 20 N.

ROMNEY, New, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. It is 22 miles sw of Dover, and 71 st. of London.

ROMNEY MARSH, a tract of land in the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven. It is 20 miles long and eight broad, containing about 45,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pastures in England. Vast flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and sent hence to the London market. It has two towns and nineteen parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV, by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, and the commonalty of Romney Marsh.

ROMONT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW of Friburg.

ROMORNTIN, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle. On one of its gates is inscribed *Roma minor*; but there is little to justify this appellation. Here are manufactures of ferges and cloths, which are very good. It is seated on the Saudre, 24 miles SE of Blois, and 44 s by W of Orleans.

ROMSDAL, a town of Norway, capital of a provostship, in the diocesis of Drontheim, 100 miles ssw of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 62 28 N.

RONCEVALLOS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley, to which it gives name, 14 miles NNE of Pampeluna.

ROSCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a county of its name, with a fortified castle. It is seated on the Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 28 miles NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

RONDA, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle; seated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles NW of Gibraltar, and 62 SE of Seville.

RONNE, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, and the residence of the governor. The harbour is fortified, but not very deep. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 55 10 N.

RONNEBURG, a town and castle Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, 14 miles SW of Altenburg.

ROQUE, St. a village of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It is seated on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, and has several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus.

ROQUEFORT, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Douze, 10 miles NE of Mont de Marsan.

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on a rock, near the Rhone, 22 miles NE of Nismes.

ROQUETAS, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles SW of Almeria, and 52 SE of Granada.

ROSANA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 miles SW of Novogrodec.

ROSBACH, a village of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 miles SE of Mersburg; famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French, and the army of the empire, in 1757.

ROSGHAN, a town of Switzerland, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the lake of Constance, seven miles ENE of St. Gallen.

ROSKILD, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, and a bishop's see. It is now a poor palace, but was the residence of the kings of Denmark for several centuries before Copenhagen was founded; and the cathedral has been the place of their sepulture from the most remote antiquity. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated near a small bay, 14 miles W of Copenhagen.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, E by Longford and W Meath, S by Galway, and W by Galway and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament.

ROSCOMMON, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It is 80 miles W by N of Dublin, Lon. 8 2 W, lat. 53 34 N.

ROSCREA, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 26 miles NW of Kilkenny, and 26 N of Cashel.

ROSEAU. See **CHARLOTTE-TOWN**.
ROSEMARKIE. See **FORTROSE**.

ROSENBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a small castle. In the war of 1745, the Prussians blew up their magazines at this place, by which the castle was burnt. It stands on the frontiers of Poland, 25 miles NE of Oppeln.

ROSENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, on the frontiers of Austria, 21 miles S of Budweis.

ROSES, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1793. It is seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Girona. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 42 16 N.

ROSETTA, or **RASCHID**, a town of Egypt, one of the pleasantest in the country. It has a great manufacture of flined and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here. It was taken by the French invaders, in 1798. It stands on an island, formed by the W branch of the Nile, 25 miles ENE of Alexandria, and 100 NNW of Cairo. Lon. 30 23 E, lat. 31 23 N.

ROSIEÑNE, a town of Samogitia, seated on the Dubisse, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 188 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ROSIERS AUX SALINES, a town of France in the department of Meurthe, formerly celebrated for its salt-works. It is seated on the Meurthe, nine miles SE of Nancy.

ROSOY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a magnificent castle, 15 miles S of Meaux.

Ross, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institution to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. Four miles to the SW are the massive remains of Goodrich castle; and near it are the ruins of Flanesford priory, the chapel of which is converted into a barn. Ross is seated on an elevated rock on the Wye, 12 miles SE of Hereford, and 115 W by N of London.

Ross, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and united to Cork as an episcopal see. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles SW of Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 51 32 N.

• **Ross**, N.W., a borough of Ireland,

in the county of Wexford, situated on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. The town has a considerable trade, and exports a great quantity of wool, butter, and beef. It is 12 miles NE of Waterford, and 19 W of Wexford.

ROSSANO, a strong town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. The adjacent valleys yield oil, capers, saffron, and excellent pepper. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Tarento, and 136 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

ROSSLAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, near the Elbe, six miles SSE of Zerbst.

ROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, 80 miles long and 70 broad; bounded on the N by Sutherlandshire and the frith of Dornock, W by the Minch, S by Invernessshire, and E by the frith of Murray and the county of Cromarty, which last it almost incloses. The middle and NW parts are mountainous and dreary; the E part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed horses, beeves, sheep, and goats, and abound with game; the rivers and lakes teem with fish and waterfowl; and the loches on the W coast are visited regularly by a shoal of herrings. The inhabitants of the W and S parts speak the Erse language, which is also understood on the E coast, where, however, English is generally spoken. Tain is the capital.

ROSSWEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, which has a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth. It is seated on the Mulda, 23 miles W of Dresden.

ROSTOCK, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, and an arsenal. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the hanseatic towns. It is divided into three parts, the old, the new, and the middle town. It was often taken in the 18th century; the last time in 1761 by the Prussians, who levied considerable contributions. It is seated on the river Warne, 10 miles from its entrance into the Baltic, and 32 ENE of Wismar. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 54 10 N.

ROSTOF, a town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorost, 96 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 57 5 N.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, seven miles N of Cadiz.

ROTAS, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore, 75 miles E by S of Attock, and 110 NW of Lahore. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 32 15 N.

ROTAS, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar, 75 miles SE of Benares, and 115 SW of Patna. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 24 20 N.

ROTENBERG, a town and fortress of Franconia, capital of a lordship of the same name; situate on a mountain, 12 miles NE of Nuremberg, and 46 NW of Ratibon.

ROTENBERG, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, with a castle. Near it is a famous spring of mineral water. It is seated on the Neckar, six miles W by S of Tubingen.

ROTENBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern; four miles N of Lucern.

ROTENBURG, a town of Franconia, capital of a territory of the same name. It is surrounded with moats and ramparts, and stands on a mountain, by the river Tauber, from which it is supplied with water by means of a machine. It was lately a free imperial town, and there are five churches. It is 15 miles WNW of Anspach. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 49 22 N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a palace, belonging to the prince of Hesse-Rheinfels. It is seated on the Fulda, 22 miles SSE of Cassel.

ROTTENBURG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, seated on the Oder, 14 miles E of Crossen.

ROTENFELS, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg seated on the Maine, 13 miles NW of Wurtzburg.

ROTH, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Geilner, and stands at the conflux of the Roth with the Rednitz, 18 miles S of Nuremberg.

ROTHBURY, a town in Northumberland, whose market is discontinued. It is nine miles SW of Alnwick, and 302 W by W of London.

ROTHER, a river which rises in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent for a short space, and enters the English channel, at Rye.

ROTHERHAM, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It

has a large church, and is famous for considerable iron-works in its neighbourhood, at Masbrough. It is seated at the influx of the Rother with the Don, over which is a stone bridge, 32 miles S of Leeds, and 160 N by W of London.

ROTHSAY, a borough of Scotland, the capital of the isle of Bute. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the prince of Wales, as it formerly did to the heir apparent of the crown of Scotland. It has a considerable trade in the herring fishery, and several cotton works. In 1851, the number of inhabitants was 5231. It is situate on the E side of the island, and has an excellent harbour and pier, 80 miles W by S of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 50 N.

ROTHWEIL, a city of Suabia, lately an imperial city. A mile and a half from it is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. Rothweil is seated on the Neckar, near its source, 27 miles SSW of Tubingen. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

ROTHWELL, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles NNE of Northampton, and 79 NNW of London.

ROTTENMANN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a college of regular canons, 20 miles NNW of Judenburg.

ROTTERDAM, a city of the United Provinces, in S Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for size, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. There are so many deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. On the E side of the city is a large basin and dock, for the purpose of building and launching vessels employed in the service of the admiralty and the East-India Company. This port is more frequented by British vessels than Amsterdam, because the ice breaks up sooner, and the tide, in two or three hours, will carry a ship into the open sea. The townhouse, the bank, and the arsenal, are magnificent. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb Tees. On this quay is a handsome Jewish synagogue. Erasmus was born in this city, whose statue in bronze stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and the

house in which he was born has an inscription, in front, to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is seated at the influx of the Rotté with the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Maëse) 30 miles ssw of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 51 54 N.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

ROTTINGEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Tauber, 13 miles wnw of Rotenburg.

ROUEN, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the N side of the Seine, and is seven miles in circuit, and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and crooked, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the great hall of the palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met, the old castle, and the principal church, ornamented with three towers. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The steeple of the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic structure. In the market-place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for a witch. The lines of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. The suburb of St. Sever, situate on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 miles sw of Amiens, and 70 nw of Paris. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

ROVEREDO, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, seated near the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Lens, over which is a bridge, defended by a strong citadel. It has a very considerable trade in silk, and a great quantity of tobacco is raised here. The Austrians were defeated near this place, in 1796, by the French, who took possession of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterward. It is 10 miles s of Trent. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 30 N.

ROVERGUE, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne, 73 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the s by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, w by Quercy, n by the same and Auvergne, and s by Languedoc. It is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveiron.

ROVIGNO, a seaport of Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 36 miles s of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 45 11 N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, capital of Polesino di Rovigo, and the residence of the bishop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its increase. It is seated on the Adige, 37 miles sw of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

ROUSSELAERT, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Mandel, 10 miles ne of Ypres.

ROUSSILLON, a late province of France, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the w by Berdagna, n by Lower Languedoc, e by the Mediterranean, and s by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See PYRENEES, EASTERN.

ROXBURGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded on the n by Berwickshire, e and s by Northumberland and Cumberland, and w by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent, in every direction, is about 30 miles. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of moor, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle. This county had its name from the once magnificent city and castle of Roxburg, situate between the Teviot and the Tweed, nearly opposite Kello: of the city few traces are now evident; and the castle, near the mouth of the Teviot, is entirely a ruin. At this castle, in 1460, James II of Scotland lost his life, by the bursting of a cannon. About two miles from the castle, on the banks of the Teviot, is a village called Roxburgh. The present capital of the county is Jedburgh.

ROXBURY, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, situate at the foot of Roxbury hill, and at the entrance of the neck of land leading to Boston, one mile ssw of that town.

ROXENT, CAPE, or ROCK OF LISBON, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N entrance of the Tajo, 22 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 43 N.

ROYAN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It was fortified by the Huguenots, and so vigorously defended against Lewis XIII, in 1622, that he was obliged to withdraw his troops; but he afterward avenged this disgrace, by demolishing it so entirely, that the present place is merely the suburbs of the former. It is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 18 miles SW of Saintes.

ROYE, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 12 miles NW of Noyon, and 24 SE of Amiens.

ROYSTON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Part of the town extends into Cambridgeshire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean crypt, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be of Saxon construction. It is 14 miles S of Cambridge, and 37 N of London.

RUATAN, or RATTAN, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, 75 miles from the coast, with a good harbour, near the E end. Lon. 86 50 W, lat. 16 15 N.

RUBIERA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated on the Seccia, eight miles NW of Modena.

RUDAW, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, formerly fortified with a castle, now in ruins. This place is remarkable for the victory obtained by the knights of the Teutonic Order, in 1370, over Kinstud, great duke of Lithuania; in memory of which a stone pillar was erected, which is still remaining. It is 12 miles NNW of Königsberg.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the upper county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of flannel and stuffs, and is seated on the Saale 22 miles SE of Erfurt. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 50 44 N.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a mine-office and copper-works, seated on the Bober, 16 miles W of Schweidnitz.

RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its wine, three miles N of Bingen.

RUDISTO. See **RODESTO**.

RUDKÖBING, a fortified seaport of Denmark, and the only town in the

island of Langeland. It has a considerable trade in corn and provisions. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 1 N.

RUDOLFSWERT, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a large collegiate church; seated on the Gärck, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles SE of Laubach.

RUE, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 13 miles NE of Lausanne.

RUE, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 10 miles NW of Abbeville.

RUFFACH, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rotbach, seven miles S of Colmar.

RUFFEC, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angoulême.

RUGBY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a famous free school. It is 11 miles SE of Coventry, and 8 NNW of London.

RUGLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Trent, 10 miles SE of Stafford, and 126 NW of London.

RUGEN, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Swedish Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, the channel between which town and the island is not above a mile in breadth. Including the indentions of the sea, which are considerable, the island is 23 miles long and 18 broad, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen.

RUGENWALD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery and a great trade in linen. It is seated on the Wipper, three miles from the Baltic, and 35 NE of Colberg. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 54 25 N.

RUHLAND, a town of Lusatia, which has a trade in fish and beer, and stands on the Elster, 25 miles N by E of Dresden.

RUM, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of the S extremity of Skye. It is eight miles long and seven broad. The surface is hilly, mountainous, and rocky; but it feeds a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. The only harbour is Loch Serefort, on the E coast. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 57 1 N.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, with a market for hogs on Tuesday, and for corn on Wednesday, 12 miles ENE of London.

RUMIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 miles SW of Rocroy.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seram and Nephz, seven miles wsw of Annecy.

RUMMELSBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, which has manufactures of cloth, and stands on the Wipper, 14 miles N of New Stettin.

RUMNEY, or **RHYNBY**, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol channel, to the SE of Cardiff.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of shaloons, and several paper-mills. Here was a considerable abbey for Benedictine nuns, of which little is now standing, except the venerable and spacious church. It is seated in a flat, on the river Test, eight miles NNW of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London.

RUNGPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. The chief produce of its fertile district is rice, but there is also much tobacco, and some indigo. It is 126 miles NNE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 20 E, lat. 25 50 N.

RUNKEL, a town of Westphalia, with a citadel, on a high hill, formerly the residence of the counts of Wied-Runkel. It is seated on the Lahn, 14 miles ENE of Nassau.

RUNNYMEAD, a large meadow in Surrey, on the banks of the Thames, three miles NNE of Chertsey, celebrated for being the place where the barons compelled king John, after a debate of some days, to sign and seal the famous Magna Charta.

RUPPELMONDE, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, eight miles SW of Antwerp.

RUPERT FORT, a settlement belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the E side of James bay. Lon. 76 58 W, lat. 51 3 N.

RUPPIN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, capital of a circle of the same name, which was formerly a county. It stands on the W side of a lake, formed by the river Rhin; and on the opposite side of the lake is Old Ruppin, with an ancient castle, the residence of its former counts, whose burial-place is at New Ruppin. This town was entirely consumed by fire, in 1787, but is rebuilt in a handsome manner, and greatly augmented. It has a considerable trade, a manufacture of cloth, and noted breweries. It

is 31 miles NNW of Berlin. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 52 56 N.

RUREMONDE, or **ROERMONDE**, a strong town of Austrian Gelderland, and a bishop's see. It has been taken several times; particularly in 1799, by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated at the confluence of the Roer with the Maefe, 18 miles S of Venlo, and 28 NNE of Maastricht. Lon. 64 E, lat. 51 11 N.

RUSS, a town of Prussian Lithuania, at the mouth of the river Ruffe, 29 miles NW of Tilsit.

RUSSELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, situate on the Maine, six miles E of Mentz, and 13 NW of Darmstadt.

RUSSIA, a vast empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by Great Tartary, the Caspian sea, Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the Black sea, and W by Turkey in Europe, Poland, the Baltic sea, and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia, which formed the S part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the E part of Lithuania; and Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaw; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see POLAND) forms a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates; and the soil and products must be as different; but not one third of the country is sufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn: the N part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. The whole country is well watered by lakes and numerous rivers, which abound with fish; the principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Medicinal and saline springs are not uncommon; and there are mines of fine silver, copper, iron, and other minerals. The red and black juchte, or Russia leather, for colour, smell, and softness, cannot be equalled in any other part of the world; and there are likewise flourishing manufactures of linen, woollen

stuff, velvet, and silk: also brass, iron, steel, and tin are wrought; and great guns, arms, wire, cordage, sailcloth, paper, parchment, gunpowder, glass, &c. are made in Russia. This country affords a variety of commodities, which are of great use to foreigners, and as its exports greatly exceed the imports, there is a considerable annual balance of trade in its favour. The home commodities are fables, black furs, the skins of black and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c. likewise Russian leather and linen, copper, iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, potash, tar, linseed and train-oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, sailcloth, callimanco, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This extensive empire was divided by Catharine II into 41 governments; namely, Petersburg, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslav, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Niznei Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirska, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kursk, Novogorod Severskoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catharinenslaß, Caucasia, Saratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Irkutsk; all which see. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. The established religion is that of the Greek church, which was first embraced by the great duchess Olga, in the year 955, and afterward by her grandson, the great duke Wladimir, in 988, whose example was followed by his subjects. But a considerable number of Russians profess the Mahomedan religion, and a greater number are still pagans. The inhabitants of the provinces conquered from Sweden are Lutherans; and the protestants, of whom there are great numbers among the Russians, as also the papists, enjoy full liberty of conscience, and the public exercise of their religion; but the latter are not suffered to hang up bells in their churches. There are many convents for both sexes in the empire; but Peter I prudently ordered, that no man should enter on a monastic life before he is thirty years of age, and that no woman should take the veil under fifty, and then not without the licence of the holy synod. Formerly the Russians were

wholly employed in agriculture, feeding of cattle, hunting, and fishing; and he was thought a learned man who could read and write: but Peter the great undertook to introduce the arts and sciences; and, in 1724, he founded the first university that ever was in Russia, and an academy of sciences, at Petersburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe; and he also invited and established great numbers of excellent artificers. The Russians, in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they hold in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. With respect to dress, a long beard is in high estimation among the fair nymphs of Russia. The commonalty have still a great veneration for this fringe of human hair, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only those depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the custom and the wish of the court. Those who retain their beards, retain likewise the ancient dress; the long swaddling coat, either of skins, or of coarse cloth lined with skins, in winter; and in summer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a sash of any colour; but what they mostly affect, is green or yellow. They wear trowsers instead of breeches and stockings; their limbs are, besides, wrapped in many folds of woollen stuffs to keep them warm, and above all they wear boots. Their shirts are without collars; and their necks exposed to the cold, which are hard and impenetrable from this practice. Government continues to exert every nerve to compel the subjects to adopt the German dress. The clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place, or favour from court, upon other condition than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a pension, upon the express terms of never again assuming the habit of his fathers. But so zealously attached are the multitude to former manners, and so honorably do they esteem them, that a Russian dressed in his beard and gown, tells you by his looks that he has not prostituted the memory of his ancestors. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both in fashion

and colour; every part of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is the same with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Russian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor is gold lace and paint wanting, to set off their charms. The young generation are modernizing these antic vestments; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk; the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season, lined with fur. The better class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all wear a covering of fur six months of the year. Persons of both sexes wear a cross on their breasts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aside while they live: the peasants crossies are of lead, but those worn by the better sort are of gold or silver. The sovereign of Russia is absolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterward assumed the title of czar, which the natives pronounce *tsar*, or *zaar*, a corruption of Cæsar, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar*, was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of *emperor* was first assumed by Peter I, who, by his actions, justly acquired the surname of Great, and finished his glorious course in the year 1725. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the great at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been conti-

nued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of the world, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed no conception. Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

RUSTCHUK, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 180 miles NNW of Constantinople.

RUSTENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfeld, with a castle, nine miles w of Heiligenstadt.

RUSTGADEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 23 miles SSW of Fahlun.

RUTCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, six miles N of Hexham. It is the Vindobala of the Romans. The fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are remarkable. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the E rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the S of it.

RUTHERFORD, a town of N Carolina, chief of a county of the same name, situate on a branch of Broad river, 30 miles S by E of Morgantown, and 60 W of Charlotte.

RUTHERGLEN, a borough of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, seated near the Clyde, three miles SE of Glasgow.

RUTHIN, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; and is seated in a vale, on the river Clwyd, 15 miles SW of Holywell, and 206 NW of London.

RUTLAM, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 48 miles W of Ougein, and 136 E of Amedabad. Lon. 74 58 E, lat. 23 25 N.

RUTLAND, a town of Vermont, chief of a county of the same name. This town and Windsor are alternately the seat of the state legislature. It is seated on Otter creek, 40 miles W by N of Windsor, and 57 N of Bennington. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 43 30 N.

RUTLAND, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 14 miles NW of Worcester, and 56 W of Boston.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county of England, being only 15 miles long and 11 broad; bounded on the W and NW by Leicestershire, N and NE by Lincolnshire, and S and SE by Northamptonshire. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough; contains five hundred, 48 parishes, and two mar-
and sends two members to ket-
P P Parl. iament.

The soil, in general, is fertile; but it varies much. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gwash, or Wash. Oakham is the county-town.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 miles SE of Bari.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is 210 miles S by W of Benares, and 360 W of Calcutta. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

RUTZEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, 20 miles N of Wolau.

RUVO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles W of Bari.

RUZA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 48 miles WNW of Moscow. Lon. 36 2 E, lat. 55 46 N.

RYACOTTA, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country, 75 miles S of Seringapatam, and 85 WSW of Arcot. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 30 15 N.

RYAN, LOCH, a bay of Scotland, in the NW angle of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it affords excellent anchorage.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake in Westmorland, a little to the W of Ambleside. It is one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasmere-water to the W, and, by the river Rothay, with Windermere-water to the S.

RYNDROOG, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country, 128 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N.

RYE, a borough and seaport in Suffex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an appendage to the cinque ports, and governed by a mayor and jurats. The church is a very large structure. On the edge of the cliff is a small battery, and behind it Ipses tower, a square building, now a jail. The old port is so choked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. In 1726, a new harbour was opened, in which vessels of 360 tons burden may safely ride. The exports are corn, malt, hops, and other products of the country; and hence are sent considerable supplies of fish to the London markets. It is 28 miles SSE of Maidstone, and 63 SE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 0 N.

RYEGATE, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. Here was formerly a castle, built in the time of the Saxons, and called Holms Castle; some ruins of it are to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons, where

(according to tradition) the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. The market-house was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas a Becket. It is seated in a valley, called Holmsdale, 16 miles E of Guildford, and 21 SW of London.

RYMENAUT, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, five miles E of Mechlin.

RYSEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, on the river Regge, 16 miles ENE of Deventer.

RYSWICK, a village of S Holland, where the prince of Orange had a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. It is seated between Hague and Delft, 30 miles SW of Amsterdam.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, seated at the confluence of the Wyedfzwck with the Dnieper, 38 miles SE of Rohaczow.

RZEMIEN, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 36 miles SSW of Sandomir.

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SAAPAH, or **SAADE**, a strong town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, and the residence of a sheik. Here is a customhouse, which brings in a considerable revenue; and here much Turkey leather is made. It is 140 miles WNW of Sanaa. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

SAALFELD, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, with a castle on a mountain. Here are manufactures of cloth and silk stuffs: it is likewise the mint-town for the circle of Upper Saxony. It stands on the Saale, 34 miles NNE of Coburg, and 46 SW of Altenburg. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 50 41 N.

SAALFELD, a town of E Prussia, seated on the lake Mebing, 23 miles SE of Marienburg.

SAALMUND, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, six miles S of Potsdam.

SAATZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which yields hops of the best quality. It is situate on the Eger, 48 miles WNW of Prague. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 50 19 N.

SABA, a fertile island of the W Indies, 12 miles in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families, almost all shoe-

makers. It lies a little to the w of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 17 w, lat. 17 39 N.

SABA, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 56 N.

SABANDIGE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It is situate on a lake which abounds in fish, 60 miles ESE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

SABATZ, or **SABACZ**, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia. It was taken by the imperialists in 1719. It is situate on the Drave, 22 miles S of Peterwaradin, and 28 w of Belgrade.

SABI. See **XAVIER**.

SABIA, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the N by Sofala, E by the Mosambique, S by unknown regions, and W by Manica. It has mines of gold, and many elephants. Manbone is the capital.

SABIE, a seaport of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 miles NNE of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

SABINA, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 28 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Umbria, E by Naples, S by Campagna di Roma, and W by the patronry of St. Peter. It is watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, situate on the extremity of a peninsula, to which it gives name. This peninsula runs a considerable way into the Atlantic, having the island of Lesia on the N, and those of Curzola and Melida on the S, all separated by a narrow channel. The town is 45 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

SABIONETTA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is 20 miles E of Cicmona.

SABLE, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, near which are some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarte, 25 miles NE of Angers.

SABLE CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

SABLES D'OLONNE, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 31 miles W of Luçon.

SABESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, E by Hindooftan, S by Makran, and W by Segeftan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans. Bost is the capital.

SACAI, a strong seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with several castles, temples, and palaces. It has a mountain on one side which serves as a rampart, and is 300 miles SW of Jedo. Lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SACCA. See **XACCA**.

SACHSENBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 10 miles SW of Waldeck.

SACHSENHAGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 13 miles W of Hanover.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, making part of Frankfort on the Maine. It is situate on the S side of the river, and communicates with the rest of the city by means of a stone bridge, well fortified.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, six miles NW of Waldeck.

SACHSENHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 12 miles NNW of Stutgard.

SADDLEBACK, a mountain in Cumberland, so called from its form, situate five miles ENE of Kewick. It is upward of 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and on one side is an immense cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake not less than 20 acres in dimension.

SAFFI, a strong seaport of Morocco, with a castle. It was long the centre of the commerce carried on with Europe, but now has little trade. It is 16 miles S of Cape Cantin. Lon. 8. 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has double walls, a fine palace, a priory of the Augustine order, a Lutheran school, and good cloth manufactures. It is seated on the Bober and Queis, 80 miles NW of Breslau. Lon. 15 27 E, lat. 51 36 N.

SAGG HARBOUR, a seaport of New York, in Suffolk county, at the E end of Long Island. The whale fishery from this place produces 1000 barrels of oil annually. It is 12 miles NW of Southampton, and 87 E of New York.

SAGHALIEN, a river of Chinese Tartary, which enters the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien.

SAGHALIEN, an island in the sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145 E lon. and

from 30 to 34 N lat. It belongs to the Russians.

SAGHALIEN **OULA** **ILLOTUN**, a city of Chinese Tartary, in the department of Teiticar, on the s side of the river Saghalien. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Manchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of fables are found. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 0 N.

SAGRES, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort, four miles E of Cape St. Vincent, and 17 wsw of Lagos.

SAGUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, situate near the Bunnals river, 87 miles NW of Gurrah, and 112 S of Agra. Lon. 78 53 E, lat. 23 45 N.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey; seated in a fertile plain, on the river Cea, 25 miles NNW of Palencia, and 45 ESE of Leon.

SAID, or **SAHID**, a province of Upper Egypt, bordering on Nubia and the Red sea, anciently called Thebaid. It is the least fertile part of Egypt, and the thinnest of people, being full of deserts.

SAIDA, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and a castle. The name of Sidon still subsists in a small village, about two miles from Saida. To the w of the castle is a shoal 200 paces long, and the space between them is a road for vessels, but not safe in bad weather. The shoal, which extends along the town, has a basin inclosed by a decayed pier: this was the ancient port; but it is now so choked up by sands, that boats only can enter its mouth, near the castle. Saida is a trading town, and the chief emporium of Damascus and the interior country. The manufacture of cotton is the principal employ of its inhabitants. It is 45 miles wsw of Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

SAI-GONG, a city of Cambodia, with a capacious harbour and an extensive naval arsenal. It is seated on the river Cambodia, 40 miles from its mouth.

SAINTES, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SAINTES, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Charante, and lately a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the

aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on an eminence, 37 miles SE of Rochelle, and 262 ssw of Paris. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 54 N.

SAINTONGE, a late province of France, 61 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, N by Poitou and Aunis, W by the Atlantic, and S by Bordelois and Giron. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile provinces in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits; and the best salt in Europe is made here. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

SAL, one of the Cape Verd islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the number of salt ponds that from time to time are filled by the sea, where the water crystallizes into a beautiful salt, the chief production of the island. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N.

SALA, or **SALBERG**, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a silver mine, which formerly yielded a great deal of metal. It is seated on a river, 30 miles W of Upsal, and 50 NW of Stockholm.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handfomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. It is 43 miles SE of Miranda, and 120 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 41 8 N.

SALAMANCA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Jucatan, 140 miles

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s of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat 17 55 N.

SALANAKEM, or **SALANKEMEN**, a town of Slavonia, where a battle was gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles NW of Belgrade, and 25 SE of Peterwaradin.

SALARANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, situate on the Lambro, five miles WSW of Lodi, and 15 SE of Milan.

SALECTO, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near which are the remains of a large castle. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 22 miles SSE of Monaster. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

SALEM, a seaport of Massachusetts, capital of Essex county, and the oldest town in the state, except Plymouth. It carries on a large foreign trade, and the harbour is defended by a fort and citadel. Here are seven edifices for public worship, and a bridge 1500 feet long, which connects the town with Beverly. It is situate on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers, 20 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 30 N.

SALEM, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. It has three edifices for public worship, and is seated on a branch of Salem creek, three miles from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 37 SSW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 37 W, lat. 39 37 N.

SALEM, a town of N Carolina, in Surry county, on the W side of Wack creek, a branch of the Gargalis, which flows into Yadkin river. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in this state, and 70 miles W of Hillsborough. Lon. 80 21 W, lat 36 2 N.

SALENCE, a town of Savoy, in Upper Faucigny, seated on the Arve, near a small lake, 12 miles S of Cluse.

SALERNO, a fortified seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, and an archbishop's see, with a castle, and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

SALERS, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated among mountains, nine miles N of Aurillac.

SALIES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, where are springs of salt water, from which fine salt is made. It is seven miles W of Orthea.

SALIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles of Limoges.

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SALINAS, or **SALINAS**, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles N by E of Vittoria, and 28 SSE of Bilbao.

SALINE, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two high mountains joined together at the base, and lies NW of the island of Lipari.

SALINS, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a strong fort, and famous salt-works. In the neighbourhood are quarries of jasper, alabaster, and black marble. It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 29 miles S of Besançon.

SALISBURY, a fertile district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mecklenberg.

SALISBURY, a town of N Carolina, in Rowan county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the NW side of Cane creek, five miles from its junction with Yadkin river, and 110 W of Raleigh. Lon. 80 35 W, lat. 35 38 N.

SALISBURY, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where some ship-building is carried on. It is seated at the junction of the Powow with the Merrimac, three miles NNW of Newbury Port.

SALISBURY, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, and one of the largest wheat markets in the state. It is seated on Duck creek, 12 miles N by W of Dover.

SALISBURY, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, which has a considerable lumber trade. It is situate between the two principal branches of Wicomico river, 15 miles SE of Vienna.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, a city and the capital of Wiltshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is situate in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon and its contributory rivers, and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of flannels, linens, hardware, and cutlery. It is 38 miles SE of Bath, and 82 W by S of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 3 N.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill in Scotland, on the S side of Edinburgh. It is

remarkable for a great precipice of solid rock, about one mile long, and, in some parts, 100 feet high; which passes with some regularity along its brow.

SALISBURY PLAIN, an open tract in England, which extends from the city of Salisbury 25 miles E to Winchester, and 25 W to Shaftsbury, and is, in some places, from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are so many cross roads on it, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftsbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down; the other parts are noted for feeding numerous and large flocks of sheep. In this plain, beside the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Roman and British antiquities.

SALLEE, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with several forts. The harbour is one of the best in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can enter. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Guero; and has long been famous for its pirates, who make prizes of all christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W of Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 34 0 N.

SALM, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of Liege, with an ancient castle on a mountain. It was lately the capital of a princely county, belonging to Germany. It is 25 miles SSE of Liege, and 52 N by W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 50 25 N.

SALM, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle, seated at the source of the Sarre, 20 miles W of Strisburg.

SALMUNSTER, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on the river Kinz, 19 miles SSW of Fulda.

SALO, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the lake Digarpa, 17 miles NE of Brescia.

SALOBRENA, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 11 miles E of Almunecar, and 26 S of Granada.

SALON, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seat-

ed on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles NW of Aix.

SALONA, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and its ruins show that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is seven miles N of Spalatro.

SALONE, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Greeks and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not suffered to live here. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 10 miles NE of Lepanto.

SALONICHI, the ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greeks and Jews, the former of which have 50 churches, and the latter nearly as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded with walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side, of a hill, near the river Vardar, 300 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 0 E, lat. 40 42 N.

SALPE, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near which are some salt-works. It is situate on a lake, near the sea, 23 miles S of Manfredonia, and 92 ENE of Naples.

SALSES, a town and fortrefs of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan.

SALSETTE, an island of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan; to the N of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 15 miles square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. In 1773, the English conquered it from the Maharrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence.

SALSONA, or **SOLSONE**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Lobregat, 44 miles NW of Barcelona.

SALT LAKE, a lake of New York, in Onondago county, five miles long and

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one broad. It is capable of producing immense quantities of salt; one person, in 1792, having boiled down at the rate of 50 bushels a week. It lies half a mile s of Seneca river, to which it sends its waters.

SALTA, a town of Tucuman, of great reort on account of the large quantities of corn, meal, wine, salt, cattle, and other commodities, which are sent hence to most parts of Peru. It is 280 miles NNW of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 66 30 W, lat. 24 40 S.

SALTASH, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has some trade, especially in malt, and is seated on the side of a steep hill, near the mouth of the Tamar, six miles NW of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London. Lon. 4 11 W, lat. 50 25 N.

SALTCOATS, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a considerable trade in salt and coal, and also in ship-building. It is situate on the frith of Clyde, five miles W by N of Irvine, and 28 SW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 40 N.

SALTLEET, a seaport in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday; situate on a bay of the German ocean, a little to the S of the mouth of the Humber, 33 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 158 N by E of London. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 53 24 N.

SALTHILL, a village in Berkshire, noted for its fine situation and elegant inns. It is on the road to Bath, 22 miles W of London.

SALVADOR, St. one of the Bahama islands. See GUANAHAMÍ.

SALVADOR, St. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, in which the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 240 miles E by S of Loango. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SALVADOR, St. a city of Brasil, capital of the province of All-Saints Bay, and an archbishop's see, with several forts. It contains many religious houses, and carries on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and built of stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, woad, hides, tallow, and trainoil. It is seated on an eminence, in the bay of All-Saints, 120 miles SW of Sergiopy. Lon. 39 30 W, lat. 13 30 S.

SALVAGES, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canary islands and ira, 27 leagues N of Point Nagó

in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N. **SALVATERRA**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo, at the influx of the Zatas, 30 miles ENE of Lisbon.

SALVATERRA, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704 and by the allies in 1705. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 12 miles NNW of Alcantara, and 60 SSE of Guarda.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, seven miles NE of Tuy.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E by S of Vittoria.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is seated in a fruitful country, on an eminence near the river Po, 22 miles S by W of Turin.

SALZA, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, famous for its salt-works, seated near the Elbe, 12 miles SSE of Magdeburg.

SALZBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 160 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, E by Austria and Stiria, S by Carinthia, and W by Tyrol and Bavaria. It was lately an archbishopric, whose prelate was a sovereign prince; and the territory was given as an indemnity to the late grand duke of Tuscany, who held it as an electorate till 1805, when, by the treaty of Pressburg, it was ceded to the house of Austria as a duchy, and the electoral title transferred to Wurtzburg. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

SALZBURG, a fortified city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle on a mountain, a university, and two noble palaces. The cathedral of St. Rupert is very fine, and contains five organs. The church of St. Peter is the oldest in the city, and near it stands a Benedictine monastery, in which is a fine library. An amphitheatre hewn out of a rock, and the ducal stables on the side of the mountain called Monchberg, are deserving particular notice. Near Salzburg are some very productive salt-works. The French became masters of this city in 1800, and again in 1805. It is situate between three mountains, on both sides the river Salza, 45 miles S by W of Passau, and 155 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 47 46 N.

SALZKOTEN, a town of Westphalia

in the principality of Paderborn, with a good salt-mine, seven miles sw of Paderborn.

SALZUFLEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a salt-mine, 19 miles sw of Minden.

SALZUNGEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle called Schnepfensburg, on an eminence, and several salt-works. It is seated on the Werra, 10 miles s of Eisenach.

SALZWEDEL, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark. It has a trade in linen, and flourishing manufactures of serge and stockings. It is situate on the Jetze, 26 miles nw of Stendal.

SAMANDRACHI. See **SANOTHRACIA**.

SAMAR, **PHILIPPINA**, or **TANDAGO**, one of the Philippine islands, se of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, seated on the Volga, 95 miles sse of Simbirsk. Lon. 49 46 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SAMARANG, a town in the eastern part of the island of Java, to the s of Japara.

SAMARCAND, a city of Usbeck Tartary, in Bokharia, with a castle and a university. It was the birthplace and seat of Tamerlane the great, and is now the residence of a Tartar prince. Although it falls short of its ancient splendor, yet it is still very large, and fortified with strong bulwarks of earth. The silk-paper made here is in great request, and it has a considerable trade in excellent fruits. It is seated near the Sogd, which runs into the Amu, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 65 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

SAMAROF, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, 135 miles N of Tobolsk.

SAMATAN, a town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the river Save, six miles N by E of Lombez.

SAMBALLAS, a multitude of small uninhabited islands on the N shore of the isthmus of Darien.

SAMBAS, a town of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the w coast. In its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 2 20 N.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, flows by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charle-roi, and joins the Meuse, at Namur.

SAMBRE AND MEUSE, a new department of France, including the county of Namur, the sw part of Liege, and the nw part of Luxemburg. It has its name from two rivers. The capital is Namur.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, E by Lithuania, S by W Prussia, and W by the Baltic. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rostenne is the principal town.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicæa. It is 32 miles long and 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtle-doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. There are no rabbits, but many hares, goats, and some sheep. Here is plenty of wheat, barley, and millet; also abundance of melons, lintels, kidney-beans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. The silk of this island is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. Here are some iron mines, emery stone is not scarce, and ochre is common. Most of the soil is of a rusty colour; and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are not tyrannised over by the Turks. The habit of the women is a vest, after the Turkish manner, with a red coif, and their hair hanging down the back in tresses, with tassels of coarse silver or block tin fastened to the ends. Samos contains several villages. The principal harbour is that of Vati, on the N side of the island. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

SAMOTHRACIA, or **SAMANDRACHI**, an island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

SAMOVEDES, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They are now dispersed: some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the w of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered

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among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen ocean; and some nearly as far to the w as Archangel. The Samoyedes have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, straight black hair, and little or no beard. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. These songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrated are never likely to be renewed.

SAMSOE, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland, 12 miles long and three broad, and very fertile. It has a town of the same name, and the inhabitants carry on some commerce, in small vessels. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SAMSON, ST. a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the river Rille, five miles N of Pont Audemer.

SANA, or **ZANA**, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Truxillo. It is situate in a valley, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it has been sometimes called *Miraflores*. It is 90 miles N of Truxillo. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 40 35 N.

SANAA, the capital of Arabia Felix, in Yemen Proper, with a castle, on a hill, in which are two palaces. The city, properly so called, is not extensive, nor very populous; for gardens occupy a part of the space within the walls. Here are a number of mosques, some of them built by Turkish pachas; also many noble palaces, twelve public baths, and some large caravansaries. Fruits are very plenteous, particularly grapes; and the exportation of raisins is considerable, one kind of which is without stones. The city stands at the foot of Mount Nikkum, on which is to be seen the ruins of a castle, which the Arabs suppose to have been built by Shem. It is 240 miles NNE of Mocha, and 450 SE of Mecca. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 17 28 N.

SANCERRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher. The wines produced in its environs are scarcely inferior to those of Burgundy. It is seated on a

mountain, near the river Loire, 22 miles NW of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 47 18 N.

SANCIAN, an island of China, on the coast of Quan-tong, 40 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

SANCOINS, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Argent, 15 miles SW of Nevers.

SANDA, one of the Orkney islands, about 12 miles in length, but of an irregular form, and seldom above a mile in breadth. It lies N of that of Stronsay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Much kelp is made here in summer, and it feeds many sheep and bees. On the Start Point is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 59 31 N.

SANDA, a small island of Scotland, near the Mull of Cantyre, famed for having been the rendezvous of the Danish fleets during their expeditions to the western coasts. On it are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Columba.

SANDBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday. In the market-place are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is seated on the Welock, 26 miles E of Chester, and 161 NNW of London.

SANDECK, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, seated at the foot of Mount Krzypack, 32 miles SE of Cracow.

SANDERHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia; situate on the Wipper, 19 miles S by W of Stolberg.

SANDHAMN, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Uppland, where all vessels to and from Stockholm are examined. It is 10 miles E of Stockholm.

SANDO, an island of Japan, 87 miles in circumference, on the N coast of Niphon; with a town of the same name. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

SANDOMIR, a strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle on a steep rock, and several colleges. It is seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E of Cracow, and 112 S of Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

SANDUGAL, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 miles SSE of Guarda.

SANDVLIET, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Scheldt, 12 miles NW of Antwerp.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed

by a mayor and jurats, and has three churches. It is walled round; but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are yet standing. Its trade is now much decayed, the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 67 E by S of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SANDWICH, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate at the bottom of Cape Cod, 18 miles SE of Plymouth.

SANDWICH ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is separated from New Ireland by St. George's strait, and from New Hanover by Byron's strait. Lon. 149 17 E, lat. 2 53 S.

SANDWICH ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 41 S.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are eleven in number, extending from 18 54 to 22 15 N lat. and from 150 54 to 160 24 W lon. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Nechechew, Onechoua, Morotinne, and Takoora, all inhabited, except the last two. The climate differs little from that of the W Indies in the same latitude; but there are no traces of those violent winds, which render the stormy months in the W Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich isles. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands, in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees are not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was destroyed. The inhabitants are un-

doubtedly of the same race with those of the islands S of the equator; and in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly islands. They are, in general, above the middle size, and well made; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with an engaging sweetness and sensibility of look. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of the nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. The men suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, toward the sea, with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the direction of the attack may require. In the sides of the hills they have little caves, the entrance to which is secured by a fence of the same kind: these are places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants. Some of the houses are from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of hogs and dogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations, and fishing. They have various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole seacoast, consist of the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of

the cloth-tree set in rows. They make falt in great abundance, and of a good quality. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end; the sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated by such weapons as theirs. As the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands; the absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and unresisting submission on the part of the people. The government is monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee is a regular society of priests living by themselves, and distinct, in all respects, from the rest of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through sudden resentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friendship with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly islands. Their natural capacity seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumstances of their situation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

SANDWICH LAND, a desolate country in the Southern ocean, to the SE of the island of Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. It is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. Southern Thule, the most southern extremity of it that was seen by Cook, in 1775, lies in 27 43 W lon. and 39 54 S lat. This is the greatest S latitude of land

ever yet explored, on which account this part received its appellation.

SANDY HOOK, a point on the coast of New Jersey, S of the W end of Long Island. It forms a capacious harbour, thence and from the inlet passes to New York, about 25 miles distant. On the N point of the Hook is a lighthouse, 100 feet high. Lon. 74 2 W, lat. 40 30 N.

SANDY POINT, a seaport of St. Christopher, on the NW side of the island, in Fig-tree bay, defended by a fort.

SANEN, or **GESSENAY**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, situate on a river of the same name, 20 miles SW of Thun.

SANFORD, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, 15 miles N of Berwick, and 20 NNW of York.

SANGERHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, 14 miles SE of Stolberg.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Arragon, 20 miles SE of Pampeluna.

SANFOO. See **BURRAMPOOTER**.

SANORE, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district, in the country of Mysore. It was subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the Mahrattas at the termination of the war in 1792. It is seated on the river Toom, 118 miles N by W of Bednore, and 120 S of Viliapour. Lon. 75 44 E, lat. 15 39 N.

SANQUHAR, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a ruined castle. It has a trade in coal, and a manufacture of carpets and stockings. The admirable Crichton was a native of this place. It is seated on the Nith, 27 miles NW of Dumfries, and 33 SW of Edinburgh.

SANTA, or PARILLA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 80 miles SE of Truxillo, and 280 NW of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 36 S.

SANTA CLARA, an island of Peru, in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. Lon. 82 36 W, lat. 2 18 S.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name. It has a well built pier, defended by a battery, and an excellent quay, on which is a handsome mall, shaded by several rows of trees. The town is irregularly built; the principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street: at

the upper end, is the governor's house, and at the lower, a square monument, commemorating the appearance of Nuestra Señora (Our Lady) to the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the island. Lon. 16 26 w, lat. 28 27 N.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport of the kingdom of Sus. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. The harbour is safe and commodious; and it had a fortress, which the emperor of Morocco caused to be demolished in 1773. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 150 miles wsw of Morocco. Lon. 10 7 w, lat. 30 38 N.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the N side of the island of Cuba, 60 miles E of Havannah. Lon. 81 16 w, lat. 23 10 N.

SANTA CRUZ, an island in the Pacific ocean. See EGMONT.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Los Charcos, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain; in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 160 miles NNE of Plata. Lon. 65 15 w, lat. 19 26 S.

SANTA FE, a city of Paraguay, which has a trade in cloth to Brasil, and sends great numbers of cattle to Peru. It is seated on the W side of the river Paraguay, 240 miles NNW of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 62 0 w, lat. 32 0 S.

SANTA FE, the capital of New Mexico, and a bishop's see. It is a rich and regularly built city, seated on a river, which, 27 miles below, enters the Rio del Norte. Lon. 107 15 w, lat. 37 12 N.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, the capital of New Granada, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is the seat of a vice-royalty established in the 18th century, the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito in Peru. It is seated on the Rio de la Magdalena, in a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles SSE of Carthagena. Lon. 73 15 w, lat. 4 8 S.

SANTAREN, a town of Portugal, in Alentezadura, seated on a mountain, on the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil, 55 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 25 w, lat. 39 2 N.

SANTEE, a river of S Carolina, the largest and longest in that state. It enters the ocean by two mouths, a little S of Georgetown. About 120

miles from its mouth, it branches into the Congarée and Wateree, the latter, which is the N branch, passes the Catabaw Indians, and bears the name of Catabaw river, from this settlement to its source.

SANTEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, with a handsome church belonging to the papists, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles SE of Cleve.

SANTILLANA, a seaport of Spain, capital of Alburia de Santillana, seated on the bay of Biscay, 50 miles E of Oviedo, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 32 w, lat. 43 34 N.

SANTORINI, the ancient Thera, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Nio. It is in the form of a crescent, 10 miles from N to S and from one to four in breadth. Between its two points, to complete the circle, are the small islands of Therasia and Alpronisi; and within these are three other islands, between which and Santorini is a road for ships; but it affords no anchorage, on account of its depth in some places, and rocky bottom in others. All these islands are of volcanic origin, but the three interior ones are evidently of much later date. Santori, in proportion to its extent, is the richest and most populous island of the Archipelago. There are two bishops; the one Latin, whose see is Scauro, and the other Greek, whose residence is at Pirgos, near the middle of the island. The soil is very dry, and far from fertile; but it produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has only cistern water. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, about 12,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Scauro is the capital.

SANTOS, a city of Brasil, in the province of St. Vincent, in a bay of its name; in the Atlantic ocean. This city and the town of St. Vincent, are situate on an island, called Amiaz, on the W side of the entrance into the bay. Lon. 46 30 w, lat. 24 15 S.

SAONE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comte. It is named from a river, which rises in Mont Vosges, and runs into the Rhone at Lyon. The capital is Vesoul.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. It is named

from two rivers which flow through it. Macon is the capital.

SAORGIO, a town in the county of Nice, situate on the top of a rock, which is nearly inclosed by the Roia and the Bendola. On the opposite side of the Roia is a sharp rock, completely insulated, with an ancient fortress on the summit; and near the town is a strong fort. Saorgio was taken by the French in 1794. It is 17 miles NE of Nice.

SAPIENZA, three small islands, and a cape, near the S coast of the Morea. The largest island was anciently named Sphaeria. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

SARACENS, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia: *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomed, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and an archbishop's see, with a university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phenicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of *Cesar Augustus*, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, beside others less considerable. The Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and so broad it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper, still

shown in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, ornamented with a profusion of gold and jewels, and illuminated by 30 lamps. The townhouse is a sumptuous structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 41 53 N.

SARATOF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It is divided into 12 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

SARATOF, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 miles S of Kasan, and 300 NW of Astracan. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

SARATOGA, a town and fort of New York, in a county of the same name. It is memorable for the surrender of an army of British and Hessians, under the command of general Burgoyne, to the Americans, in 1777. It stands on the E side of Hudson river, 50 miles N of Albany.

SARBRUCK, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, capital of a county of its name, belonging to the prince of Nassau-Sarbruck. Here is a handsome modern palace, and a magnificent Lutheran church. It stands on the W side of the Sarre, 14 miles W of Deux Ponts. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 49 16 N.

SARBURG, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sarre, 10 miles S by W of Treves.

SARBURG, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Sarre, at the foot of a mountain, 4 miles E by N of Nancy.

SARDAM, a town of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for ships and naval stores, and a great number of shipwrights. Peter the great resided here some time, is

private, and worked as a shipwright. Sardam is seated on the Wye, seven miles NW of Amsterdam.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, 140 miles from N to S, and 70 from E to W. It is separated from Corsica, on the W, by the strait of Bonifacio, and has 44 small islands belonging to it. This isle has been neglected by the government; for, exclusive of the mountains, the chief part of the country may be regarded as waste, but where cultivated it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and quantities of cheese and salt are made. The frequent wastes abound with wild ducks; but the cattle and sheep are not numerous, and the morasses yield pernicious exhalations. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral. The little islands abound in game; and in that of Asinaria are a great number of turtles. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken from the Spaniards by the English, and allotted to the emperor of Germany at the peace of Utrecht. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it two years after; and, in 1720, it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. It was then erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty continued to keep his court at Turin, till expelled from his Piedmontese territories, by the French, in 1796. This island, being now the sole remnant of the possessions formerly annexed to the Sardinian crown, will no doubt be benefited by the presence of its sovereign. The annual revenue, at present, is only about 44,000*l.* and the number of inhabitants not more than 450,000. Cagliari is the capital.

SARDO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Croesus. It was afterward one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation, but was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, there is a large caravansary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, formerly a christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest.

It is 70 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 31 44 N.

SARECTO, a town of N Carolina, chief of Duplin county, seated on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 80 miles N of Wilmington.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle on a rock. There are mineral springs near the town. It stands on the summit of a hill, near the Rhine, 14 miles N of Coire, and 47 SE of Zurich.

SARGEL, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle; seated on the seacoast, 25 miles SSW of Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

SARGUEMINE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, nine miles S by E of Sarbruck.

SARI, a town of Persia, in Mesanderan, 20 miles SW of Ferabad.

SARK, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France, and about two leagues E from the island of Guernsey, on which it is dependant.

SARK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the central part of Dumfriesshire, and flows S into Solway Frith. Its mouth forms a good harbour, at the village of Sarkfoot, eight miles E by S of Annan.

SARLAT, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. It was lately a bishop's see, and is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles SE of Perigueux.

SARLOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sarre, 31 miles NE of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

SARNEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Unterwalden, near a lake to which it gives name. It had formerly a strong castle, which was destroyed by the peasants in 1308. It is nine miles S of Lucern. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 46 52 N.

SARNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 miles NNW of Salerno, and 20 ESE of Naples.

SAROS, a strong castle of Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tarna, at the foot of Mount Krupach, five miles NNW of Eperies.

SARP, or **SARPEN**, a town of Norway, in the province of Christianland. Near it is a great cataract, the noise of which may be heard to the distance of 20 miles. It is 10 miles WSW of Fredericksstadt.

SARRE, a new department of France,

including part of the late electorate of Treves and duchy of Deux Ponts. It has its name from a river which rises near Salm, in the department of Meurthe, flows N by Sarbruck and Sarburg, and joins the Moselle, a little above Treves. The capital is Treves.

SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. It is seated on the Francoli, 11 miles N of Tarragona.

SARSANA, a town of the state of Genoa, with a fortress; and near it is a fort in the mountains called Sarfanello. It stands on the river Magra, five miles from its mouth, and 45 ESE of Genoa. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 44 9 N.

SARSINA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, on the river Savio, 21 miles WSW of Rimini.

SARTE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows by Mans to Angers, where it joins the Mayenne. The capital is Mans.

SARUM, OLD, a borough in Wiltshire, which is now reduced to a single farmhouse. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is two miles N of New Sarum, or Salisbury.

SARWERDEN, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 33 miles WNW of Hagenau, and 45 ENE of Nancy.

SARWAR, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Raab, 50 miles W by N of Buda. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

SAS VAN GHENT, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the canal from Ghent to the river Scheldt, and fortified with sluices, by means of which the country can be laid under water. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that city, but was taken, in 1664, by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1747, and again in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Ghent.

SASERAM, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake. In the middle of this lake is an island, with the magnificent mausoleum of emperor Shere Shaw, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both are greatly decayed. It

is 50 miles SE of Benares, Lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

SASSARI, a fortified city of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. Here is a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold and silver, whence the city is sometimes called Logudori. It is seated on the river Torres, seven miles from the sea, and 64 N of Oristagni. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 40 48 N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, seated on the Secchia, 10 miles SW of Modena.

SATALIA, a strong seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The country around is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W by S of Cogni, and 265 S by E of Constantinople. Lon. 32 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

SATGONG, or SATAGONG, a village of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on a creek of Hoogly river, four miles NW of Hoogly. In the 16th century it was a large city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories.

SATRIANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated near the sea, eight miles S of Squillace.

SATTARAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Vissapour, formerly the capital of the Mahratta state. It is situate near the source of the Kistnah, 50 miles S of Poonah, and 77 W of Vissapour. Lon. 74 8 E, lat. 17 45 N.

SAVA, a town of Persia, in Arabian Irak, surrounded with walls of earth. The environs produce exquisite fruit, particularly pomegranates and almonds, and such a quantity of rice and cotton, that the inhabitants have a considerable trade in these articles. It is 60 miles S of Casbin, and 110 E of Amadan. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 30 N.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 35 miles in circumference, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behaviour of the inhabitants, who were stout well-made men, naked except round the waists; some of them had their face, breast, and thighs painted. Lon. 169 37 W, lat. 19 1 S.

SAVANNAH, a river of the United States, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates Georgia from

S Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic ocean, at Tybe island, on which is a lighthouse, in lon. 80 40 W, lat. 31 57 N.

SAVANNAH, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Chatham county, and formerly the capital of the state. More than two thirds of the town was destroyed by fire in 1796. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and seated on a high sandy bluff, on the s side of a river of the same name, 17 miles from its mouth, and 100 SE of Louisville. Lon. 80 57 W, lat. 31 57 N.

SAVATOPOLI. See SEBASTOPOLIS.

SAVE, a river, which has its source in Germany, on the NW confines of Carniola, runs E through that country, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube, near Belgrade.

SAVENAY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles NW of Nantes, and 32 W of Ancenis.

SAVENDROOG, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Myfore. It is situate on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills: these having each its particular defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained, independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 miles W of Bangalore.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles SSE of Toulouse.

SAVERNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated at the foot of Mount Vosges, in a country which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles WNW of Strasbourg.

SAVIGLIANO, a town of Piedmont, with a rich Benedictine abbey; seated on the Maira, 30 miles S of Turin.

SAULGEN, or **SAULGAU,** a town of Suabia, five miles SW of Buchau.

SAULIEU, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or. Here was anciently a college of the Druids; and in a wood, where they performed their sacrifices, the ruins of a druidical temple are still visible. It is seated on an eminence, 25 miles W of Dijon, and 142 SE of Paris.

SAUMUR, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 23 miles SE of Angers, and 160 SW of Paris.

SAVOLAX, a province of Sweden, in Finland, 200 miles long and 100 broad, bordering on Russia. It consists mostly of woods, lakes, rivers, and morasses, and abounds in elks and raindeers. The inhabitants are thinly dispersed, and subsist by cultivating buck-wheat, breeding cattle, hunting, fishing, and making wooden-ware.

SAVONA, a strong town of the territory of Genoa, with a citadel on a rock, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored in 1748, taken by the French in 1795, and by them surrendered to the Austrians in 1800, through famine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications. It is five miles from Tours.

SAVOY, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long and 67 broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland, E by the Alps, which divides it from Vallais and Piedmont, S by the latter and France, and W by France. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and many of the mountains abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor; and great numbers of them seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries in quality of showmen, &c. The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. They were driven out of it by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, but regained possession the following year. Chambery is the capital.

SAURUNGPOUR, a town of Hindoe-

SAN, in the province of Maine, 42 miles NNE of Indore, and 43 NE of Ougain.

SAUVE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidouze, 12 miles SW of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with an old ruined castle, 20 miles WNW of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 12 miles SE of Villefranche.

SAVU, an island in the Indian ocean, to which the Dutch have a kind of exclusive trade, having entered into an agreement with the rajahs that their subjects shall trade with no ships but those of the Dutch E India Company. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 35 S.

SAX, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, 14 miles S of Rheineck.

SAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, near which are three forts and a strong pass. It is situate on the Drave, 38 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 46 44 N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday; seated on a hill, 29 miles NE of Ipswich and 89 of London.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the circles of the German empire; bounded on the E by Prussia, Poland, and Lusatia, S by Bohemia and Franconia, W by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony, and N by the latter and the Baltic. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the duchy of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the margravate of Misnia, the landgrate of Thuringia, the principalities of Merseburg, Naumburg, Anhalt, Coburg, and Querfurt, the counties of Barby, Mansfeld, Schwartzburg, Stolberg, and Hohenstein, the electorate of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the circles of the German empire; bounded on the E by Upper Saxony, S by the same and the circle of Upper Rhine, W by Westphalia and the German ocean, and N by Jutland and the Baltic. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and Brunswick Lunenburg. It comprehends the duchies of Magdeburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg, the principalities of Halberstadt, Ratzeburg, Hildesheim, and Lubec, and the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Gollau, Mulhausen, and Nordhausen.

SAXONY PROPER, or the duchy and electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is 75 miles long and 85 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Lusatia, S by Misnia, and W by the principality of Anhalt. It is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines; and is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe. Wittenberg is the capital. This duchy is only a small part of the dominions belonging to the elector of Saxony. The whole electorate includes Saxony Proper, Misnia, the greatest part of Thuringia, the whole of Upper and the greatest part of Lower Lusatia, part of Voigtland and part of the counties of Mansfeld and Henneberg. The capital of the whole electorate is Dresden.

SAYBROOK, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county. It is the most ancient town in the state, and situate near the mouth of Connecticut river, 18 miles W by S of New London. Lon. 72 25 W, lat. 41 20 N.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Dinsia, which is on the W side of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

SAYN, a town and castle of Germany, in the Westerwald, which gives name to a small county. It is situate on the river Sayn, six miles N of Coblenz.

SAYPAN, one of the Ladrone islands, larger and pleasanter than that of Tinian. It lies between 140 and 150 E lon. and in 15 22 N lat.

SCAGEN, or **SCAGERIF**, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Categate. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

SCALA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, formerly a large city, but now greatly decayed. It is seated on the W coast, 25 miles SE of Policastro. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 40 0 N.

SCALANOVA, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a castle. The trade consists chiefly in wine, raisins, corn, and leather. It is 40 miles SSE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

SCALITZ, or **SCALA**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poson, seated on the Marok, 50 miles N of Presburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

SCANDERBOON. See **ALEXANDRESTA**.

SCANIA. See **SCHONEN**.

SCARBOROUGH, a seaport and borough in N Yorkshire, with a market

on Thursday. It is seated on a high rock, which has such craggy sides that it is almost inaccessible. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water, and the remains of a castle, built by Henry II. This town is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Scarborough has a good harbour, possesses a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 miles NE of York, and 237 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort on the SE side of the island of Tobago. It was taken from the French by storm, by the English, in 1793. Lon. 60 30 W, lat. 11 6 N.

SCARDONA, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It has been often taken by the Venetians, who ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have since put it in a state of defence. It is seated on the Cherca, 35 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 41 29 N.

SCARLINO, a town of Tuscany, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, five miles S of Massa.

SCARPANTO, an island of the Archipelago, 28 miles long and six broad, lying SW of Rhodes, and NE of Candia. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron and quarries of marble. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. The principal town on the W coast has a good harbour. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

SCARPE, a river of France, which rises near Aubigny, in the department of Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and enters the Scheldt, at Mortagne.

SCARPERIA, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its steel manufactures, 13 miles N of Florence.

SCAURO, the capital of the island of Santorini, and the see of a Latin bishop. It stands on a lofty volcanic rock, which projects into the roadstead, on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 27 E, lat. 36 36 N.

SCHAFHAUSEN, the smallest canton of Switzerland, 15 miles long and 10

broad; bounded on the W and N by Suabia; E by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and S by the same and Thurgau. The reformation was introduced here in 1529, and the religion is Calvinism. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

SCHAFHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen; huts being at first constructed for the convenience of unloading the merchandise from the boats, by degrees increased to a large town. It was formerly an imperial town, and was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1501, and its territory forms the twelfth canton in rank. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are weak. It had a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is here near 400 feet wide: it was a kind of hanging bridge; for the road did not pass over the arch, but was suspended from it, and almost level. This curious bridge was burnt by the French, when they evacuated the town, after being defeated by the Austrians, in 1799. Schafhausen is 22 miles N by E of Zurich, and 39 E of Basel. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

SCHAFSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles W of Merzburg.

SCHALHOLT, a town of Iceland, and a bishop's see, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

SCHIRANACHIE, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of silks and cottons, and is supplied with most Russian commodities. It stands in a valley, between two mountains, 24 miles W of the Caspian sea, and 250 NE of Taurus. Lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

SCHARDING, a town of Bavaria, with a fortified castle, seated on the Inn, seven miles S of Passau.

SCHARNITZ, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, which defends a pass over the mountains, of considerable importance. It stands on the confines of Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inspruc.

SCHAUENBURG, a territory of Westphalia, E of the principality of Minden. It is mountainous and woody, but con-

tains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron. The line of its ancient counts became extinct in 1640, and in 1647 it became the property of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, of whom the count of Lippe holds a part as a fief. Rintel is the capital.

SCHAUNSTEIN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 18 miles NE of Culmbach.

SCHAUMBURG, a town and castle of Germany which gives name to a lordship, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It is 25 miles WSW of Wetzlar.

SCHER, a town of Suabia, capital of a principality of its name, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 36 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 48 5 N.

SCHNEIBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver and iron. It is 22 miles S of Chemnitz.

SCHELDT, a river which rises in France, in the department of Aisne, passes by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen op Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both forming several islands, enter the German ocean. It gives name to a new department of France, including the eastern part of Flanders, of which the chief town is Ghent.

SCHLESTAT, or **SCHLETSTAT**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 20 miles SW of Strasburg.

SHELLA, a town of Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 miles NE of Presburg.

SHELLENBERG, a mine-town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, frequently called Angustsburg, from a castle of that name standing on the mountain of Schellenberg, close by the town. It is seated on the Zschopa, eight miles E of Chemnitz.

SHELLENBURG, a town of Bavaria, famous for a victory obtained by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 12 miles W of Neuburg.

SCHELLING, an island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SCHENNITZ, a town of Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its

hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 miles NE of Presburg.

SCHENCK, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, seated on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and the Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany; and is 13 miles E of Nimeguen.

SCHENECTADY. See **SKENECTADY**.

SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 miles SE of Wastena.

SCHENINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which is a Lutheran convent, and a salt-mine. It is 18 miles E of Wolfenbottle.

SCHPEFFENSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 12 miles E of Wolfenbottle.

SCHESBURG, a fortified town of Transilvania, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Weissenburg.

SCHIEDAM, a town and harbour of S Holland, seated on a canal, called the Schie, which communicates with the Maese, six miles W by S of Rotterdam.

SCHIEVELBEIN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, with a castle, seated on the Rega, 17 miles N of Dramburg.

SCHINTA, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 28 miles E of Presburg.

SCHILTACH, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Schiltach, 14 miles NW of Rothweil.

SCHINTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Here are some tepid mineral waters; and near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg. It is seated on the Aar, 10 miles W of Baden, and 20 SE of Basel.

SCHIRVAN, a province of Persia, 150 miles long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Daghestan, E and SE by the Caspian sea, SW by Erivan, and W by Georgia. The soil is very fertile, producing abundance of rice, wheat, and barley, and pasture that feeds many cattle. The vines are planted along the hedges, and fastened to the trees. Here are vast quantities of wild fowls, particularly pheasants; also hares in abundance. Schamachie is the capital.

SCHLACKENWALD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saxe, with an excellent tin-mine, five miles S of Carlsbad.

SCHLACKENWERTH, a town of Bo-

hemia, in the circle of Hatz, with a fine castle, seated on the Weisseritz, seven miles NNE of Carlsbad.

SCHLAUDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, 11 miles NNE of Goslar, and 28 ESE of Hildesheim.

SCHLAITZ, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, 13 miles NW of Plauen.

SCHLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle. It is surrounded with walls and vineyards, and 16 miles NE of Rakonitz.

SCALAWÉ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the river Wipper, 10 miles WSW of Stolpe.

SCHLEUSINGEN, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, seated on the Schleussa, 18 miles SE of Schmalkald, and 19 NNE of Schweinfurt.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, situate on a small river that runs into the Fulda, seven miles NNW of Fulda, and 33 E by N of Gießen.

SCHLUSSELFELD, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, insulated in the principality of Bamberg, 14 miles WSW of Bamberg, and 38 E of Wurtzburg.

SCHLUSSENBURG, a town and fortress of Russia, situate on the Neva, near Lake Ladoga. The fortress stands on an island in the river, and has frequently been used as a state prison. It is 36 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 30 55 E, lat. 59 55 N.

SCHMALKALDEN. See SMALKAND.

SCHMALLENBERG, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Leine, 14 miles E of Altdorn.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber, 25 miles WSW of Schweidnitz.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 14 miles S of Dresden.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of the electorate of Saxony, noted for excellent beer, 13 miles S of Wittenberg.

SCHMOLLEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, on the river Sprotta, seven miles SW of Altenburg.

SCHNEEBERG, a mine-town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Here are manufactures of thread, silk, gold, and silver-lace; and in the neighbourhood are

silver mines. It is situate on an eminence near the Mulda, nine miles SSE of Zwickau.

SCHONARIE, a town of the state of New York, chief of a county of the same name. The inhabitants are Dutch. It stands on Schöhaire river, which runs N into Mohawk river, and is 30 miles W of Albany.

SCHÖNBECK, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a royal salt-mine, nine miles S of Magdeburg.

SCHONBERG, a town and castle of E Prussia, in the circle of Marienwerder, 23 miles ESE of Marienwerder.

SCHONECK, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, 16 miles E by S of Oelsnitz.

SCHONECK, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Nyma, 27 miles N by W of Treves.

SCHONEN, or SCANIA, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, almost surrounded by the Sound and the Baltic. It is 70 miles long and 50 broad, and the most level, pleasant, and fertile spot in the kingdom. It produces all the necessities of life in abundance, and is deemed the storehouse and granary of Sweden. Lund is the capital.

SCHONGAU, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on a mountain, by the river Lech, 14 miles S of Landberg.

SCHONHOVEN, a town of S Holland, with a commodious haven. It is celebrated for its gardens and salmon fishery, and seated on the Leck, 14 miles E by N of Rotterdam.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirttemberg, with a strong castle. Here are salt springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. This place was possessed by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 11 miles NE of Stutgard.

SCHOUTEN, islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 46 S.

SCHOWEN, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, NE of the isle of Walcheren. It is 15 miles long and six broad. Zierzee is the capital.

SCHÜYLER, FORT, Old and New, both in the state of New York, on Mohawk river; the Old, four miles below, and the New, seven above Whitefort-town. The latter is more usually called Fort Stanwix.

SCHRATTENTHAL, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, nine miles ssw of Znaim.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, on the river Par, 16 miles ssw of Ingolstadt.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises NW of the Kittatinny mountains, and is navigable from above Reading, to its entrance into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia.

SCHWABACH, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. It has numerous manufactures, and stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Rednitz, 12 miles E by N of Anspach.

SCHWALBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters. It is seated on the river Aa, nine miles N of Mentz.

SCHWAN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Nebel, 10 miles N of Gustrow.

SCHWANDORF, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Nab, 21 miles N of Ratibon.

SCHWANENSTADT, a town of Austria, near which the French gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is seated on the Ager, 25 miles sw of Lintz.

SCHWARTZBURG, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county, belonging to the house of Saxony. The county is divided into two parts, the upper and lower, of which Rudelstadt and Sonderhausen are the chief towns. The castle is seated on the Schwartz, seven miles sw of Rudelstadt.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lec, 24 miles ese of Wurtzburg.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a mine-town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with wire and lace manufactures, 10 miles wsw of Annaberg.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern. It is 10 miles se of Friburg, and 17 sw of Bern.

SCHWATZ, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine; seated on the river Inn, 14 miles ne of Inspruc.

SCHWEDT, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Oder, 24 miles se of Prenzio.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a strong city of Si-

lesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. Half of the magistrates are catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. All kinds of leathers, particularly Cordovan, are manufactured here. In 1746, the greatest part of this city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. The Austrians took it, in 1757, from the Prussians, who retook it the next year. It is seated on an eminence on the river Weisritz, 22 miles sw of Breslau. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 50 44 N.

SCHWEINFURT, a town of Franconia, lately imperial, with a palace. The inhabitants carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. This town was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Maine, 21 miles ne of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 6 N.

SCHWEINITZ, a town of the electorate of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 miles se of Wittenberg.

SCHWEINSBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, on the river Ohren, seven miles se of Marburg.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the W by the Waldstadter See, S by the canton of Uri, E by that of Glarus, and N by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria in 1308; and formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schweitzerland, Switzerland, or Swisserland, which originally comprehended only these three cantons, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweitz, as being the most distinguished by the revolution of 1308, or because the Austrians called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The cantons of Schweitz and Uri have the same kind of soil, and the same productions. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Switzerland,

capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstädter See, on the slope of a hill, at the bottom of two high, sharp, and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church is a large magnificent building. It is 18 miles E by S of Lucern. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 56 N.

SCHWEITZ, LAKE OF. See **WALDSTÄDTER SEE.**

SCHWELM, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, near which are some medicinal springs. It is 28 miles E of Dusseldorf.

SCHWERIN, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by a beautiful lake. Schwerin was the seat of a count, which title is still bore by the dukes of Mecklenburg. The principal church is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles WSW of Gustrow. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 53 56 N.

SCHWERVE, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, on the river Rur, seven miles S of Dortmund.

SCHWETZ, a town and castle of W Prussia, in Pomerania, situate on the Vistula, seven miles N of Culm.

SCHWIEBUSEN, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of its name (insulated by Poland and the New Mark of Brandenburg) belonging to the principality of Glogau. It has a castle, a catholic parish church, a protestant church, good cloth manufactures, and fertile gardens and vineyards. It is 13 miles N of Zullichau. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 52 21 N.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 23 miles SSE of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

SCIATI, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, 22 miles NNE of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 22 miles long and eight broad. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 24 N.

SCIGLIO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio. In the terrible earthquake of 1783, a wave of the sea went furiously three miles inland, and in its return swept off 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head, who were then on the Scylla strand, or in boats

near the shore. It is 10 miles N by E of Reggio.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, at the entrance of the English and Bristol channels, lying almost 10 leagues W of the Land's End, in Cornwall. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort for sea-fowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is that of St. Mary, which has a good port, is well fortified, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this island, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres. On the island of St. Agnes is a lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and a very fine column. At the outermost extremity of the island of St. Martin is a seamark, built with rock-stone, and as conspicuous by day as the lighthouse on St. Agnes, but not so high and large. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and three men of war, perished with all their crews. St. Agnes' lighthouse is in lon. 6 19 W, lat. 49 54 N.

SCILTY, a group of islands or shoals, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S.

SCIRO. See **SCIRO.**
SCIRO, anciently called Scyros, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, NW of Samos. It is 12 miles long and 12 broad, and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interpersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Sciro, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastic; it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs. It is computed that there are 4,000 Turks, 100,000 Greeks, and 2,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks became masters of it in 1566. Beside the town of the same name, it contains 68 villages all inhabited by Greeks; and those which furnish mastic are the most rich and populous.

SCIO, a seaport and the capital of an island of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships, that go to or come from Constantinople: it will contain 80 vessels, is protected by a low mole, and has two lighthouses. It stands on the E side of the island, 67 miles W of Smyrna. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 38 28 N.

SCIPIO, a town of New York, chief of Onondaga county, seated on the E side of Onondaga lake, 95 miles W of Cooperstown. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 42 44 N.

SCIROS, an island of the Archipelago to the W of Metelin. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The view of the beauty of the island, and the climate is excellent; nor do the natives sow corn or wood. It contains only one village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 1000 feet from the harbour of St. George. Lon. 24 38 E, lat. 38 54 N.

SCITUATE, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, on an inlet of the sea, which forms a harbour. It is 16 miles N of Plymouth, and 28 S E of Boston.

SCITUATE, a town of Rhode Island, in Providence county, near which is a foundery for cannons and bells. It is 11 miles SSW of Providence, and 27 NW of Newport.

SLAVONIA, a country of Europe, situated between the rivers Drave and Sava, between the Save and the Sava; bounded to the W by Croatia, from which it receives the conflux of the Save, and from the S it is 150 miles in length, and from the N it is 25 in breadth. It is a fertile country, divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The ancient Slavonia contained many large countries; some have extended it from the Adriatic to the Euxine sea, and say that it had its name from the Scavi, a Scythian nation, who conquered Greece and this country in the reign of emperor Justinian. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

SCONE, or **SCOON**, a village of Scot-

land, on the S side of the river Tay, a mile N of Perth. Here is an ancient palace where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, in a celebrated stone chair, now removed to England. See **DUNSTAFFNAGE**.

SCOPELO, an island of the Archipelago, five miles E of Sciati, and 20 N of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi, and is 10 miles long and five broad. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 39 25 N.

SCOFIA, or **USCARIA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 19 arches, 67 miles WSW of Sofia. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

SCOTLAND, or **NORTH BRITAIN**, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic ocean, N by the North sea, E by the German ocean, SE by England, and S by the Irish sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western islands, and those to the NE called the Orkney and Shetland islands. From N to S it extends 270 miles; and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30, and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. Scotland is divided into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands; the former is applied to the mountainous part to the N and NW, containing the shires of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, part of Perth and Argyle, Dumbarton, and Bute; and the latter, to the more level district on the S and SE, including the remainder of the country. But nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland. The first, or North division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Murray to the island of Mull, in a SW direction; the second, or Middle division, is bounded on the S by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; and on the S side of this boundary is the third, or South division. The North division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by several ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous.

tainous and barren tracts. The South division has a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Elk, Annan, Nith and Southern Dee. The loches, or lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense as in parts of the continent equally as far to the N. Its west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole south division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is on the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race are the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black game, &c. Scotland was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter: he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland, and each country having a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united, under the general name of Great Britain. Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeens, Kintardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Ar-

gyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. These send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairne, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which, with 15 sent by the boroughs, make the 45 commoners sent by Scotland; and 16 peers are elected to represent the nobility. The established religion is the presbyterian: there are few Roman catholics, nor are the episcopalian numerous. With respect to the trade and manufactures, they are noticed under the respective cities and towns. Edinburgh is the capital.

SCRIVAN, a seaport of Terra Firma Proper, 20 miles E of Porto Bello. Lon. 78 49 W, lat. 9 40 N.

SCUTARI, a strong town of European Turkey, capital of Upper Albania, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Zeta, near the mouth of the river Bocana, 44 miles E of Antivari. Lon. 19 30 E, lat. 42 15 N.

SCUTARI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, which may be considered as a suburb of Constantinople. It stands on the strait opposite that city; and presents itself in the form of an amphitheatre, affording a very picturesque view from the mixture of trees, houses, mosques, and minarets. This town serves as an emporium and a rendezvous to the caravans of Asia, and has some manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs. Here are extensive burying grounds, shaded with lofty cypresses. The rich Turks of Constantinople prefer being interred here; for they consider Asia as a land belonging to the true believers, and believe that the land of Europe will one day fall into the hands of christians, and be trodden on by infidels. Scutari is one mile E of Constantinople.

SCYLLA, a rock near the entrance of the strait of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the strait. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it, nor is the passage so extremely narrow and difficult as he represents it; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increased since his time. There are many small

rocks that show their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the waves, and tend to increase the horror of the scene. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and on the side of it stands the town of Sciglio, whence the promontory is sometimes called Cape Sciglio.

SEAFORD, a town in Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports; but it has no market, and its trade and harbour are now of little consequence. It is seated near the English channel, 10 miles SSE of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London.

SEATON, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, nine miles E of Edinburgh.

SEBASTIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria. It is 34 miles NNE of Jerusalem.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel. The harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded with a double wall, and fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794. It is 50 miles E of Bilboa, and 50 NW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1° 56' W, lat. 43° 24' N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Chiameatlan, 60 miles NNW of Chiameatlan. Lon. 105° 56' W, lat. 24° 20' N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. the capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and of all Brasil, with a citadel on a hill, and numerous forts. The city stands on low ground, and is surrounded by high hills, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is suffocatingly hot in the summer. It is three miles in circumference; the streets straight and most of them narrow, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses, in general, are of stone, and two stories high. The churches are very fine, and there is more religious parade in this city, than in any of the popish countries in Europe. The har-

bour is very commodious, with a narrow entrance defended by two forts. Hence the Portuguese export gold, silver, and precious stones. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the S side of a spacious square is the palace of the viceroy; and there are several other squares, in which are fountains, supplied with water by an aqueduct, of considerable length, brought over a valley by a double row of arches. A Benedictine convent and a fort are on the extreme point, jutting into the harbour, opposite which is Serpent island, where there are a dock-yard, magazines, and naval storehouses. In another part of the harbour, at a place called Val Longo, are the warehouses for the reception, and preparation for sale, of the slaves imported from Africa. St Sebastian is a bishop's see, and seated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Lon. 43° 54' W, lat. 22° 54' S.

SEBASTIAN, CAPE ST. a cape at the NW extremity of Madagascar. Lon. 46° 25' E, lat. 12° 30' S.

SEBASTOPOL, a seaport of Russia, and the first maritime town of the Crimea. It has one of the finest and most secure harbours in the world, while for size it might contain all the Russian fleets; and it is the chief station of the Black sea fleet. The city is built on the side of a hill, which divides two of its fine basins. The old Tartar houses are small and ill-built; but along the quay are some new buildings in a good taste. It stands on part of the site of the ancient Greek city of Cherfon, where was the famous temple of Diana Taurica; and considerable ruins of them are yet discoverable. It is 40 miles SSW of Sympheropol, and 350 NE of Constantinople. Lon. 33° 22' E, lat. 44° 25' N.

SEBASTOPOLIS, or SAVATOPOLI, a town of Mingrelia, anciently called Dioscurias. It stands on the borders of Russia, on the Black sea, 210 miles WNW of Teflis. Lon. 42° 45' E, lat. 44° 10' N.

SEBENICO, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, with four citadels. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Zara. Lon. 16° 46' E, lat. 44° 17' N.

SEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 12 miles E of Valenciennes, and 12 SE of Condé.

SECHURA, a town of Peru, in the

bishopric of Truxillo, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing, or driving mules. Here commences a sandy desert, which extends southward about 80 miles. The town stands on a river of the same name, three miles from the ocean, and 180 NNW of Truxillo. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 5 55 S.

SECKAU, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg.

SECKINGEN, a town of Suabia, the smallest of the four Forest Towns. Here is a convent of noble nuns, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. It is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, over which is a bridge, 11 miles W of Basel.

SECKINGTON, a village in Warwickshire, three miles NE of Tamworth, famous for a battle, in 757, between Guthred king of the W Saxons, and Ethelbald king of the Mercians. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes. It is deemed one of the keys of the country; and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a foundery of cannon, and a manufacture of fine cloth. The famous marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Maese, 26 miles SE of Charlemont, and 135 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

SEECING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small navigable river, four miles S of Lynn, and 93 NE of London.

SEEHAUSEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark, nearly surrounded by the river Aland, 12 miles W of Havelberg.

SEELOW, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, 10 miles SW of Custrin.

SEER, a seaport of Arabia, capital of a principality, in the province of Oman. It has a good harbour, and the navy of the prince is one of the most considerable in the gulf of Persia. It is 108 miles WSW of Julfar. Lon. 54 38 E, lat. 23 30 N.

SEESSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in a duchy of Brunswick, seated on a salt lake, 14 miles SW of Goslar.

SEESZ, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 12 miles N of Alençon, and 104 W by S of Paris. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 48 36 N.

SEESBERG, a town of Lower Saxony,

in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It is seated on the Trave, 13 miles WNW of Lubeck.

SEGEDIN, a strong town of Hungary, with a castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the Tisze and Mastroch, 50 miles SE of Colocz. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46 22 N.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Korasan and Balck, E by Candahar and Sablestan, S by Mackeran, SW by Kerman, and W by Covheslan and Farsistan. The country is in general mountainous. The valleys are the only habitable parts; for the plains are barren, and covered with fine sand, which is sometimes raised by whirlwinds to such a degree as to overwhelm whole caravans. Zareng is the capital.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

SEGNA, a strong seaport of Morlachia, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort. It was declared a free port, and erected into a bishopric, in 1785. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spoleto. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 45 12 N.

SEgni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Organs are said to have been invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles SE of Rome.

SEGO, the capital of Bambara, in Negroland. It consists of four walled towns, two on each side the river Niger, which contain about 30,000 inhabitants; and as the Moors form a considerable proportion, their mosques appear in every quarter. The current money of this place consists of couries, a kind of shells. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 14 10 N.

SEGORBE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see. Here are many well-cultivated gardens, and the country abounds in every kind of fruit. It is seated on the side of a hill, between two mountains, where there are quarries of fine marble, and near the river Morvedro, 27 miles NNW of Valencia, and 150 E by S of Madrid.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a castle, called the Alcazar. It is surrounded with a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts; and is supplied with

water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of its trade, and another is, very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and is one of the handsomest Gothic structures in Spain. Beside the cathedral there are 17 other churches. The Alcazar is seated in the highest part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The mint, for some years the only one in Spain, stands in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is seated on two hills, near the river Araya-adda, 40 miles NNW of Madrid. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 40 57 N.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a city of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on the confines of the province of Honduras, and near the source of a river of its name, which flows into the Caribbean sea, 90 miles N by E of Leon. Lon. 87 5 W, lat. 13 45 N.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town in the isle of Luconia, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated at the N end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manila. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

SEGKA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs SW through Catalonia, passing by Puicerda, Urgel, Belaguer, Lerida, and Mcquinenza, where it joins the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a fort on a mountain. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 15 miles WNW of Alcantara, and 35 ESE of Castel Branco.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 24 miles ENE of Vittoria, and 28 SSW of St. Sebastian.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 35 miles SE of Calatajud, and 38 N of Teruel.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated among mountains, 40 miles S of Alcaraz.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, crosses Murcia, and the S part of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean, S of Alicante bay.

SEHARANPOUR, a town of Hindoo-

stan, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi. It is 86 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

SEIKS, or SIQUES, a powerful nation in the NW part of Hindoostan, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W part of Delhi. This tract extends 400 miles from NW to SE, and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general, but the part between Attock and Behker cannot be less than 320. The founder of their sect was Nanock, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century; and they are the descendants of his disciples: the word *seiks* in the Sanscrit language signifying disciples. They are in general strong and well made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life, and hardest fare. A pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of chequered plaid, a part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses; otherwise no distinction appears among them. The civil and military government of the Seiks, before a common interest had ceased to actuate its operations, was conducted by general assemblies; but since their dominions have been so widely extended, the grand assembly is now rarely summoned. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which a Seik will boast they can bring 300,000 into the field; and it is supposed they might bring 200,000. They have commonly two, some of them three horses each. They indeed consider this animal as necessary to their existence; and though it is customary with them to make merry on the demise of one of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit profelytes; although those from among the Mahomedans are the least esteemed. Their capital is Lahore.

SEINE, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or,

Sows by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, and enters the English channel at Havre de Grace.

SEINE, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Ile of France. Melun is the capital.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Ile of France. Versailles is the capital.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Franconia, in a lordship of the same name, with a castle, 18 miles SE of Wurtzburg.

SELAM, a town of Mexico, in the province of Jucatan, situate near the seacoast, 45 miles NW of Merida. Lon. 90° 28' W, lat. 39° 12' N.

SELBY, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is the birthplace of Henry 1, whose father, William the conqueror, built an abbey here. It is seated on the Ouse, 12 miles S of York, and 182 N by W of London.

SELENGSK, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort. The adjacent country yields a great quantity of rhubarb. It stands on the Selenga, at the influx of the Chiloik, 84 miles SE of Irkutsk. Lon. 107° 28' E, lat. 51° 10' N.

SILESIA, or **SELEUCIA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 10 miles from the sea, and 58 W of Teraffo.

SELEUCIA ELBER, an episcopal town of Syria, seated on the seacoast, eight miles N of Antioch.

SELIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, with a Benedictine abbey; seated at the confluence of the Gernspentz with the Maine, 14 miles E of Francfort.

SELIVREA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 35 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 28° 12' E, lat. 41° 4' N.

SELKIRK, a borough of Scotland, the capital of Selkirkshire. It has a manufacture of boots and shoes, and is seated on the Ettrick, 30 miles SSE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 46' W, lat. 55° 34' N.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NE by Edinburghshire, E by Roxburghshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and W and N by Peebleshire. It is a hilly country, 20 miles

long, and 10 where broadest. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

SELLES, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, seated on the Cher, 10 miles SW of Romorentin.

SELTZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 23 miles NNE of Strasburg.

SELTZER, or **LOWER SELTZER**, a town of Germany, in the late archbishopric of Treves; celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported, in great quantities, to other countries. It is situate on the Embach, 30 miles E of Coblenz.

SEMBEW-GHEWN, a town of Birmah, from which is the principal road through the western hills into Aracan. To this place all Bengal articles of merchandise imported by way of Aracan are brought, and here embarked on the Irrawaddy. It stands 30 miles W of that river, and 11 S by W of Sillah-mew.

SEMENTRIA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 miles SE of Belgrade.

SEMFENNUD, a town of Egypt, on the E branch of the Nile, eight miles SSW of Mansoura, and 53 N of Cairo.

SEMIGALLIA, the E part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the river Mafza, from Courland Proper, and by the Dwina, from Russia, to which country it is now subject. Mittau is the capital.

SEMINARI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 miles NE of Reggio.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, on the W side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, and 70 miles SE of Esseck.

SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern; celebrated for the battle, in 1386, which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake of the same name, seven miles NW of Lucern.

SEMUR EN AUXOIS, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle on a rock. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Armancon, over which are two bridges, 34 miles W by N of Dijon, and 135 SE of Paris.

SEMUR EN BRIENNOIS, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 33 miles W by S of Macon, and 45 S of Autun.

SENA, or **MARZALI**, a town of Monomotapa, on the river Zambeze, where

the Portuguese have a factory. Lon. 38.3 E, lat. 18 26.

SENECA, a lake and river of New York, in Onondaga county. The lake is 30 miles long and two broad, and lies N and S between those of Canandaque and Cayuga. At the N end is the town of Geneva; and on the E side, between it and Cayuga, are the military townships of Romulus, Ovid, Hector, and Ulysses. The river rises to the W of Geneva, passes by that town, and receives the waters of the lake. It afterward receives the waters of Cayuga lake, Canandaqua creek, and Salt lake, and then flows into Onondago river.

SENECA, a town of New York, in Onondago county, situate on the N side of the falls in Seneca river, 14 miles from its mouth, and 28 S of Oswego.

SENEFF, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. It is four miles S of Nivelles.

SENEGAL, a country of Negroland, lying on a river of the same name. It is populous and full of trees, but the soil being sandy, they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September. The French have a fort and factory, in an island at the mouth of the river, and are masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, confirmed to them by the peace of 1763, but restored in 1783. Lon. 16 31 W, lat. 15 53 N.

SENEGAL, a large river of Africa, which rises about 600 miles from the W coast, in the mountains of Kong, and flows W, between Zahara and Negroland, into the Atlantic ocean, 120 miles NE of Cape Verd. It overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year.

SENEZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and formerly the see of a bishop. It is seated in a rough barren country, 15 miles SSE of Digne.

SENFTENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 32 miles NNE of Dresden.

SENG, a town of Croatia, and a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 30 miles SW of Carlsbad.

SENLIS, a town of France, in the department of Oise, lately a bishop's see. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest, 20

miles NW of Meaux, and 27 NE of Paris.

SENNAR, a city and the capital of Nubia, five miles in circumference, and very populous. The houses are chiefly of one story, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is surrounded with high walls, and is a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the daytime, except in the rainy season, which begins in April, and continues three months, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold: the females sit on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptians buy great numbers of them every year. The merchandise required here are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, which is used to colour the eyebrows. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals in their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. Sennar is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N.

SENS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and lately an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure, in which the dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Lewis XVI, were interred; and it was the last request of that unfortunate monarch to the national convention, that his remains might be interred with theirs; a request which they refused. Sens is seated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

SERA, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. Since the accession of the present rajah, in 1799, it has been garrisoned by British troops. It is 90 miles NNW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 54 E, lat. 13 28 N.

SERAJO, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia, and the see of a catholic bishop, appointed by the king of Hungary. It is large and commercial, and seated on the river Bosna, 130 miles W by S of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 24 N.

SERAMPUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on Hoogly river, 12 miles above Calcutta.

SERAYALLE, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the river Scrivia, 12 miles S of Tortona.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Apennines, in Modena, crosses the territory of Lucca, and enters the gulf of Genoa, six miles N of the mouth of the Arno.

SERDOBOL, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, situate on the lake Ladoga, 60 miles NNE of Wiburg. Lon. 30 15 E, lat. 61 45 N.

SERFO, or **SERFANTE**, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles NW of Naxia. It is eight miles long and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

SERCAG, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, 48 miles SE of Niznei Novogorod.

SERGIPPY, a province on the coast of Brasil, so named from a river that flows through the middle of it, and enters the Atlantic in lat. 11 12 S. It produces sugar and tobacco in considerable quantities, and has some silver mines.

SERGIPPY, a seaport of Brasil, capital of a government of the same name; seated at the mouth of the Rey, 120 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 37 44 W, lat. 18 10 S.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindoostan, lately the capital of Mysore, situate in an island of the river Cauvery. The mausoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the most magnificent objects in the place, surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. The city is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippoo Sultan to sign a treaty, by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the E India Company and their allies; and a new war taking place in 1799, the British troops, on the 4th of May, carried the city by an assault, in which Tippoo was killed. The city and the island, with a considerable extent of the Mysore territory, were soon after annexed to the British dominions in India; and a descendant of the ancient rajahs placed on the throne, at Mysore, which town was reinstated as the capital of the country. Seringapatam is eight miles N of Mysore, and 290 W by S of Madras. Lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

STRONG. See **STRONG**.

SERPA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on a rugged eminence, near the Guadiana, 43 miles S of Evoná. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 37 47 N.

SERRES, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 15 miles SW of Gap.

SERVIA, a province of European Turkey, 190 miles long and 95 broad; bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, E by Bulgaria, S by Macedonia and Albania, and W by Bosnia. It is divided into four sangiacates; Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVULO, a castle of Istria, seated on a high mountain, four miles from Trieste. Near it is a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures.

SESSIA, a new department of France, including the E part of Piedmont, of which the chief town is Vercelli. It has its name from a river, which forms part of the boundary between Piedmont and the Milanese, and joins the Po, below Casal.

SESSLACH, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 16 miles N of Bamberg.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it issues from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles WNW of Milan.

SESTOS, a strong castle of European Turkey. See **DARDANELLES**.

SESTRE, GRAND, or Great Paris, a town of Guinea, on the Grain Coast; near which is Petit Sestre. It is one of the largest and most commercial towns in the country. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 4 50 N.

SESTRI DI LEVANTE, a town of the territory of Genoa, seated on the E side of a bay, 30 miles ESE of Genoa.

SE-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. It is situate among mountains, which yield cinnabar and quicksilver, 980 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 108 25 E, lat. 27 10 N.

SE-TCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, E by Hou-quang, S by Koei-tcheou, and W by Tibet. It is watered by the Yang-tse-kiang; and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but also in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou is the capital.

SETREF, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 59 miles SW of Constantine. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 35 58 N.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin.

SETINES. See **ATHENS**.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindoostan, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway between its source and the Indus it receives the Beyah, and joins the Indus on the S borders of Moultan.

SETTENIL, a town of Spain, in Granada, eight miles N of Ronda, and 38 NW of Malaga.

SETTIA, a town of the island of Candia, and a Greek bishop's see, 48 miles ESE of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 35 3 N.

SETTLE, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. About two miles to the E is Attermire Cave, a remarkable gloomy cavern, containing numberless chinks and recesses, fluted pillars and hanging petrifications. At the like distance to the N is Giggleswick Well, a famous reciprocating spring, which will sometimes rise and fall near a foot, in a stone trough about a yard square, every ten or fifteen minutes. Settle is seated on the Ribble, 38 miles NNW of Halifax and 235 of London.

SETTOVITONE, a town of Piedmont, four miles N of Ivrea.

SETUBAL. See **UBES**, ST.

SEVEN ISLANDS, islands in the Frozen ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Here captain Phipps, with the Racehorse and Carcass, were surrounded by the ice, from the 1st to the 10th of August 1773, when a brisk wind at NNE effected their deliverance.

SEVEN ISLANDS, islands near the coast of Canada, on the N side of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, at the entrance of a small bay. Lon. 66 5 W, lat. 50 10 N.

SEVEN ISLANDS, REPUBLIC OF, composed of seven isles in the Mediterranean sea, on the western coast of Greece, namely Corfu, Paxo, St. Maura, Theaki, Cefalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. These islands belonged to Venice, and on the fall of that republic were occupied by the French, but were taken from them by the Russians, who, in 1800, formed them into a republic, which was recognised by the treaty of Amiens. The government is aristocratical; and the religion, that of the Greek church; but the Roman catholic religion is protected, and all others toler-

ated. Corfu is the seat of government.

SEVENBERGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, lately a lordship belonging to the prince of Orange, eight miles WNW of Breda.

SEVENOAKS, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free-school, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. Queen Elisabeth having augmented the revenues of the school, it was called Queen Elisabeth's school; and the whole was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town is Knole, an ancient place of the see of Canterbury, which archbishop Cranmer exchanged with the crown for other lands, and queen Elisabeth gave to Thomas lord Buckhurst, afterward earl of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is six miles NW of Maidstone, and 23 SSE of London.

SEVER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux.

SEVERINA, ST. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, on the river Neto, eight miles from the sea, and 45 SE of Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

SEVERINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated between two hills, on the river Potenza, 13 miles WSW of Macerata.

SEVERINO, ST. a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on the river Sarno, 10 miles WSW of Policastro.

SEVERN, a river which has its rise in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it then enters Shropshire above the Brythen hills, just at the influx of the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this county, and entering Worcestershire, runs through its whole length, into Gloucestershire. In its course it waters Llanymlos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, and the Mersey, by different canals.

SEVERN, a river of Maryland, which

waters Annapolis, and enters by a broad strait into Chesapeake bay.

SEVERNDROOG, a small island of Hindoostan, near the coast of the Concan. Here was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. It is 68 miles S by E of Bombay.

SEVERO, St. a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated in a plain, 26 miles W by N of Manfredonia, and 75 NE of Naples.

SEVERUS' WALL, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow, and ran W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 miles NW of Rethel.

SEVILLE, a city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see, seated on the Guadalquivir. It is of a round form, fortified with strong walls, flanked by high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it has not so many inhabitants. The Phœnicians are supposed to have been its founders, who called it Hispatia, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, six miles in length. The cathedral is the largest in Spain; and by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome: the steeple is of curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents, that of St. Francis is the most curious, adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; and the professors enjoy rich pensions. The royal palace called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is ample in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Behind the Alcazar is a magnificent snuff manufacture, erected by Ferdinand VI, where a thousand men are constantly employed. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three stories high. The townhouse

is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed. The suburb of Triano stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The situation of Seville, renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World centered originally in its port. Formerly the galleons and the flota took their annual departure hence; but the port of Cadiz having been found more commodious, they have sailed from that place, since 1720. Such vast employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk or woollen work; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III, they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W by N of Granada, and 212 SSW of Madrid. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 32 N.

SEVRES, Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers; one of which flows W by St. Maixent, Niort, and Marans, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Rhe; and the other takes a NW direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. Niort is the capital.

SEWALICK MOUNT, a chain of mountains, in Hindoostan, bordering on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi. At Hudwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

SEYSSSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain. It is divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable, and is 14 miles N by E of Belley.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, seated on a little river, 27 miles NW of Troyes, and 65 SE of Paris.

SEZZA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles NW of Capua.

SHABUR, a town of Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, 48 miles SE of Alexandria, and 50 NNW of Cairo.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough in Dorset-

shire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance; but it enjoys a serene air and a fine prospect. It had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to three; and in the reign of Henry VIII was a bishop's see. The celebrated James Granger was a native of this town. It is 25 miles NNE of Dorchester, and 102 W by S of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 0 N.

SHAFTSBURY, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, 10 miles N of Bennington.

SHAHJEHANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 20 miles NE of Ougein, and 196 S of Agimere.

SHAM. See DAMASCUS.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and running S divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns SW, passes by the city of Limerick, and enters the Atlantic ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHAP, a village in Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but it is now of little note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and twelve yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them. The abbey stood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower at the W end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge.

SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney islands, lying three miles N of the E part of Pomona. It is seven miles long and five broad, somewhat in the form of a cross. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high and fit only for sheep pasture.

SHARPSBURG, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, two miles from the Potomac, and 60 SW of Washington.

SHEERNESS, a maritime town in Kent, on the N point of the Isle of Sheppey, at the mouth of the Medway, three miles N of Queenborough. A fort was built here by Charles II, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men-of-war at Chatham, in 1667; and it has

since been considerably augmented and strengthened. There is also a dockyard and a chapel.

SHEFFIELD, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has been long celebrated for its various hardware manufactures, which consist particularly of cutlery ware, plated goods, and buttons. Here are also lead works and a cotton mill, and the neighbourhood abounds with coal. It is seated on the Don, which is navigable within three miles of the town; and has two large churches, an infirmary, and a spacious market-place, furnished with neat shops for butchers, &c. The master-cutlers are about 600, incorporated by the style of the Cutlers of Hallamshire; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 31,314. It is 54 miles SW of York, and 164 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

SHEFFIELD, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, on the E side of the Housatonic, 145 miles W by S of Boston.

SHEFFORD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday; seated between two rivulets, which unite their streams below the town, and flow into the Ouse. It is eight miles SE of Bedford, and 41 N by W of London.

SHEPNAL, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, nine miles NE of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW of London.

SHIELDS, SOUTH and NORTH, two towns of England, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, seated on each side of the Tyne, eight miles E of Newcastle. They may be deemed the port of Newcastle, for the largest vessels are stationed here to take in their lading, which is brought down in barges and lighters. Their number of inhabitants in 1801 was 15,388. South Shields is famous for its salt-works, and has also a manufacture of glass. North Shields extends to Tinnmouth, and has a market on Friday.

SHELburne, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay which runs up from Port Roseway. It extends two miles on the water side, and one mile backward, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, peopled by about 1200 free blacks, who served on the royal side during the American war. Shel-

burne is 100 miles SW of Halifax. Lon. 65° W, lat. 43° 46' N.

SHELLA, a town of Morocco, which none but Mahomedana are allowed to enter. It is four miles E of Salle.

SHELLIF, the largest river of the kingdom of Algiers, which takes its rise in the desert, flows N through the lake Titeri, then turns to the W and enters the Mediterranean to the N of Mustagam. In its course it receives the Midroc, Harbeene, Toddah or Silver River, the Archew, Mina, Warissa, and Fagia.

SHEPHERD'S ISLES, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon. 168° 42' E, lat. 16° 58' S.

SHEPEY, an island in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerness.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a town of Virginia, in Berkeley county, seated on the Potomac, at the influx of the Shenandoah, 60 miles NW of Alexandria.

SHEPTON MALLET, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth. It is seated under the Mendip hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 114 W of London.

SHERBORN, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral, and in it are interred the Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert. It had also a castle and an abbey, now in ruins. Here is a famous free-school, founded by Edward VI; also two silk mills, and a linen manufacture. It is seated on the Parret, 16 miles N, by W of Dorchester, and 118 W by S of London. Lon. 2° 41' W, lat. 50° 54' N.

SHERBORN, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Werk, which soon joins the Ouse, 14 miles SW of York, and 181 N by W of London.

SHERBRO, a fort of Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherbro river, which separates the country of Sierra Leone from the Grain Coast. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles SE of the mouth of the river Sierra Leone. Lon. 11° 0' W, lat. 7° 0' N.

SHERBURNS. See NANTUCKET.

SHERIFF-MUIR, a heath of Scotland, in Perthshire, near Dumblane; famous for a bloody but undecisive battle, in 1715, between the royal army under the duke of Argyle, and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

SHERSHEL, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, formerly of great importance, but now in ruins. It is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake, and that the arsenal and many other buildings were precipitated into the harbour; the ruins being still visible at low water. It is built after the Moorish manner; and is famous for its pottery, and its steel and iron manufactures.

SHETLAND, the general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles NNE of Caithnessshire, in Scotland, between 59° 56' and 61° 11' N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, Bressay, and Fula. The description given of the largest, or MAINLAND, will give an idea of the others; and as the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. are much of the same as in the ORKNEYS, we refer to that article for them. Shetland unites with Orkney in forming one of the counties of Scotland.

SHEVAGUNGA, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 25 miles NW of Bangalore.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the S part of Sutherlandshire, 15 miles long and two broad. At its SE extremity issues the rapid river Shin, which flows into the head of the frith of Dornoch.

SHIPPENSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, on a branch of Conedogwinnet creek, which flows into the Susquehannah, 21 miles WSW of Carlisle.

SHIPSTON, a town in Worcester-shire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 NW of London.

SHIRAS, or **SHIRAUZ**, a city of Persia, capital of Farissan. It is seated at the end of a spacious plain, bounded on all sides by lofty mountains; and is about five miles in circuit, surrounded with a high wall, on which are round towers at the distance of eighty paces. The city is built of brick, and adorned with many fine mosques and noble edifices. Here are many good bazars and caravansaries, also a glass manufacture. This city was the seat of government under the revered Kerim Kham,

who erected many of the fine buildings in and near this place. In its vicinity are numerous summerhouses, with gardens, the flowers and fruits of which are incomparable; and the rich wines of Shiras are deemed the best in all Persia. The tomb of the celebrated poet Hafiz is in a large garden on the *w* side of the city, about two miles from the wall; and at the foot of the mountains, in the same direction, is the tomb of Sadi, with a remarkable channel for water hollowed in the rock. Shiras is 175 miles *s* by *E* of Isfahan. Lon. 33 20 *E*, lat. 29 40 *N*.

SHOALS, ISLES OF, in *N* America, on the coast of New Hampshire. They lie conveniently for the cod-fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

SHOGLE, a town of Syria, seated on the Asi, anciently called. Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles *s* by *E* of Antioch, and 45 *sw* of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 *E*, lat. 35 20 *N*.

SHOOMSKA, one of the Kurile islands, three leagues *s* of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. Its inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See **KURILES**.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, eight miles *ese* of London. From this eminence is a very extensive prospect, and the river Thames makes a magnificent appearance. On the *w* part of the hill is a triangular tower, erected to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort in the East Indies: it is called Severndroog Castle, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

SHOREHAM, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Saturday. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It stands on an arm of the sea, into which vessels can enter with the tide, and many small vessels are built here. It is 19 miles *wnw* of Newhaven, and 56 *s* by *w* of London.

SHREWSBURY, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges; and is surrounded with a wall, in which are three gates. Here was formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains five churches, and is governed by a mayor. It is the chief mart for a

coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs; and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here. It is also famous for its excellent brawn. Here is a free-school, first founded and endowed by Edward *v*, and afterward rebuilt and more largely endowed by queen Elizabeth. In 1283, Edward *i* held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard *ii*. Near this town in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry *iv* and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 40 miles *ese* of Chester, and 154 *nw* of London. Lon. 241 *w*, lat. 52 43 *N*.

SHREWSBURY, a town of New Jersey in Monmouth county, with three edifices for public worship. It is a place of genteel resort in the summer months, and seated near the seacoast, 43 miles *E* by *N* of Trenton.

SHROPSHIRE, a county of England, 50 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the *N* by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, *E* by Staffordshire, *se* by Worcestershire, *s* by Herefordshire, *sw* by Radnorshire, and *w* by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford; contains 14 hundreds, 16 market-towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the *N* and *E* parts, which produce plenty of wheat, and barley; but the *s* and *w* being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury.

SHUMBLAH, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It commands the pass over the mountains, and is 120 miles *nw* of Constantinople.

SHUTESBURY, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the *E* side of the Connecticut, 16 miles *nw* of Northampton.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the *N* by China, *E* by Laos and Cambodia, *s* by the gulf of Siam, and *w* by the bay of Bengal, Pegu, and Birmah. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50; and is divided into the

Upper and Lower. The principal river is the Menan, which flows s through its whole length into the gulf of Siam. It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on posts, and have no communication for some months but by boats. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The tame cattle are beesves, buffaloes, and hogs; the woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which there are large crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. The Siamese, both men and women, go almost naked; having only a piece of calico, or silk, girded round their waists; but the better sort wear rich garments. They are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They are respectful to the aged; begging is dishonorable, and theft infamous; adultery is very rare. The furniture of their houses is as simple as their dress and diet; which last consists chiefly of rice and fish. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. Their temples and priests are very numerous: the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but can read and write. This country has been much oppressed by the Birmans; and in 1793 the king of Siam entered into a treaty of peace, by which he ceded the w maritime towns, on the bay of Bengal, to the king of Birmah.

SIAM, or JUDIA, a city, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It contains a great number of magnificent temples, and the king's palace is large and beautiful. The Dutch have a factory here, and merchants from different countries come here to trade. It is situate on a large island in the river Menan, 60 miles N of its mouth in the gulf of Siam, and 360 SE of Pegu. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 16 25 S.

SIARA, a province of Brazil, which lies between the rivers of Maragnan and Pa-

taguel. The capital, of the same name, has a fort, on a mountain, near the mouth of the river Siara. Lon. 39 35 W, lat. 3 30 S.

SIASKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, near the lake Ladogna, 24 miles NE of New Ladogna. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

SIBERIA, a country of Asia, comprehending the most eastern part of the Russian empire. It is bounded on the E by the Pacific ocean, s by Great Tartary, w by European Russia, and N by the Frozen ocean. It extends 3000 miles from E to W, and 1200 from N to S. The s part is fertile, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consists in fine skins and furs, and mines of excellent iron and copper. Several kinds of precious stones are found here, particularly topazes of a very fine lustre; it also affords magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. Coal is dug up in the N parts, and a yellowish kind of alum is found in several mountains. The inhabitants are of three sorts; the natives of the country, Tartars, and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place; and make use of reindeer and dogs to draw their sledges. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Of this class of people, some have no other religion than that of nature; others are pagans and Mahomedans; and some of them have been converted to christianity by the Russian missionaries. The Tartars who live in this country are the most civilized of any foreign nation in Siberia; and those Tartars who are Mahomedans, are still more so than the pagan Tartars, of whom there are many different hords or tribes. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans travel every year, with their merchandise, to China. The principal rivers are the

Oby, Lena, Irtysh, and Yenisei; and there are numerous lakes of fresh water, and some of a saline nature. Siberia was reduced under the dominion of Russia about the close of the 16th century: the w part of it is comprised in the governments of Tobolsk and Kolyvan; the e part in the government of Irkutsk. Tobolsk is the capital.

SICAL, a town of Mexico, on the n coast of Jucatan, 70 miles nw of Merida. Lon. 90 30 w, lat. 19 30 n.

SICHEM, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, to the s of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles e of Mechlin.

SICILY, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow channel, called the Faro; and as Messina is seated on it, the Faro di Messina. It is of a triangular form, terminating in three points or capes; that to the e is called Capo del Faro, that to the s Capo Passero, and that to the w Capo di Boeo. Sicily is 160 miles in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. It has the title of a kingdom, and is divided into three provinces called Val di Mizara, Val di Nota, and Val di Demona. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit trees than the two others. It is famous for horses and mules; and the cattle are all red, strong and compact, with large horns. There are snakes of a great size, in the forests; asps and scorpions, whose venom is very active; and harmless lizards of a beautiful green colour. In this island the ancient practice of treading out corn from the ear is in use; and here is the celebrated volcano, called Mount Etna. The numbers of the clergy, which exceed 80,000, and the multitude of the nobility, to whom belong the criminal jurisdiction over their subjects, with other rights equally oppressive, are causes of the poverty and misery of the natives of this country. The seat of government is at Palermo. See NAPLES.

SIGLOS, a town of Hungary, with a castle on a mountain, in which emperor Sigismund was imprisoned. It is 12 miles s of Funkskirchen.

SICQUEB. See SEIKS.

SIDAYE, a strong town on the n coast of the island of Java, with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 e, lat. 6 40 s.

SIDEROCAPSA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Contessa, and 40 e of Salonichi.

SIDMOUTH, a town in Devonshire, much frequented in the bathing season, and once a seaport, before its harbour was choked up. It is seated on the English channel, at the mouth of a small river, 12 miles e of Exeter and 138 w by s of London.

SIDON. See SAIDA.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lon. 24 0 e, lat. 37 0 n.

SIDRA, a spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

SIEDENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, nine miles sw of Hoya.

SIEGBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 15 miles se of Cologne.

SIEGEN, a town and castle of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a principality, belonging to the house of Nassau-Orange. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines, forges, and founderies. It is seated on the Sieg, 24 miles nw of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 12 e, lat. 50 47 n.

SIENNA, a city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is above four miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous; but is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weather. The Italian language is spoken here with the greatest purity. It is seated on three eminences, 26 miles s of Florence, and 120 nnw of Rome. Lon. 11 21 e, lat. 43 24 n.

SIENNESE, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, 55 miles long and nearly as much broad, lying s of the Florentine, on the Mediterranean. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

SIENNOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 miles nnw of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 e, lat. 54 30 n.

SERK, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Moselle, 10 miles *NNE* of Thionville.

SIERRA LEONE, a country in the *W* part of Guinea, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of its mountains abounding with lions. Its limits are from the Grain Coast on the *SE*, to Cape Verga on the *SW*; that is, between 7 and 10 *N* lat. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather. The whole tract, on each side the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast. The Negroes are in general of mild external manners, and noted for their hospitality; but they possess a great share of pride, and are easily affected by an insult. Of all the tribes, those who have embraced Mahomedanism are the most civilized and respectable; and those on the coast, from their intercourse with the European slave-factors, are much inferior in every thing, except the art of making a bargain, to those who reside higher up the country.

SIERRA LEONE, a river of Guinea, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, in lon. 16° 30' *W*, lat. 8° 15' *N*, is nine miles wide. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating *W* India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to 100 white persons, beside a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, came to work for the colony. The next year the colonists were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Beside the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promising. In 1794 a French squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships: from this disaster, they have recovered; and a factory was esta-

blished in the Rio Pongee, in 1795. The colony, however, still languishes.

SIERRA LEONE, or **LION MOUNTAINS**, mountains which divide Negroland from Guinea. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castile. They are rendered famous by the wars of the Christians and Mahomedans, and for being the scene where Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero.

SIGETH, or **ZIGAT**, a town of Hungary, capital of a country of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel. It was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 50 miles *W* of Esseck, and 38 *W* by *S* of Colocza. Lon. 18° 58' *E*, lat. 46° 17' *N*.

SIGILMESSA. See **SUGULMESSA**.

SIGMARINGEN, a town and cattle of Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the house of Hohenzollern, and is the residence of the prince. It is seated on the Danube, 18 miles *ENE* of Hohenzollern.

SIGNAU, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 12 miles *SE* of Bern.

SIGTUNA, a town of Sweden, in Uppland, seated on the lake Maelar, 10 miles *N* of Stockholm.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and an archbishop's see, with a university, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 60 miles *NE* of Madrid. Lon. 2° 41' *W*, lat. 41° 6' *N*.

SILBERBERG, a strong town of Silesia, enclosed in the principality of Munsterberg, but belonging to that of Brieg. It has its name from a mine which yields lead ore mixed with silver, and is 11 miles *NNE* of Glatz.

SILCHESTER, a village in Hampshire, six miles *N* of Basingstoke. It was once a celebrated city, and is said to have been the place where Arthur was crowned.

SILESIA, a duchy of Germany, formerly belonging to the kingdom of Bohemia. It is 250 miles long and 170 broad; bounded on the *N* by Brandenburg, *E* by Poland, *S* by Hungary and

Moravia, and w by Bohemia and Lunatia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Vistula, Neisse, Bober, Queis, Oppa, and Elbe. A long chain of mountains bound Silesia on the w and s; and the highest mountain, called Zotenberg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and there are also some woollen manufactures, potteries, and glass-houses. In this country are a great number of cattle, large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods; also a few lynxes, bears, foxes, otters, and beavers. There are many lakes, full of pike, carp, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce much honey and wax. It affords wheat, barley, oats, and millet, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places saffron is cultivated; but its wine is bad, and chiefly turned into vinegar. Silesia is divided into Upper and Lower Silesia, and the county of GLATZ. In Upper Silesia, which is the s part, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, speaking the Polish language: in the Lower, they are almost all protestants, and speak their mother tongue. It is also divided into 18 principalities, and six free states, exclusive of the county of Glatz. This country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslau; except a small part of Upper Silesia, which belongs to Austria. Breslau is the capital of the Prussian part, which is entirely independent of the German empire; and Troppau is the capital of the Austrian part, which is incorporated with the kingdom of Bohemia, and united with the empire.

SILHET, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the country of Bengal. It is 100 miles NE of Dacca, and 200 ENE of Moorhedabad. Lon. 91 57 E, lat. 24 52 N.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTRO, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated near the confluence of the Missso and Danube, 97 miles NE of Nicopoli, and 170 NE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SILKEBURG, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a castle, which was formerly of great strength. It is 18 miles w of Arhusen.

SILLEBAR, a town on the w coast of

Sumatra, with a good and safe harbour, 30 miles SSE of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 10 E, lat. 4 0 S.

SILLE 12 GUILLAUME, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, 20 miles NW of Mans.

SIMANCAS, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a castle, in which, on account of its strength, Philip II ordered the archbishops of the kingdom to be kept. It is situate on the Douero, eight miles sw of Valladolid, and 60 NE of Salamanca.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Volga, 100 miles s by w of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

SIMI, the ancient Syme, an island in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent of Asia, six miles N of Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 36 35 N.

SIMMERN, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Simmern, 23 miles s of Coblentz.

SIMOGU, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, situate on the Tumbadra, 54 miles SE of Bednore, and 93 NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 27 N.

SIMONS, ST. an island of the United States, on the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Alatomaha. It is 15 miles long and three broad, and has a town called Frederica.

SIMONTORNA, a town of Hungary, with a strong castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1616, and is seated on the Sarwige, 32 miles SSW of Buda.

SINAI, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahomedans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and many little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out are drawn up and let down in baskets. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

SINCAPOUR, an island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, from which it is separated by the strait of Sincapour. It is 100 miles SE of the city of Malacca. Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

SINDE. See INDUS and TAFTA.

SANDELFINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 10 miles *sw* of Stutgard.

SINDY, or **SCIND**, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the *w* by Persia, *n* by the territories of the king of Candahar, *ne* by those of the Sciks, *e* by a sandy desert, and *se* by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moulton, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt; the country being an extended valley, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; and the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and enriching it by its annual inundations. During great part of the *sw* monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except near the sea. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, on the *e* and on the *nw*, the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimneys: When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest current of air, near the surface, is excluded, and a cooler part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part called the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, are treated with great rigour by the Mahomedan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce Itpetre, sal ammoniac, borax, bezoar, pis lazuli, and raw silk. Here are manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and also of fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. Great quantities of butter are exported, which is clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Here are large beeves, fine sheep, and small hardy

horses. The wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which are hunted with dogs; also leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shiahgush. The prince of this province is tributary to the sultan of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, though Tatta is the capital.

SING, a strong town of Venetian Dalmatia, built by the Turks in opposition to Clissa. It was taken by the Venetians in 1686. It is eight miles *n* of Clissa and 14 of Spalatro.

SIN-GAN, a city of China, capital of the province of Chen-si, and the largest and most beautiful in the empire next to Peking. In its territories (which contain six cities of the second, and 31 of the third class) bats of a singular species are found; they are as large as domestic fowls, and the Chinese prefer their flesh to that of chicken. The walls of this city are 12 miles in circuit, nearly a square, and surrounded with a deep ditch; they are well fortified with towers, and some of the gates are very lofty and magnificent. It has a great trade, especially in mules, which are bred up in great numbers and sent to Peking. Here is a strong garrison of Tartars in a separate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a strong wall. There are a great number of mandarins here, who are mostly Tartars. It is 480 miles *sw* of Peking. Lon. 108 43 *E*, lat. 34 16 *N*.

SINGILIEF, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, situate on the Volga, 24 miles *s* of Simbirsk.

SINGO, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 *E*, lat. 40 13 *N*.

SINGOR, a town in the peninsula of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patan. Lon. 101 25 *E*, lat. 6 40 *N*.

SINIGAGLIA, a strong seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle and two harbours. It is the see of a bishop, and contains several fine churches and convents, and a mint. An annual fair is held here from the middle to the end of July, frequented by merchants from distant parts. It stands at the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, 17 miles *se* of Pesaro. Lon. 13 15 *E*, lat. 43 43 *N*.

SINOB, or **SINOPE**, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, surrounded with walls and double ramparts; but the castle is much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birth-

ic philosopher, of a peninsula, in the Black sea, 280 miles E of Constantinople. Lon. 33 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a morass, 12 miles SSE of Heidelberg.

SION, or SITTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Vallais, and an episcopal see, whose bishop was formerly a prince of the empire. It is situate on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, that rise immediately from the plain. On the highest, called Tourbillon, is the old ruinous and deserted episcopal palace. On the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons. On Majoria, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace, which is furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 46 9 N.

SION, a mountain of Judea, on the S side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.

SIOUT, a town of Egypt, which has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It stands on an artificial mount, two miles from the Nile, and 185 S of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 25 N.

SIPHANTO, the ancient Siphnos, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the W of Paros. It is 36 miles in circumference, and very fertile though covered over with marble and granite. It produces corn sufficient for its inhabitants; also excellent silk, but not in any considerable quantity. The chief articles of commerce are calicos, straw hats, figs, onions, honey, wax, oil, and capers. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

SIR CHARLES HARDY ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154 26 E, lat. 4 41 S.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered

by captain Wallis in 1767. The natives appeared to live in a wretched manner. It is about six miles from E to W. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 28 S.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is surrounded with a wall, and seated in a plain, on the river Warta, 62 miles NE of Breslau, and 105 NW of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

SIRAF, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 30 miles SW of Lar. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SIRAVAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Kufistan, 48 miles NNE of Sufter. Lon. 51 5 E, lat. 31 50 N.

SIRGAN. See KIRMAN.

SIRHIND, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in the province of Delhi. Procopius takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the sixth century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 175 miles NW of Delhi, Lon. 75 35 E, lat. 30 15 N.

SIRINAGUR, a large rugged country of Asia; bounded on the N and NE by the Tibetan mountains, SE by Napaul, S by Rohilla, SW by Delhi, and W by Lahore.

SIRINAGUR, the capital of the country of its name, seated on a river which runs into the Ganges about 20 miles below it. It is 160 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 78 38 E, lat. 30 58 N.

SIRIUS, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 18 miles in circuit, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lon. 161 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

SIRMICH, or SIRMUM, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Bosweth, near the Save, 43 miles SE of Esleek. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

SIRONG, or SERONGE, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and ghintzes. It is 120 miles NE of Ougein. Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

SISIZAN, a seaport on the E coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situate almost opposite Manila, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

SISSAC, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, 17 miles SE of Basel.

SISSEK, or SISZEK, a strong town of

Croatia, situate on the Save, at the influx of the Kulpa, 42 miles E of Carlsbadt. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 45 43 N.

SISSOPOLI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black sea, 25 miles S of Mesembria, and 97 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

SISTERON, a town, and late episcopal see, of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Casimir V, king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 miles NE of Aix, and 407 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 44 31 N.

SISTON, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles E of Bristol, on a rivulet which rises here, and runs into the Avon. It has a manufacture of brads, and another of saltpetre; and tin ore has been found here.

SITIA, a town on the N coast of the Isle of Candia, on a bay of the same name, 58 miles ESE of Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SITTARD, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated near the Maese, 10 miles S of Ruremonde.

SITTINGBURN, a corporate town in Kent, 15 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 40 ESE of London.

SITTIVACCA, a village of Ceylon, 28 miles E of Colombo, on a branch of the Mullivaddy, which separates it from the king of Candy's country. It is the chief place of intercourse, both friendly and hostile, between the Candians and their European neighbours. On the opposite side of the river is the Candian village of Golobodivilli.

SPURAY, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 28 miles S of Poitiers.

SIWAH, an independent state of Zabar, on the confines of Egypt and Barca. It is mentioned by the ancients under the name of the Oasis of Ammon. The fertile part is about 20 miles in circumference, containing several villages beside the capital. It affords abundance of vegetable productions, with corn and oil; and is well supplied with water from small streams, but none of them flow beyond its territory; they being either evaporated before they reach the surrounding desert, or lost in the sterile sand.

SIWAH, the capital of the state of its name. Here is the ruin of the celebrated

temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighbourhood are many catacombs, which were the burying-places of the ancient inhabitants. It is 220 miles E of Augila, and 360 W by S of Cairo. Lon. 26 18 E, lat. 29 12 N.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Gothland. Here is a gymnasium or seminary erected in 1640; and the cathedral is the largest structure of that kind in Sweden. The ruins of several churches and convents are still to be seen, and also of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 77 miles NE of Gotheborg. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

SKAEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for its mines of iron and copper; seated near the Categate, 40 miles W of Fredericstadt.

SKENECTAW, a town of New York, in Albany county, at the foot of navigation on Mohawk river. Here are two churches, and a seminary incorporated in 1794, called Union College, from its being established by various denominations of Christians. It has a considerable trade with the back country, and stands on the W side of the river, above the falls, 16 miles NW of Albany.

SKENSBOROUGH, a town of New York, in Washington county, situate on Wood creek, near the S end of Lake Champlain, 60 miles N by E of Laufenburg.

SKIDDAW, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick. It is above 3000 feet in perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwentwater, to the N of which it is situate. Here eagles and other birds of prey resort. This mountain is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown stony stone.

SKILSKUER, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on a bay of the Great Belt, 48 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 55 16 N.

SKIPTON, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. The Leeds and Liverpool canal touches this town, and near it are some cotton works. It is seated among hills, near the river Aire, 22 miles N by W of Halifax, and 231 NNW of London.

SKYE, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is 30

miles long, and, in some places, above 20 broad. The ~~sp~~ end is separated from Invernesshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, called the Inner Sound; in the most narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. This side of the island swells gradually from the shore, in a verdant slope, over which are seen the naked hills of Strath; and above these rises the rugged top of Cullin or Cuchullin. Toward the sw are a series of rude mountains, black and red, as if discoloured by the rage of fire; and on the e a long extent of lofty hills. There is, notwithstanding, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage; and it has numbers of deer and different kinds of game. It abounds with limestone, marble, &c. but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of hoes and sheep are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the principal town. The s extremity is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate. Lon. 6 12 w, lat. 56 58 N.

SIAGELSE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 42 miles wsw of Copenhagen.

SLÄGUEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 miles E by s of Rugenwald.

SLANEY, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles nw of Prague.

SLATINA, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 18 miles nw of Nic-mecz.

SLAVE LAKE, a lake of N America, 250 miles in length, from e to w, and 60 to 100 in width. It is full of wooded islands, and its outlet at the w extremity, in lon. 119 30 w, lat. 61 30 N, flows nw into the Arctic ocean.

SLAWKOW. See **AUSTERLITZ**.

SLEAFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and has a large market-place. It is seated on the Slea, which is navigable hence to the Witham, 18 miles s of Lincoln, and 115 N of London.

SLESWICK, a duchy of Denmark, the s part of Jutland, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. See **JUTLAND**.

SLESWICK, a city of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is

an irregular town of great length. The houses are chiefly of wood, and few are more than one story high, but very neat. The inhabitants dress like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Near the city, is the old ducal palace of **GOTTORP**. Sleswick is situate on the N side of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 miles nw of Lubec, and 125 sw of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 54 37 N.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, SE by Roscommon, sw and w by Mayo, and N by the Atlantic. It contains 41 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

SLIGO, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name, and the only market-town in it. It is seated near the mouth of a river, which flows from Lough Gill into the bay of Sligo, 26 miles E of Killala, and 100 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 54 13 N.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle, seated on the Sezraa, 40 miles sw of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE of Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 53 0 N.

SLOTEN, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated near a lake called Sloten-mere, and on the rivulet Ec, which flows into the der-Zee, eight miles E of Stavere, 20 ssw of Lewarden.

SLUCK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck. Here Constantine duke of Ostrog gained three battles over the Tartars, in the reign of Sigismund I. It is seated on the river Sluck, 75 miles ESE of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 52 30 N.

SLUTTELBURG. See **SCHLUSSERBURG**.

SLUYS, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, opposite the island of Cadzand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country may be laid under water. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, retaken by the Dutch in 1604, and taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Bruges. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 39 N.

SMALKALD, or **SMALKALDEN**, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg. It is famous for the league entered into by the Lutherans, against the emperor, in 1531, to defend their religion and liberties. It has a fine castle on a mountain, and in the vicinity

the salt-pits and mines of iron. It stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Werra, 25 miles SW of Erfurt. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 50 45 N.

SMARDEN, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles SSE of Maidstone, and 56 SE of London.

SMITHFIELD, a town of Virginia, in the Wight county, seated on Pagan creek, which flows into James river, 83 miles SE of Richmond.

SMITHFIELD, a town of N Carolina, capital of Johnston county, seated on the river Neus, in a beautiful plain, 25 miles SE of Raleigh, and 70 WNW of Newbern.

SMITHTOWN, a town of the state of New York, in Suffolk county, on the N side of Long Island, 52 miles E by N of New York.

SMITHVILLE, a town of N Carolina, chief of Brunswick county, seated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, 25 miles SSW of Wilmington. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 33 50 N.

SMOLAND, or **SMALAND**, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, extending 140 miles E and W from the Categate to the Baltic, and from 40 to 70 in breadth. It has immense forests of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among pastures and rocks. In many parts, the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the soil. Calmar is the capital.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded with walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference four miles and three quarters. The houses are mostly of wood, and only one story; except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided, through its whole length, by one straight paved street: the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city.

The alternate rising and-sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground; their Gothic architecture and grotesque towers; the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight; the gardens, meadows, and corn-fields, within the walls; all together form one of the most singular, picturesque, and varied prospects. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzick, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic, in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. It is 199 miles NE of Novogrodeck, and 230 N of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

SMYNHUSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 16 miles W of Rendsburg.

SMYRNA, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandize. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. Its population is computed to exceed 100,000 persons. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by the caravans, six from Cogni, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 190 miles SSW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 19 E, lat. 38 30 N.

SNACKENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Lunenbourg, seated at the confluence of the Uecht with the Elbe, 20 miles E by S of Danneberg.

SNATH, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday; seated near

the Aire, 22 miles s of York, and 174 N by W of London.

SNEEK, or SNIRE, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on a lake, of the same name, in marshy land, 12 miles ssw of Lewarden.

SNEBNE, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 37 miles wnw of Amadan. Lon: 46 24 E, lat 35 45 N.

SNETSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday; seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles nne of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London.

SNIADIN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Bizesc, on the river Prynce, 45 miles se of Sluck, and 100 E of Pinsk.

SNOWDEN, a mountain of Wales, in the centre of Carnarvonshire. Its name signifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from snow and down; and Eryri, the Welsh name, is from Mynydd Eryrod, the Hill of Eagles. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills, and may, with propriety, be styled the British Alps. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes, that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. The height of this mountain, from the quay of Carnarvon to its highest peak, is 3,658 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. Pieces of lava have been found on this mountain; and, on the summit, groups of columnar stones, of vast size, lying in all directions. From its summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland.

SNOW-HILL, a town of Maryland, capital of Worcester county, situate on the Pokomoke, which enters, 12 miles below, into the Chesapeake. It has a small export trade, and is 30 miles se of Vienna. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 38 8 N.

SOANA, or SUANE, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, seated on a mountain, near the river Flora, 46 miles s by E of Sienna.

SOANE, a river of Hindoostan, which issues from a lake, on the s confines of Allahabad, the same that is the source of the Nerbudda, and, flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 miles, enters the Ganges, above Patna.

SOBERNHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 11 miles w by s of Creutznach.

SOBIESLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with good cloth manufactures, 10 miles sse of Tabor.

SABOTKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, eight miles E by N of Jung Buntzlau.

SOCIETY ISLES, Islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769, situate between 150 57 and 152 0 W lon. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. They are seven in number; namely, Huahine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Mourua, Tebai, and Tabooyamano. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names, the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have something of plot and consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already discerned among them. The people of Huahine are in general rouser and fairer than those of Otaheite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulietea, on the contrary, are smaller and blacker, and less orderly.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 88 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N by Chiapi, E by Guatimala, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Guaxaca. It is sheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot; and the soil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards settled here.

SOCONUSCO, or GUEVETLAN, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Soconusco. It is seated on a river, near the Pacific ocean, 440 miles se of Mexico. Lon. 98 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

SOCOTRA, or SOCOTRA, an island of Asia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles long and 12 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahomedans, with a mixture of paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia. Tamara is the capital.

SOCZOWA, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, seated on the Seret, 31 miles sw of Jassy.

SODRURY, or CHIPPING SODRURY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday; seated in a

bottom near the downs, 15 miles ENE of Bristol, and 112 W of London.

SODOR, a village in the island of Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man; and the bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 56 25 N.

SOEBORG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, nine miles NNW of Elsinore.

SOEST, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly free and imperial. It is of large extent, and the streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake. The inhabitants are generally papists, and part of the cathedral belongs to them, and part to the Lutherans. It has a great trade in corn, and is 12 miles WSW of Lipstadt, and 30 SE of Munster.

SOFALA, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, extending S of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del Espirito Santo, between 17 and 25 S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

SOFALA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese, which is of great importance for their trade to the E Indies. It is seated on a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

SOFFA, or **SOPHIA**, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, 135 miles WNW of Adrianople, and 155 E of Scutari. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 36 N.

SOFROY, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E of Fez.

SOGNO, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name, which is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Zaire, near its mouth, 185 miles WSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

SORAGEPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, 120 miles S of Allahabad, and 230 SW of Patna; Lon. 82 40 E, lat. 23 30 N.

SOHAM, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham-mere, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles SE of Ely, and 70 N by E of London.

SOHO, a village in Staffordshire, two miles NW of Birmingham. It was recently founded by Mr. Boulton, as a manufacture for every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated ware usually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of silver both light and massive. Here also are made the improved steam engines now adopted in numerous concerns throughout the kingdom. In 1797, an apparatus for coining and stamping was employed here by government on a copper coinage of penny and twopenny pieces; and in 1799, halfpenny and farthing pieces were likewise coined at this mint.

SOIGNIES, a town of Hainault, near a forest of the same name, on the river Senne, eight miles NNE of Mons.

SOISSONNOIS, a late territory of France, in the Isle of France, which, with the late territory of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures.

SOISSONS, a city of France, in the department of Aisne; and anciently the capital of a kingdom of its name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom. Here St. Lewis, Philip the bold, and Lewis XIV were crowned. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. Among the abbies here, that of St. Medard is remarkable: Lewis le Debonair was confined in it by his children. Soissons is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W by N, of Rheims, and 60 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 23 N.

SOLDANIA BAY, a bay on the SW coast of Africa, a little to the N of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 33 10 S.

SOLDIN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, of which it was formerly the capital. It has cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops. It stands on a lake of the same name, the source of the river Mitzel, 26 miles N by E of Custrin. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SOLEBAT. See **SOUTHWOLD**.

SOLEURE, or **SOLOTHURN**, a canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy. It

stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length and 35 in breadth, and is very populous. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. In the mountainous parts are iron, lead, alabaſter, marble, and coal. It is divided into 11 bailiwics, the inhabitants of which are all Roman catholics, except thoſe of the bailiwick of Buckegberg, who profeſs the reformed religion.

SOLEURE, or **SOLOTHURN**, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the ſame name, and the uſual reſidence of the French envoy to the cantons. The church of St. Urs is a noble edifice of a whitish gray ſtone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which is a ſpecies of rude marble. The arſenal, and the townhouſe which has two towers, make a good appearance. Soleure is ſurrounded by regular fortifications, and ſtands in a delightful plain, on the river Aar, 18 miles N of Bern, and 30 ſſw of Baſel. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 9 N.

SOLFATARA, or **LAGO DI BAGNI**, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus. In this lake are ſeveral floating iſlands, formed of matted ſedge and herbage, ſpringing from a ſoil of duſt and ſand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which ſwims on the ſurface of the lake, and the ſulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of theſe iſlands are 15 yards long, and will bear five or fix people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake iſſues a whitish ſtream, which emits vapour of a ſulphureous ſmell, till it reaches the Teverone. The water of this rivulet has the quality of covering every ſubſtance that is put into it, for a few days, with a hard white ſtony matter; and this encruſtating quality increaſes in ſtrength, the further the water has flowed from the lake, till it is quite loſt in the Teverone. Fiſh are found in the Teverone, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives this lake; after which, during the reſt of its courſe to the Tiber, there are none.

SOLFATARA, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ſurrounded by other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre. It has a kind of cavity, above a mile in diameter, which was no doubt the crater of a volcano at preſent extinct. The earth here is warm and white; and

if opened to ſome depth is inſupportable from the heat and exhalations. The ground is almoſt every where hollow, and is ſuppoſed to have a ſubterraneous communication with Mount Veſuvius. Here are manufactures of ſulphur and alum, from which the king of Naples derives a conſiderable revenue. Near it is a ſmall lake full of black thick water, which ſeems to be always boiling.

SOLFWITZBORG, or **SYLVISBORG**, a ſea-port of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It has a ruinous caſtle, and was formerly in a more flouriſhing ſtate. It is nearly environed by the Baltic ſea, and 33 miles wſw of Carlſcrona. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SOLIHUL, a town in Warwickſhire, near which, to the w, is a triangular Daniſh camp, on an eminence, containing about nine acres. It is 12 miles w of Coventry, and 107 NW of London.

SOLINGEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with manufactures of cutlery and all kinds of iron-work; ſeated near the river Wipper, 15 miles ESE of Duffeldorf.

SOLKAMSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, famous for its ſalt-pits and good horſes. It is ſeated on the Uſſolka, which flows into the Kama, 430 miles NE of Kaſan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 59 16 N.

SOLMONA. See **SULMONA**.

SOLMS, a county of Germany, in Wetteravia, lying w of Upper Heſſe. The houſe of Solms is divided into ſeveral branches; the principal one is Braunfels, which was raiſed to the princely rank in 1742. The decayed caſtle of Solms, the ſeat of the ancient counts, is ſeated on a hill, one mile E of Braunfels, the preſent capital.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS. See **DANGER, ISLES OF**.

SOLOR, an iſland in the Indian ocean, to the ſ of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon 123 53 E, lat. 9 0 S.

SOLSERINA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 12 miles NW of Mantua.

SOLSONE. See **SALSONA**.

SOLTAU, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg Zell, on the river Bohme, 28 miles NNW of Zell, and 28 wſw of Lunenburg.

SOLTCAMP, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, with a large fort, at the mouth of the river Hunie, which is called Groningen Deep, 19 miles NW of Groningen.

SOLWAY FRITH, an arm of the ſea,

between Cumberland in England, and Dumfriesshire and Kirkcubrightshire in Scotland. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons within six miles of its extremity; and the fishings, especially of salmon, are very considerable. At its head on the Cumberland side, near the river Esk, is Solway Moss. This was a level track above two miles long and one broad; but, in 1772, being swoln by rains, it burst out at the eastern extremity, and spread an inky half-fluid deluge over a neighbouring valley, where it destroyed many cattle and some cottages, but not one human life: by this means the surface of the moss was reduced 24 feet, and sunk into its present hollow form.

SOMBRERE, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. It gives name to a channel nearly in the middle of those islands.

SOMBRERO, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the W Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consist of an eminence, to which the Spaniards discovered, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 miles NW of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

SOMERSET, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, 50 miles S by W of Boston.

SOMERSET, a town of New Jersey, chief of the county of its name, seated on Millstone river, 23 miles N of Trenton.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England 65 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the NW by the Bristol channel, N by Gloucestershire, E by Wiltshire, SE by Dorsetshire, and SW by Devonshire. It lies in the dioceses of Bristol, and of Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, three cities, 31 market-towns, and 385 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The soil in the NE quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lousy mineral tract, called **MENDIP HILLS**. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW corner is the sterile region of **EXMOR**. The S part, toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its SW quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brent, and Avon. Cattle, nearly equal

in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen manufactures. Bristol is the capital of this county with respect to size, population, and commerce; but Bath is the great place of resort for health and pleasure.

SOMERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name, and some of the ruins of its ancient castle now form a part of the Bear inn. Between this town and Bridgewater is a rich tract of land, called Sedgmoor, memorable for the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, in 1685. Somerton is 13 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 51 3 N.

SOMMA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near which is annually produced above 7000 pounds of silk of the best quality. It is 10 miles E of Naples.

SOMME, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, flows by St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and St. Salery, and enters the English channel. Amiens is the capital.

SOMMERFELD, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, with a castle. It has manufactures of fine cloths, and is seated on the Lupa, 15 miles SSW of Cöslan.

SOMMIÈRES, a town of France, in the department of Gard. It has a manufacture of thick serges, and is seated on the Vidourle, 14 miles W by S of Nîmes.

SONCINO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles N by W of Cremona.

SONDERBORG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Alsén. It has one of the best harbours in Denmark, and a royal palace, in which Christian II was confined as a prisoner for 13 years. It is 16 miles NNE of Helsingburg. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54 57 N.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the lower county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It is situate on the Wipper, 24 miles N of Erfurt. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 31 N.

SONDRIO, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, and capital of a district in the Valeline. It stands in a romantic

situation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent, which runs into the Adda. It is 10 miles NE of Morbegno, and 14 SW of Tirano.

SONERGON, or **SUNNERGAUM**, a village of Hindoostan, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal, before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 13 miles SE of Dacca.

SONG-KIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, which is sent to different parts of the empire; and is situate amid several canals, near the sea, 360 miles S of Peking. Lon. 120 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

SONNEBERG, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a lordship of its name. It is 10 miles ESE of Feldkirch.

SONNEBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whetstones, &c. It is 11 miles NNE of Coburg.

SONNEBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, with a castle. It is the seat of the grand mastership of the knights of Malta in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania, under the protection of the elector of Brandenburg. It stands on the Lenze, seven miles E of Custrin.

SONNEWALD, a town of Lusatia, on the river Dober, 20 miles SSW of Lubben.

SONORA, a province of New Navarre, on the E side of the gulf of California. It lies in the most delightful part of the temperate zone; and all its productions, whether animal or vegetable, are perfect in their kind. Some rich mines of gold and silver were discovered here, by the Spaniards, in 1771, in an expedition against some fierce tribes of Indians.

SOOLOO, an island of the Eastern ocean, situate SW of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or sultan, and the natives are Malays, and consequently Mahomedans. The populousness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English E India Company have a resident here. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

SOPHIA. See **BOFFA**.

SOPHIANIA, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 miles NW of Tauris.

SOPHIENBERG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a royal palace, 13 miles N of Copenhagen.

SOPRON. See **EDENBURG**.

SORA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle; seated on the Garigliano, on the frontiers of Campagna di Roma, 46 miles E by S of Rome. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

SORA, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility, nine miles W of Ringsted.

SORA, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 21 miles E of Ratibor.

SORAU, a town of Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in yarn and linen. It stands on the frontiers of Silesia, eight miles W of Sagan.

SORBON, or **SORBONNE**, a village of France, in the department of Ardennes, six miles N of Rethel. It is the birthplace of Robert Sorbon, confessor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name.

SORENTO, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. It is the birthplace of Torquato Tasso, and stands on a peninsula, in the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles S by E of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douero, 74 miles SE of Burgos. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

SORIANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles ENE of Nicotera.

SOROE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, surrounded by three fresh-water lakes. Here is a royal academy, endowed with the revenues of a rich convent which was dissolved at the revolution. It is 35 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 5 N.

SOSPELLO, a town of the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; and is seated at the foot of three high mountains, on the river Bevera, 13 miles NE of Nice.

SOVANO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 miles W of Orvieto, and 45 NNW of Rome.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on an eminence on the river Charente, 42 miles S of Rochelle.

SOUDAK, a town of the Crimea, S

with the remains of an old fort on a mountain close by the shore. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and stands at the end of a charming valley, which produces the best grapes and wine in the whole peninsula, 26 miles SW of Caffa.

SOUILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the Borese, 34 miles N of Cahors.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categate into the Baltic. It is about four miles broad, and the Danes take a toll of all merchant ships that pass through the channel. See **ELLSINORE**.

SOUR, or **SUR**, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where stood the famous city of Tyre. It is now no more than a village, situate on a peninsula which projects from the shore into the sea, in the form of a mallet with an oval head. The point to the N is occupied by a basin, which was a port evidently formed by art, and the entrance defended by two towers; but it is now so choked up, that children pass it without danger. Further on in the sea, to the NW of the point, is a ridge of rocks nearly level with the water, the space between which and the mainland in front, forms a sort of road, where vessels may anchor with rather more safety than at Saida. The village consists of about sixty families, who live obscurely on the produce of their little grounds, and a trifling fishery. It is 18 miles SSW of Saida, and 60 SW of Damascus.

SOUR, or **SUR**, a river of the Netherlands, which flows from N to S, through Luxemburg, and enters the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SOURI, a town of Persia, in Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 115 miles SW of Ormus. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Sousa. See **Sus**.

SOU-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. It is so intersected by canals of fresh water, that Europeans compare it to Venice; and the country round it is so delightful, that the Chinese call this city the paradise of the world. The brocades and embroideries made here are esteemed throughout the whole empire; and it is celebrated for beautiful women, who are purchased in different parts of the country, while infants, educated here in all the pleasing arts, and sold to the opulent. Its po-

pulation is prodigious, and the commercial intercourse with strangers so great, that it might be supposed the trade of all the provinces centered here. It is seated on the grand canal, and on a river which communicates with the lake Tai, 560 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 120 0 E, lat. 31 22 N.

SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 24 miles N of Limoges.

SOUTH SEA. See **PACIFIC OCEAN**.

SOUTHAM, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, 13 miles S of Coventry, and 83 NW of London.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport and borough in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is situate between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Trillickton Bay, or Southampton Water. The inlet is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden, and the two rivers admit small craft some way up the country. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a trade to Portugal, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It contains five churches; is surrounded with walls and several watch towers; and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, who is admiral of the liberties. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and has manufactures of silks and carpets. Two miles from this town is Woodinills, where is a manufacture of ship-blocks, whence all the king's yards are supplied; and three miles SE are the picturesque remains of Netley Abbey. Southampton is the birthplace of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7913. It is 12 miles S by W of Winchester, and 75 WSW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 50 55 N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the S side of Long Island, 12 miles SE of Sag Harbor, and 75 E of New York.

SOUTHBURY, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 51 miles NW of Hartford.

SOUTHEND, New, a village in Essex, seated at the mouth of the Thames, 44 miles E of London. Being the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing, it is much resorted to, and has handsome accommodations for the company.

SOUTHFLEET, a village in Kent, three miles SW of Gravesend. Many Roman coins have been dug up here.

which, with the antiquities discovered since the commencement of the present century, evince it to have been a Roman station, probably the Vagniacæ of Antoninus.

SOUTHOLD, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the N side of an inland bay at the E end of Long Island, 70 miles E by N of New York.

SOUTHWARK, a borough in Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, who have an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the **BOROUGH**, by way of distinction, and is a populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. It contains six churches, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas' hospital, Guy's hospital, and the Magdalen hospital; also the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and a county gaol. See **LONDON**.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, enjoying several privileges different from the county, and has a collegiate church. Here are the ruins of a grand palace, demolished in the civil wars, which belonged to the archbishops of York. It is 13 miles NE of Nottingham, and 139 NNW of London.

SOUTHWOLD, a seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the S, and the river Blythe, and a drawbridge on the W; that it is almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. It is sometimes called **SOWLE** or **SOLE**, and its bay is named **SOLEBAY**. In this bay was the great seafight, in 1672, between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S of Yarmouth, and 124 SE of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 52 24 N.

SOUTO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 14 miles NW of Pinhel.

SOUVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Queine, eight miles WSW of Moulins.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, which rises in the W part of the county, flows by Eccleshal to Stafford, below which

it receives the Peak, and soon afterward joins the Trent.

SPA, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. That called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The houses of the New Spa are mostly wood and plaster; but the more modern ones are of brick and stone. The church of the capuchins, and the parish-church, are both seated upon eminences. The inn called the Court of London, is the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronfherd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 17 miles SE of Liege.

SPAIN, a kingdom of Europe, 700 miles long and 500 broad; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, NE by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E and S by the Mediterranean, SW by the Atlantic, and W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot, in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the S parts; though those in the N and NE are in the winter very cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, hemp, barrilla, and even sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls have so much ferocity, that bull-fights were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit. The domestic animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, bees, and sheep, the wool of which is superior to any in Europe. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstone, turquois stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, calamine, crystal, marbles of several

kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro. Spain, formerly the most populous kingdom in Europe, is now very thinly inhabited; to which various causes have contributed, as the expulsion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. Here is a want even of the most necessary trades; and of the few to be met with, the greatest part are in the hands of the French, who are very numerous in Spain; the natives themselves, beside their aversion to work, disdaining to stoop to handicrafts. They are not, however, wholly without manufactures, especially of silk and wool, but these are far short of that flourishing condition they might attain. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, their countenances expressive. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their persons they are small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband: the married ladies have here their cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their cicisbeo. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. There are eight archbishoprics, 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. They had once their cortes or parliaments which had great privileges; but now, though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled indeed, occasionally (as at the accession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any other consequence than what results from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

SPAITLA, a town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, near which are extensive and magnificent ruins. It is situate on a rising ground, shaded all over with juniper-trees, 90 miles sw of Tunis, and 100 sse of Bonna. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

SPALATRO, or SPALATTO, a strong seaport, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, and an archbishop's see. The harbour is large and deep, and well frequented. Without the walls is a sulphureous spring, of great benefit in chronic diseases. Here are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, and of a magnificent aqueduct. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 70 miles SE of Zara, and 102 NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

SPALDING, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the mouth of the Welland, and from its neatness, and the canals in the streets, resembles a Dutch town. It has a good carrying trade in corn and coal; and much hemp and flax is grown in its neighbourhood. Near it is the greatest heronry in England, the herons building together on high trees like rooks. It is 14 miles S of Boston, and 100 N of London.

SPALT, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. The vicinity produces excellent hops. It is seated on the Retzat, 16 miles ESE of Anspach.

SPANDAU, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. Bayonets, ramrods, sword-blades, and sabres are made here; also musket-barrels for the Prussian army, which are sent hence to Potsdam to be finished. It is seated on the Havel, eight miles WNW of Berlin, and 12 NE of Potsdam.

SPANGENBERG, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on a mountain, 28 miles SE of Cassel.

SPANISHTOWN. See JAGO DE LA VEGA.

SPARSHOLT, a village in Berkshire, five miles W of Wantage. Its church is in the form of a cross, and in it are some very ancient monuments, one of which is of a knight templar; and the font, which is also very old, is made of porphyry.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the SE extremity of Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

SPEAN. See LOCHY, LOCH.

SPEIGHTS TOWN, a seaport of Bar-

badoes, formerly much frequented by the Bristol traders, and thence called *Little Bristol*. It is situate on the NW coast of the island, and defended by two forts. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 13 15 N.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles N of Spoleto.

SRETISBURY, a village in Dorsetshire, three miles SSW of Blandford, on the banks of the Stour. Near it is a circular camp, supposed to be Saxon, as many of their coins have been found within its area.

SPEY, a large and rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Invernesshire, flows NE into Murrayshire, then divides that county from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and enters the German ocean at Garmouth.

SPEZZIA, or SPETIA, a town in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is seated at the foot of a hill, on a gulf of the same name, 47 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPIELBERG, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Oettingen, eight miles NE of Oettingen, and 13 SSE of Anspach.

SPIETZ, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W side of the lake Thun, 40 miles SSE of Bern.

SPIGELBURG, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, lying within the principality of Calenberg. It is 12 miles E by S of Hameln.

SPIGNO, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, with a castle, seated on the Belbo, 11 miles SSW of Aqui, and 40 SE of Turin.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Tagliamento, 14 miles W of Udina, and 47 NNE of Venice.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E of Lincoln, and 132 N by E of London.

SPINALONGA, a seaport of the island of Candia, with a good harbour and a citadel. It is situate near a cape of the same name, 30 miles E of Candia. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SPIRE, a late bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine.

It is a mountainous country, covered with forests, but produces corn, wine, chestnuts, and almonds. The part E of the Rhine is now subject to the elector of Baken; and that on the W of the river is annexed to France, and included in the department of Mont Tonnerre.

SPIRE, a city of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, and capital of the bishopric of the same name. It was burnt by the French in 1689, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. In ancient times the emperors held many diets at Spire, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1689, when it was removed to Wetzlar. Most of the citizens are Lutherans; but there are 15 catholic churches and convents, among which the college formerly belonging to the jesuits claims the first place. Spire was taken by the French in 1734; and, in 1792, it surrendered to the republican troops of France, who evacuated it the next year, but reentered it in 1794. It is seated on the W side of the Rhine, at the influx of the rivulet Spirebach, seven miles N of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 49 19 N.

SPIREBACH, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on a rivulet of the same name, 18 miles W of Spire.

SPIRITU SANTO, a fertile province of Brasil, between that of Porto Seguro and Rio Janeiro. The capital is of the same name, with a castle, and a good harbour. Lon. 41 10 W, lat. 20 10 S.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of Cuba, near the middle of the island, 155 miles ESE of Havannah. Lon. 79 37 E, lat. 22 15 N.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Lifer, near the Drave, 15 miles NWN of Villach.

SPITAL, a village in Lincolnshire, 12 miles N of Lincoln, on the Roman causeway, leading to the Humber. Here are two springs, once called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

SPISTEAD, a famous road in the English channel, between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern country of Europe, being to the N of Norway, between Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four

months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales. See GREENLAND.

SPLUGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, seated near the source of the Hinder Rhine, 16 miles NW of Chiavenna.

SPOLETO, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 35 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, E by Naples, S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and W by Orvieto and Perugino. It was formerly called Umbria.

SPOLETO, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see. The castle, standing on a hill, is connected with the town by a bridge; and the cathedral is a fine structure. Spoleto suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and again in 1767. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre; a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tefino, 40 miles E of Orvieto, and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N.

SPONHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and in a county of its name. It is seated among hills, covered with vineyards, 27 miles W by S of Mentz. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

SPREE, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the electorate of Brandenburg, flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel, opposite Spandau.

SPREMBERG, a town of Lusatia, on an island formed by the river Spree, 14 miles S by E of Cobus.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county. It has a considerable inland trade, and stands on the E side of Connecticut river, 20 miles S by E of Northampton, and 96 WSW of Boston.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of Kentucky, in Bourbon county, situate on Licking river, 60 miles W by N of Frankfort.

SPRÖTTAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with a decayed castle, seated at the confluence of the Spröta with the Bober, 10 miles SE of Sagan, and 20 WSW of Glogau.

SPURN HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, at the NE tide of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

QUILACE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. It was much injured by the earthquake of 1783, and is seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of its name, 35 miles SW of St. Severino. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

STABLO, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Here is a manufacture of leather, and a trade in cloth and stuffs. It is seated on the Recht, 12 miles S of Limburg.

STADE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college, and three churches. It is the principal town of the duchy, subject to the elector of Hanover; Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the seat of the regency and chief courts of justice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It stands on the Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 43 miles NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 53 36 N.

STADT AM HOF, a town of Bavaria, on the N side of the Danube, connected by a bridge with the city of Ratibon. In 1742 the French entrenched themselves at this place.

STADTBERG, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the frontiers of the county of Waldeck. Part of it, called Marberg, stands on a mountain, and on the site of the famous Saxon fort of Elmesburg, which was taken by Charlemagne, who built a church here in honour of St Peter and St. Paul. Stadtberg is situate on the Dumel, 14 miles S of Paderborn.

STADTHAGEN, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenberg. Here is a palace belonging to the prince of Schauenberg-Lippe, in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is eight miles E of Minden, and 10 N of Rinteln.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, with a rich abbey. Near this place a victory was gained by the French in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. It is seated on the Po, three miles N of Saluzzo.

STAFFA, a famous island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, five miles W of Mull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole SW end is supported by ranges of basaltic pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, and four feet in thickness. Here is also a magnificent cavern called Fin-na-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet in length. Its entrance is a natural arch, 53 feet wide and 117 high, from which the

cavern is lighted, so that its furthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. The bottom of the cave is filled with the sea, reaching to the extremity, and in very calm weather a boat may sail into it. This singular island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, and so much hollowed by various caves, that its whole surface is shaken in stormy weather. It is undoubtedly the greatest natural curiosity in Europe, if not in the world, yet was scarcely known before the year 1772.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, situate on the Lauter, 16 miles NNE of Bamberg.

STAFFORD, a borough and the county-town of Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. A castle was built here by William the conqueror, which was garrisoned by the troops of Charles I, and being taken, was demolished by order of the parliament. It has two parish-churches, and a fine square market-place, in which is the shire-hall, and under it the market-house. It is seated on the river Sow, 34 miles ENE of Shrewsbury, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 52 48 N.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 55 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the W by Shropshire, NW by Cheshire, NE and E by Derbyshire, SE by Warwickshire, and S by Worcestershire. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; contains five hundreds, one city, 17 market-towns, and 130 parishes; and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. The soil in the S part is good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground: it abounds in coal and iron. The middle is level and plain; the N hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peat for fuel. There are also good stone-quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for its potteries, and for the iron trade in all its varieties.

STAGIRA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for being the birthplace of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba-Nova, and seated on the gulf of Contessa, 16 miles WNW of Contessa.

STAGNO, a seaport of Ragusan Dal-

matia, and a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 12 N.

STAINES, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Friday, seated on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Staines is 17 miles W by S of London.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of eight feet. It is seated near the Stour, 20 miles N by E of Dorchester, and 111 W by S of London.

STALEY, a village in Lancashire, nine miles E of Manchester, on the river Tame, over which is a bridge into Cheshire. It is noted for weavers, diers, and pressers of woollen cloth, and has some share in the cotton trade.

STALIMENE. See **LEMNOS**.

STAMFORD, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the Welland, which is navigable hence, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and freestone. Here subsists the notable custom of Borough English, by which the younger sons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying intestate. Here are six parish churches, and it had formerly a college, whose students removed to Brazen-Nose college, in Oxford. It is 44 miles S of Lincoln, and 89 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

STAMFORD, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, situate on Mill river, which flows into Long Island sound, 44 miles NE of New York.

STAMPALIO, an island of the Archipelago, 12 miles SW of Stanchio, and 60 W of Rhodes. It is 15 miles long and five broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

STANCHIO, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Naxos, 40 miles NW of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appelles; and is 25 miles long and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and has a good harbour defended by a castle. Lon. 26 54 E, lat. 36 45 N.

STANDON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, eight miles

S T A

NE of Hertford, and 27 **N** by **E** of London.

STANFORD, a town of Kentucky, chief of Lincoln county, situate on a fertile plain, 10 miles **SE** of Danville, and 40 **S** by **W** of Lexington.

STANHOPE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday. It is chiefly inhabited by miners, and seated on the Wear, 20 miles **W** of Durham, and 264 **N** by **W** of London.

STANLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles **S** of Gloucester, and 104 **W** of London.

STANMORE, a village in Middlesex, two miles **NW** of Edgware. Here is a fine hill, which is so very elevated that the ground floor of one of the houses is said to be on a level with the battlements of Harrow church; and some high trees here are a seamark from the German ocean.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, 16 miles **E** of Lincoln, and 129 **N** of London.

STANWIX, FORT, a fort in the state of New York, sometimes called New Fort Schuyler. It is seated on Mohawk river, near its source, one mile **E** of Rome, and 60 miles **WNW** of Albany.

STANZ, a town of Swisserland, capital of the Lower Valley of Underwalden. Near this place, in 1798, the troops of the canton of Underwalden were totally defeated by the French, who afterward burnt the town and put the inhabitants to the sword. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of the Stanzberg, eight miles **SE** of Lucern, and 38 **E** of Bern.

STARAI A RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, not far from the lake Ilmen, 40 miles **S** by **E** of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 **E**, lat. 57 40 **N**.

STARBRICK, a seaport of Guiana, and the seat of government for the settlement of Demerary and Isequoibo. It stands on the **E** side of the river Demerary, nearly two miles above the fort which commands its entrance. Lon. 58 0 **W**, lat. 6 30 **N**.

STARENBERG, a town and castle of Bavaria, near the **N** end of the lake Wurmsee, 14 miles **SW** of Munich.

STARGARD, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a castle belonging to the prince, 10 miles **N** by **E** of Strelitz.

STARGARD, NEW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a college, and fine manufactures of wool. It was taken by the Russians in 1758. It stands on the

river Ihna, which has a free communication with the Baltic, and is 15 miles **E** of Stettin. Lon. 15 13 **E**, lat. 53 26 **N**.

START POINT, a promontory of England, on the coast of Devonshire, 14 miles **S** by **W** of Dartmouth. Lon. 3 51 **W**, lat. 50 9 **N**.

STASFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some good salt-works, 21 miles **SSW** of Magdeburg.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of New York, 18 miles long and six broad, which forms the county of Richmond. On the **S** side is a tract of level land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy island, on the **SE** side of the islands which form the straits of Magellan, in 55 **S** lat. Between this island and Tierra del Fuego is the strait of Le Maire.

STATESBURG, a town of S Carolina, chief of Clermont county, situate on Beech creek, which joins the Waterce a few miles **W** of the town. It is 20 miles **E** of Camden, and 95 **N** by **W** of Charleston.

STAVANGER, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, and a bishop's see. Near it is a fortress, called Dofwick. It is seated on a peninsula, 75 miles **S** of Bergen. Lon. 5 45 **E**, lat. 59 56 **N**.

STAVEREN, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, formerly a rich city and seaport, but now much decayed, and the harbour choked up. The ancient kings of Friesland made it their ordinary residence, and there remains enough of its former splendour to make it a considerable trade. It has still some trade, especially in fishing, and in passage boats over the pools and lakes of the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles **W** of Sloten, and 17 **NE** of Enchuyfen. Lon. 5 13 **E**, lat. 52 54 **N**.

STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract of Swisserland, near Lauterbrunn, in the canton of Bern. It rushes down a precipice 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it derives its name: the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STAUFFEN, a town of Suabia, in the Brigau, situate on the Mehlbach, eight miles s of Friburg.

STAUFFENBURG, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Lohr, five miles nne of Gießen.

STAUNTON, a town of Virginia, chief of Augusta county, situate on Middle river, a water of the Potomac, 100 miles ssw of Winchester. Lon. 79 35 w, lat. 38.15 N.

STEEGE, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Moen, 38 miles ssw of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 55 5 N.

STEENBERGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, formerly a strong place, with a convenient harbour; but the sea has retired from it about three miles, which, with the calamities it has suffered by war, has reduced it to a poor town. It has a communication with the Maese, and is seven miles N of Bergen op Zoom, and 17 w of Breda.

STEENKEER, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, 36 miles NE of Drontheim.

STEENKIRK, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III of England, in 1692, by the duke of Luxembourg. It is 15 miles N of Mons.

STEENWYCK, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated on the river Aa, 18 miles N of Zwoll.

STEEGE, a seaport of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona, almost surrounded by a lake, 42 miles s by w of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

STEGEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles s of Nikoping, and 82 sw of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

STEIN, a small independent town of Switzerland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich, seated on the N side of the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance. Near it is the ancient castle of Hohenklingen, now converted into a watchtower. The church is on the opposite side of the Rhine, in a place called Burg, which is connected to the town by a bridge. It is 15 miles w by N of Constance, and 25 NE of Zurich.

STEIN, a town of Austria, on the N side of the Danube, over which is a long wooden bridge to Mautern. Between Stein and Krems is a military manufacture, in which metal articles, sabres, cloth, and clothes are made and kept. Stein is two miles w of Krems, and 12 N by w of St. Polten.

STEIN, a town and castle of Germany, in Carniola, on the Feistritz, 11 miles w of Laubach.

STEINAU, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle, in the principality of Wola. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated near the Oder, 16 miles nne of Lignitz.

STEINFURT, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of its name, with a Calvinist academy; seated on the Aa, 10 miles sse of Bentheim, and 33 NW of Munster.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the river Maine, with a castle, four miles SE of Hanau.

STEINHUDE, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, on the s side of Steinhuder-mere, in which is the strong fortrefs of Wilhelmstein. It is 15 miles NW of Hanover.

STENAY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 22 NNW of Verdun.

STENDAL, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, capital of the Old Mark. Here is a colony of French Calvinists, and several manufactures. It stands on the rivulet Ucht, five miles from the Elbe, and 30 N by E of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 52 35 N.

STERNBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 miles ene of Frankfort.

STERNBERG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 12 miles E of Gustrów.

STERNBERG, a town and castle of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 miles NE of Olmutz.

STERZINGEN, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, celebrated for its sword-blades. In the neighbourhood are silver mines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eyloch, 12 miles NW of Brixen.

STETTIN, a fortified seaport, capital of all Prussian Pomerania, and of a duchy of the same name, comprehending the whole of Hither Pomerania that is subject to Prussia. It is a handsome town, containing about 17,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison; has numerous manufactures, particularly of cloth, stuffs, hats, stockings, yarn, cotton, ribands, paper, and sailcloth; and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Timber is the principal article of exportation; and ship-building is a very profitable branch of employment. Here are three forts, five parish churches, and

a royal college. In 1795, a fire consumed a great number of houses. It is seated on the Oder, 70 miles NNE of Berlin. Lon. 14 49 E, lat. 53 30 N.

STETIN NEW, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, situate on the Willm, amid lakes on the frontiers of Prussia, 55 miles SE of Colberg, and 62 ENE of New Stargard.

STEVENAGE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NNW of Hertford, and 31 N by W of London.

STEVENSBURG, a town of Virginia, on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton, 13 miles SW of Winchester.

STEVENSTON, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, famous for the coal strata in its vicinity. It is situate on a hill, five miles NW of Irvine.

STEVENSWEET, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated on the Maese, six miles SSW of Ruremonde.

STEWART ISLANDS, five islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

STEWARTTOWN, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a noted manufacture of bonnets, six miles N of Irvine.

STEWARTTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, five miles SNE of Dungannon.

STEYNING, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Wednesday, 15 miles W of Lewes, and 31 S by W of London.

STEYR, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel. The French entered it in 1800, and concluded an armistice for a peace with the Austrians. It is seated at the confluence of the Steyr with the Enns, 20 miles SE of Linz.

STREYREG, a town and castle of Austria, situate on a mountain, on the N side of the Danube, eight miles E of Linz.

STICKHAUSEN, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the principality of E Friesland, 21 miles ESE of Emden.

STIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths; seated near the river Salandrella, 26 miles SSE of Acerenza.

STILLWATER, a town of New York, in Albany county, on the W side of Hudson river, 25 miles N of Albany.

STILTON, a town in Huntingdonshire, which gives name to a rich kind of cheese, said, however, not to be the product of its neighbourhood, but of

Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of London.

STINCHAR, a river of Scotland, in the S part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 miles, and enters the ocean below Ballantrae.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, 115 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by Austria, E by Hungary, S by Carniola, and W by Carinthia and Salzburg. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the former contains the circles of Judenburg and Bruck, and the latter those of Gratz, Marchburg, and Cilley. Though a mountainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. The mountains are clothed with oak, beech, and pine; every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The inhabitants are zealous worshippers of the virgin Mary. Gratz and Judenburg are the chief towns.

STIRLING, a borough of Scotland, capital of Stirlingshire, seated on the river Forth, on a hill, which terminates abruptly in a steep balatic rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, often the residence of the kings of Scotland, and in which James VI spent the whole of his minority, under the tuition of Buchanan. The outside of the palace is curiously encircled with various grotesque figures. Here are two churches and a famous grammar school. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shalooms, and other woollen stuffs; and the cotton trade is very flourishing. A salmon-fishery, belonging to the town, is let to a company, who send the fish chiefly to the London and Edinburgh markets. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N and S part of Scotland. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5,256. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 6 N.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 35 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the N by Perthshire, NE by Clackmananshire and the frith of Forth, SE by Linlithgowshire, S by Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, and W by Dumbartonshire. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the great canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron. The S part of the county is mountainous, but the part near the

Forth is fertile. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone.

STIRUM, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Duffeldorp.

STOCKACH, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg. Near this town, in 1795, the Austrians gained a victory over the French; but in 1800, the latter defeated the former, and took possession of the town. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles N of Constance.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday; seated near the Test, nine miles W of Winchester, and 67 W by S of London.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town in Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, 44 miles W by N of Springfield.

STOCKEM, a town of the Netherlands in the territory of Liege, seated on the Maese, 11 miles N of Maestricht.

STOCKERAU, a town of Austria, situate near the Danube, 14 miles NNW of Vienna.

STOCKHOLM, a city and the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, scattered in the Mæler, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. The water which divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter; for it becomes a plain which is traversed by horses in sledges, and in vehicles of all sorts placed on scates, by the side of ships fixed in the ice. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. The royal academy of sciences owes its institution to the celebrated Linné and a few other learned men, and was incorporated in 1741. The royal academy of painting and sculpture contains a fine collection of casts, from the antique statues at Rome, sent by Lewis XIV to Charles XI, and presented by the late

king Adolphus Frederic to the academy. The arsenal contains an immense number of trophies and standards, taken from the Germans, Poles, Russians, and Danes. Stockholm, from the nature of its situation, is upward of 20 miles in circumference, and has manufactures of glass, china, silk, woollen, linen, &c. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 95,000. It is 340 miles NE of Copenhagen. Lon. 18° 9' E, lat. 59° 20' N.

STOCKPORT, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It has considerable manufactures of cotton, printed goods, and hats; and its contiguity to Manchester occasions it to partake of the prosperity of that town. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 14,830. It is seated on the Mersey, six miles SSE of Manchester, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 2° 5' W, lat. 53° 22' N.

STOCKPORT, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on the W side of the Popaxtunk branch of Delaware river. It stands 18 miles ESE of Harmony, on Susquehannah river, and there is a portage between them.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. Here are two docks for ship-building; manufactures of sailcloth and ropes to a considerable extent, also of diapers, huckabacks, checks, &c. and a trade in lead, corn, and butter. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 miles SSE of Durham, and 244 N by W of London.

STOCKZOW, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles SE of Teschen.

STOKE, a village in Dorsetshire, NW of Wareham, commonly called **EAST STOKE**. At Highwood, near this village, in 1750, on opening a tumulus, three urns were taken up full of decayed bones.

STOKE, a village in Norfolk, SE of Downham. It has a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable hence to the Ouse.

STOKE, a village in Suffolk, near Nayland. It has a church on a hill, whose tower, 120 feet high, is a landmark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles distance.

STOKE, or **STOKE POGES**, a village in Buckinghamshire, four miles NNW of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated elegy.

STOKE DABERNON, a village in Surry, four miles W by S of Epsom.

Near it is Jessop's well, a sulphureous spring, something of the same kind as that of Harrogate, in Yorkshire.

STOKES, a town of N Carolina, chief of Montgomery county, seated near Yadkin river, 46 miles w of Averyborough.

STOKESLEY, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles N of York, and 239 N by W of London.

STOLBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a valley between two mountains, 12 miles NE of Nordhausen, and 55 WNW of Leipzig. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 51 36 N.

STOLBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, where great quantities of cloth are made, nine miles SW of Chemnitz.

STOLHOFEN, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, eight miles SW of Baden, and 12 NE of Strasburg.

STOLPA, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle, three churches, and a Lutheran nunnery. It has a considerable linen trade with Dantzic, and a fine salmon-fishery. It is seated on the Stolpa, 10 miles from its mouth in the Baltic, and 56 ENE of Colberg. Lon. 16 55 E, lat. 54 27 N.

STOLPEMUNDE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Baltic sea, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Stolpa, 10 miles NW of Stolpe.

STOLPEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 16 miles E of Dresden.

STOLZENAU, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, seated on the Weser, 14 miles SSW of Nienburg.

STONE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Trent, seven miles N by W of Stafford, and 140 NW of London.

STONEHAVEN, or **STONEHIVE**, a seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Kincardineshire. The harbour is secured by a high rock and stone pier. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Dunnotyre, on a lofty perpendicular rock almost surrounded by the sea. The town has a manufacture of brown linen, and some trade in dried fish and oil. It is 26 miles NNE of Montrose. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 56 55 N.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable monument of antiquity in Wiltshire, on Salisbury Plain, six miles N of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, collected in all probability from the more northern parts of the same plain,

some placed upright, and others horizontally across them. Most antiquaries suppose this work to have been a temple of the Druids, because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the bringing and placing of those enormous stones; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across to that height.

STONINGTON, a seaport of Connecticut, in New London county. The harbour sets up from Long Island sound, opposite Fisher's Island. It is 14 miles E of New London. Lon. 71 58 W, lat. 41 26 N.

STORKAU, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, 27 miles SE of Berlin.

STORNAWAY, a town of Scotland, on the E side of the isle of Lewis, at the head of Loch Stornaway, which is a good harbour for ships of any burden. It is a port of the customhouse, and has a postoffice and a regular packet weekly. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 58 18 N.

STORTFORD, or **BISHOP'S STORTFORD**, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. On the E side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which is navigable hence to the Lea, 12 miles NE of Hertford, and 30 N of London.

STOSSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, six miles S of Weissenfels.

STOUGHTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, whence great quantities of charcoal, baskets, and brooms are sent to Boston. It is nine miles SE of Deadham, and 15 S of Boston.

STOUR, a river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, passes by Stourminster, Blandford, and Winborn, then enters Hampshire, and flows into the Avon, opposite Christchurch.

STOUR, a river in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Wye and Canterbury, and seven miles below divides into two streams; the smaller one passes to the sea at Reculver, and the main branch flows by Sandwich into Hope bay.

STOUR, a river which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, passing by Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the harbour of Harwich.

STOUR, a river which rises in the s part of Staffordshire, enters Worcester-shire at Stourbridge, and flows by Kid-derminster into the Severn, opposite Stourport.

STOURBRIDGE, a town in Wor-cestershire, with a market on Friday. It is noted for its glass and iron works; and is seated on the Stour, 22 miles N of Worcester, and 124 NW of London.

STOURBRIDGE, a town of Massa-chusets, in Worcester county, famous for its excellent butter and cheese, 22 miles SW of Worcester.

STOURMINSTER, a town in Dorset-shire, with a market on Thursday. Near it are the ruins of a castle, which was the seat of the W Saxon kings. It is seated on both sides the Stour, over which is a bridge, 20 miles NE of Dorchester, and 111 W by S of London.

STOURPORT, a considerable village in Worcestershire, four miles S of Kid-derminster. It is a busy and thriving centre of inland navigation, seated opposite the place where the river Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal enters the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge.

STOW, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Some call it Stow on the Would; and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It is 11 miles S of Campden, and 77 W by N of London.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had once a castle, of which no vestiges remain, except the ditch. It is seven miles W by N of Bridgewater, and 145 W by S of London.

STOW MARKET, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ipswich. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles NW of Ipswich, and 75 NNE of London.

STRABANE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, situate on the Mourne, 11 miles SSW of Londonderry.

STRADELLA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle. The French became masters of it in 1800. It is seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 miles SE of Pavia, and 47 NW of Parma.

STRAELN, a town of the Nether-lands, in Upper Gelderland, five miles W of Gelders.

STRAKONITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, with a castle. It is the residence of the grand prior of the knights of Malta in Bohemia, and seated on the Wotawa, 11 miles SW of Piseck.

STRALSUND, a strong seaport, capital of Swedish Pomerania. The inhabitants are about 11,000; and its trade and commerce are considerable. The churches and other public buildings are hand-some; and the library belonging to the college has a capital collection of coins. Charles XII, in 1714, came hither after his return from Turkey, and enobled the magistracy. Stralsund was forced to submit to the allies in 1715, but re-stored in 1720. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic and the lake Francen, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow channel. It is 40 miles ENE of Rostock, and 85 NW of Stettin. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 54 20 N.

STRAMMEL, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the river Rega, 21 miles NE of New Stargard.

STRANGFORD, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the narrow channel that connects Strang-ford Lough with the Irish sea, seven miles E of Down. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

STRANGFORD LOUGH, a large bay, or inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It is 17 miles long, and five broad, and abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, about August, is a periodical herring fishery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish sea, is three miles below Strangford, and not a mile in breadth. It contains a great many small islands; and the burning of kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in them.

STRANRAWER, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situate at the head of Loch Ryan. It is frequented by vessels employed in the coasting trade and herring fishery; and some ships sail hence to the Baltic and Ireland with corn. It has manufactures of cotton and linen, and is 26 miles W by N of Wigton. Lon. 4 57 W, lat. 55 0 N.

STRASBERG, a town and castle of Suabia, 18 miles E of Rothweil, and 19 W of Buchau.

STRASBURG, a city of France, capi-tal of the department of Lower Rhine. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see, but is now a bishopric. It is situate near the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and

forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city, and the inhabitants are computed to be 60,000. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasburg may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryfwick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high. In the church of St. Thomas is the magnificent tomb of the famous marshal Saxe. Strasburg is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. It is 65 miles N of Basel, and 75 E of Nancy. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 48 34 N.

STRASBURG, a town of W Prussia, in the province of Culm, with a castle. It was often taken in the war between the Swedes and Poles, and is seated on the Drigentz, 30 miles ENE of Thorn.

STRASBURG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, 15 miles N by W of Prenzlau.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Gurk, 12 miles N of Clagenfurt.

STRASBURG, a town of Virginia, in Shenandoah county, on the NW branch of the N fork of Shenandoah river, 18 miles SSW of Winchester.

STRASBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, 58 miles W of Philadelphia.

STRASNITZ, a town of Moravia, with a castle and college, on the river March, 12 miles SSW of Hradisch.

STRATFORD, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two edifices for public worship; situate on the W side of Stratford river, five miles from its mouth, and 14 WSW of Newhaven.

STRATFORD, a village in Essex, four miles ENE of London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a town in

Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is memorable as the birthplace of Shakspeare, who was buried here in 1616. It stands on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge, eight miles SW of Warwick, and 94 NW of London.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the Roman Watling-street, 12 miles E of Buckingham, and 45 NW of London.

STRATFORD, ST. MARY, a village in Suffolk, 12 miles SW of Ipswich. It has a share in the woollen manufacture.

STRATFORD, STONY, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and a cross built by Edward I, in memory of his queen Eleanor. In 1743 a fire happened, which destroyed 150 houses. The inhabitants are principally lace-makers. It is seated on the Ouse, and on the Rom. highway, called Watling-street, eight miles NE of Buckingham, and 52 NW of London.

STRATHAVEN, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, with a manufacture of cotton; seated on the Aven, six miles S of Hamilton, and 12 W of Lanerk.

STRATHMORE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which flows into a bay of the North sea, called Loch Hope. On its banks are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

STRATHY, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a small lake, and flows into a bay of the North sea, sheltered on the W by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday; seated between two rivulets, which here unite and enter the Bristol channel at a small distance. It is 18 miles NW of Launceston, and 221 W by S of London.

STRAUBING, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It has broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles SE of Ratibon, and 68 NE of Munich. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 48 52 N.

STRAUSBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with an old castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of baize and cloth, and stands on the lake Straus, 21 miles ENE of Berlin.

STREHLA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which the Prussians were

defeated by the Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, 14 miles NW of Meissen.

STRELITZ, *NEW*, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It owes its origin to the destruction of the ducal palace, in Old Strelitz; in consequence of which, in 1713, the duke began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the site of the old one, at a place called Glienke, which was before his hunting seat; and in 1733, he founded a new town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be called New Strelitz. It is regularly planned in the form of a star. The centre is a spacious market-place, and thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines. The chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake. It is seated among lakes, 55 miles SE of Gustrow, and 56 N by W of Berlin. Lon. 13 18 E, lat. 53 21 N.

STRELITZ, *OLD*, a small town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, the residence of the younger branch of that house, till the castle was burnt down in 1712, the duke and his family narrowly escaping. See the preceding article.

STRENG, or **STRENGUES**, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, and a bishop's see, with a college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 59 20 N.

STRETTON. See **CHURCH STRETTON**.

STRIEGAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, seated on a river, at the foot of a mountain, 11 miles N of Schweidnitz.

STROEMSHOLM, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, situate on the lake Maclar, 45 miles SW of Upsal. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 59 30 N.

STROMA, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithnessshire, in Pentland Frith. Its caverns were once used as places of interment, by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Near its N end is a dangerous whirlpool.

STROMBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 20 miles ESE of Munster, and 20 NW of Paderborn.

STROMBERG, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 22 miles W of Mentz, and 32 S of Coblenz.

STROMBOLI, the most northern of the Lipari islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form to the

height of 3000 feet; and on the E side are three or four little craters ranged near each other, nearly at two thirds of its height. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires, and produces a great deal of cotton. Of all the volcanos recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing; and, for ages past, it has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 38 40 N.

STROMNESS, a town of Scotland, on the SW side of the island of Pomona, with a harbour, nine miles W of Kirkwall.

STROMSOF, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 18 miles SW of Christiania.

STROMSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of W Gothland, celebrated for its shellfish. It stands on the coast of the North sea, 43 miles NNW of Uddevalla. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 59 43 N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on a high rock, three miles from the sea, and seven N of St. Severino.

STRONSA, one of the Orkney islands, situate NE of that called Pomona. It is seven miles from N to S, and nearly the same in breadth, but so indented by bays that no part of it is above a mile and a half from the sea. It produces much kelp, and feeds many sheep and cattle.

STRONTIAN, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, and the district of Ardnamurchan. It is noted for its lead mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1795, and named *strontites*.

STROUD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal is now extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. Stroud is 11 miles S by E of Gloucester, and 102 W by N of London.

STROUD, a considerable village in Kent, which joins the N end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway.

STUHL WEISENBURG, a strong town of Hungary. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here; it has been several times taken by the

Turks, but has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the Raufiza, 10 miles wsw of Buda, and 84 SE of Vienna. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 47 19 N.

STUHLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in a landgrave of the same name, belonging to the prince of Furstenberg, with a castle on a mountain, nine miles S of Furstenberg.

STURA, a new department of France, including part of Piedmont. The capital is Coni.

STUTGARD, a city of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a ducal palace, an orphan house, a college, a ducal academy and observatory, a military academy, and one of the largest libraries in Germany. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c. and around it are innumerable vineyards and gardens. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Stuttgart was taken by the French in June 1796, and in November 1799. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 52 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 48 44 N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, W by that circle and Alsace, S by Switzerland, and E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoenzollern, Oettingen, Furstenberg, Mindelheim, Augsburg, and Constance, also Burgau, Brisgau, and some other territories.

SUANE. See SOANA.

SUAQUAM, a seaport and the capital of the country of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, in the Red sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

SUBBIACO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Teverone, 33 miles E by N of Rome.

SUCCESS BAY, a bay of Tierra del Fuego. The S promontory, at its entrance, is called Cape Success. Lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

SUDA, a strong fort of the isle of Candia, situate on an islet, in a gulf of its name, which is one of the finest and safest harbours in the Levant. This fort

was constructed by the Venetians, who preserved it a great while after Candia was no longer in their possession. It is eight miles E of Canea.

SULBURY, a borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; but many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here, particularly lays, bunting, and crapes. It is seated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 miles SE of Bury St. Edmund, and 56 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

SUDERHAMN, a town of Sweden, in Helplingland, with a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is situate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles N of Gelle. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

SUDERKOPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, formerly much more flourishing than at present. It is seated on a navigable river, 10 miles SSE of Nordkoping.

SUDERMANIA, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long and 42 broad; bounded by Upland, Westmania, Nericia, and the Baltic. It is the most populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nykoping is the capital.

SUDERTELGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania. It has a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings, and is 16 miles WSW of Stockholm.

SUDOREE, one of the Faro islands, in the Northern ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

SVENBORG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 miles S of Odensee. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

SUEN-HOA, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, seated amid mountains, near the great wall, 77 miles NNW of Peking. Lon. 114 39 E, lat. 40 38 N.

SUEZ, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N end of the W gulf of the Red sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus, 12½ miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. Fish is the only provision that is plentiful here; all other necessities of life, for both men and animals, being brought from Cairo, or more distant places; and the only water fit for drinking is brought by the Arabs from the wells of Naba, on the other side the gulf, seven miles from Suez. Several vessels are employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda, where the commodities are bartered for Indian goods and the coffee of Arabia. The commerce of Cairo with Suez is carried on by caravans, which wait the arrival, and set out on the departure, of the vessels, that is, about the end of April, and in the course of July and August. The merchandise consists in corn, wood, iron, lead, wool, cloth, cochineal, sails, cordage, &c. Suez is 65 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N.

SUFFIELD, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the W side of Connecticut river, 17 miles N of Hartford.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the S by Essex, W by Cambridgeshire, N by Norfolk, and E by the German ocean. It lies in the diocese of Norwich; contains 22 hundreds, 28 market-towns, and 575 parishes; and sends 16 members to parliament. The soil is of various qualities, but the country, in general, is level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, which are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, have for many years been made use of for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is in the inland part, yields good pasture, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire affords also excellent pasture; and to the N and NW it is fruitful in corn. Its chief produce is butter and cheese; but the latter has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich

is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund.

SUFFOLK, a town of Virginia, chief of Nansemond county, situate on the river Nansemond, 28 miles W by S of Portsmouth. Lon. 76 55' W, lat. 36 52 N.

SUGULMESSA, or **SIGILMESSA**, a town of the kingdom of Taflet, the capital of a district, which abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated on the Zig, 140 miles NNE of Taflet. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

SUHLA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, celebrated for its tanneries and trade in leather. It has manufactures of fustian and linen, likewise of steel and fire-arms. It is seven miles N of Schleusingen.

SUHLINGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, on a river of its name, 22 miles W by N of Nienburg.

SULLIVAN, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, situate on Frenchman's bay, opposite Mount Desert island, 12 miles NW of Goldborough.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orleans.

SULMONA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, and a bishop's see. It contains 11 churches and 12 convents, and is the birthplace of the famous poet Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles SW of Civita di Chieti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

SULTANIA, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, where there is a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodabend. It is 50 miles NW of Casbin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 62 miles SE of Lahore.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 32 miles S of Fyzabad, and 50 N of Allahabad.

SULTE, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, with a salt mine, seated on the Rekenitz, 18 miles ESE of Rostock.

SULTZ, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 13 miles SSW of Colmar.

SULZ, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirttemberg, with some salt works, seated near the Neckar, 12 miles N of Rothweil.

SULZA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a salt mine, seated on

the Ilme, near its conflux with the Saale, 13 miles ENE of Weimar.

SULZBACH, a town and castle of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a duchy of its name, the regency of which is united to Amberg. It stands in a mountainous country, fertile in hops, six miles NW of Amberg.

SULZBURG, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace, seated in a territory, fertile in good wine, eight miles SW of Friburg.

SUMATRA, an island in the Indian ocean, the most western of the Sunda islands. Its general direction is nearly NW and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5 33 N, the other in 5 56 S, lat. and Acheen Head, its N extremity, is in lon. 95 34 E. It is 900 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth; separated from Malacca, by the straits of that name, and from Java, by the straits of Sunda. This island is surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts, being double and treble: their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many lakes and larger rivers, that facilitate the communication between the different parts. The inhabitants consist of Malays, Achenese, Battaks, Lamorias, and Rejangs: the latter are taken as a standard of description, with respect to the person, manners, and customs of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well-shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles. Their hair is strong and of a shining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them so, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays

of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness. The major part of the females are ugly, many of them even to disgust; yet among them are some whose appearance is truly beautiful. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans, consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each sex being carefully kept asunder, and the girls being seldom trusted from their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of seeing and conversing with each other, are at the public festivals, where the persons who are unmarried, meet together, and dance and sing in company. A man, when determined on his choice, generally employs an old woman as his agent, by whom he sends a present to the female of his choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being settled, a feast takes place. At these festivals, a goat, a buffalo, or several, according to the rank of the parties, are killed, to entertain not only the relations and invited guests, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country who choose to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more is the credit of the host, who is generally, on these occasions, the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can purchase, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm, but straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves: when cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceiling of the room. The original natives of Sumatra are pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term *Malay* being under-

stood to mean *Musliman*. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domestic occupations, most destructive enemies; yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon to use methods for destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom; and yet a superstitious idea of their sanctity, also, preserves them from molestation. The other animals of Sumatra are buffalos, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its shanks and feet like those of the deer: the bezbar stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold. Of birds there are a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. Here are flocks of prodigious size, parrots, dung-hill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds remarkable for the beauty of their colours. The reptiles are lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. Here are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of potherbs unknown to Europe; and also most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, Brasil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphire, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchineel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and there are likewise edible birds-nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palimban, and Jambi. The

English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, at Bencoolen. See ACHEEN.

SUMBUL, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 45 miles WNW of Bereilly, and 65 E of Delhi. Lon. 78 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

SUMBULPOUR, or **SUMELPOUR**, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 144 miles WNW of Cattack, and 280 W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 21 25 N.

SUMEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 14 miles E of Pergamo.

SUMERIN, a town of Hungary, seated on the island of Schut, in the river Danube, 16 miles S of Presburg.

SUMMER-KIOUM, a town of the kingdom of Birmah. The inhabitants are solely employed in the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder; and hence all the royal magazines are supplied with gunpowder. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 68 miles S by W of Ummerapoora.

SUNART LOCH, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, which extends 20 miles E into the county of Argyle, from the N end of the island of Mull.

SUNBURY, a seaport of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, with a safe and convenient harbour. Several small islands interlocking with each other, render the passage to sea winding, but not difficult. The town being very healthy, is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country, during the sickly months. It was burnt during the late war, but has been rebuilt; and is 34 miles S by W of Savannah. Lon. 81 0 W, lat. 31 33 N.

SUNBURY, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Northumberland county, with two churches. It stands on the E side of the Susquehannah, just below the junction of the E and W branches, 120 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 40 48 N.

SUNDA ISLANDS, islands in the Indian ocean, near the straits of Sunda. The chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDEBUNDS, a tract of country in Hindoostan, consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. It is completely enveloped in woods, infested with tigers, and composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that imme-

diately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsén, with a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E of Flensburg. Lon. 10° E, lat. 54 51 N.

SUNDERDOO, or **MELUNDY**, a fortified island and seaport of Hindoostan, in the Concan, reduced by commodore James in 1756. It is 36 miles NNW of Goa. Lon. 73 20 E, lat. 16 3 N.

SUNDERLAND, a seaport in the bishopric of Durham. For the exportation of coal, it is next in consequence, on that side of the kingdom, to Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth of the Wear, will admit vessels of 400 tons; and vessels hence can get out to sea more readily than from the Tyne. On the N pier a lighthouse was erected in 1802. Here are several glasshouses; and there is an exportation of lime, grindstones, and other articles. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 14,412, exclusive of those employed on the water. It is 13 miles NE of Durham, and 264 N by W of London. Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 56 N.

SUNDERLAND, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E side of Connecticut river, 10 miles N of Hadley, and 100 W by N of Boston.

SUNDI, a province of Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SUNDSWALD, a seaport of Sweden, in Medelpadia. The chief trade is in tar, birch-bark, deals, hops, flax, and linen. It is seated near the gulf of Bothnia, 210 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 62 25 N.

SUNK ISLAND, an island of England, nine miles in circuit, within the mouth of the Humber, separated from Yorkshire by a channel near two miles broad. It produces all sorts of grain, also wood and black rabbits.

SUNNING, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, two miles NE of Reading. It was once an episcopal see, and had nine bishops in succession, the last of whom, Hermannus, removed the see to Salisbury.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Berk-

shire, six miles SSW of Windsor. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

SUPERIOR LAKE, a lake of N America, so called from its being the largest on that continent. It is 1500 miles in circumference, and supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. It contains many islands; two of them very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. The Indians suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit. Upward of 30 rivers enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size. It abounds with trout and sturgeon. Storms are more dreadful here than on the ocean. It discharges its waters from the SE corner, through the strait of St. Marie, into Lake Huron.

SUPINO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a castle, seated at the source of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennino, 37 miles N by W of Benevento.

SUR. See **SOUR**.

SURA, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 15 miles N of Stroemsholm.

SURAT, a city of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a strong citadel. The squares are large, and the streets spacious, but not paved, so that the dust is troublesome. Each street has gates of its own, with which it is shut up in times of turbulence. The larger houses are flat-roofed, with courts before them; and those of the common people are high-roofed. It is said to have 320,000 inhabitants; and its trade is considerable, notwithstanding the sand-banks that obstruct the entrance of the Tapt, which causes large vessels to load and unload at Swally, 15 miles to the WNW of Surat. In this city are many different religions; for there are Mahomedans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mahomedans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries; nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. These Hindoos are a set of industrious sober people, and of a most surprising honesty. The Hindoo women assist their husbands in earning their bread, and keep themselves so clean, that the European women, who come to India, are obliged to follow their example, or run the risk of losing their husbands' affections. When a child is born, a bramin is to

declare, by astrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky hour or not. This done, he hangs a thin string over the shoulder of a boy, who wears this distinctive mark of his nation all his lifetime. If a bannian, or common Hindoo, intends to give his child in marriage, which is done when the child is about six or eight years old, a bramín is to fix the times when the father is to ask for the bride, and when the wedding is to be celebrated. In the meanwhile, the children remain in the houses of their parents till they arrive at the age of maturity. The bramíns order and announce also the holy days. Every bannian is obliged, every morning after washing and bathing himself, to have a kind of seal impressed on his forehead, by a bramín; though this is the office of inferior bramíns only. One thing singular in Surat is, that, though there is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive establishment of this nature for sick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horse, or any other domestic animal to perish, as useless, the Hindoos voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it in this house, which is full of infirm decrepid cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English E India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay the factory was continued. The great mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupers, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer toward the merchants, induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tank, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situate 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 44 E, lat. 21 10 N.

SURZ, a river of Ireland, in Tipperary, which flows by Clonmel and Carrich

to Waterford, and enters St. George's channel.

SURGOJA, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, in the country of Orissa. It is 75 miles NE of Ruttunpour, and 210 SSW of Patna. Lon. 83 13 E, lat. 23 4 N.

SURGUT, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded with palisades, and seated on the Oby, 285 miles NNE of Tobolsk. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 61 30 N.

SURINAM, a country of Guiana, extending 75 miles along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1774; It was taken by the English in 1799, and again in 1804. The capital is Paramaribo.

SURINGIA, a seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. It is 170 miles E of Meaco. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

SURREY, a county of England, 37 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middlesex, E by Kent, S by Sussex, and W by Hampshire and Berkshire. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. The soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border; for the edge of the country on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly on the N and W toward the Thames; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills. It produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fullers-earth. The principal rivers beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandle. The Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer at Guildford and Croydon alternately.

SURSEE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated on the

river Sur, near the lake of Sempach, 12 miles NW of Lucern.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which rises in Mount Atlas, flows through the kingdom of Sus, and enters the Atlantic at Messa. Like the Nile, its annual inundations enrich the country.

Sus, a kingdom, or province, of the empire of Morocco; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Morocco Proper, E by Tafilet, and S by Darah. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berbers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs. The principal town is Tarudant.

Sus, or **SOUSA**, a seaport of Tunis, and the chief mart of the kingdom for oil and linen. Here are many tokens of its having been formerly a place of some repute; and near it are considerable remains of ancient buildings. It stands on the E coast, 75 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

SUSA, a town of Piedmont, with a strong fort, called Brunette. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, retaken by prince Eugene in 1707, and again taken by the French in 1799. It is 23 miles WNW of Turin. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 45 10 N.

SUSDAL, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, capital of a duchy of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is built of wood, and seated on the Khafma, 90 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of the United States, which issues from Lake Otego. It crosses three times the line that divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania; after which it flows SE to Wilkesbarre, and then SW to Sunbury, where it meets the W branch of the Susquehanna. It then flows by Harrisburg to Havre de Grace, where it enters the head of Chesapeake bay.

SUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 25 miles SE of Limoges.

SUSSEX, a county of England, 70 miles long and 28 where broadest;

bounded on the N by Surrey, NE and E by Kent, S by the English channel, and W by Hampshire. It lies in the diocese of Chichester; contains 65 hundreds, one city, 16 market-towns, and 142 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The soil is various: that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep whose wool is remarkably fine; the middle abounds with meadows and rich arable ground; and the N side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron-works when they were in a flourishing state. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, and glass; and it is particularly famous for wheatears, a delicious bird of the size of a lark, which are taken in great numbers, on the SE downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital; but the lent assizes are held at Horsham, and the summer at Lewes.

SUSTER, a celebrated, but now decayed, town of Persia, capital of Kufistan. It is seated on the Caron, 145 miles SW of Ispahan. Lon. 51 19 E, lat. 31 15 N.

SUSTEREN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Maëse, and 10 S of Ruremonde.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 52 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the North sea, E by Caithnesshire and the German ocean, S by the frith of Dornoch and Rossshire, and W by the Minch. Some parts of this county, called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. It has abundance of ironstone, limestone, and slate; also many veins of lead ore, but as yet none have been wrought. Dornoch is the county-town.

SUTRI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 miles NW of Rome.

SUTTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 10 miles S by E of Worcester, and 46 WSW of Boston.

SUTTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles SW of Ely. In 1694, here

were ploughed up several small old coins, three silver plates, three twisted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inscription on the plates, but not legible.

SUTTON COLEFIELD, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, 24 miles NNW of Warwick, and 111 NW of London.

SUZANNE, St. a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a considerable pepper manufacture, 24 miles W of Mans.

SWAFFHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, 34 miles NNE of Newmarket, and 94 NE of London.

SWALE, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, and flows SE, by Richmond and Thirsk, into the Ouse.

SWALLY, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat. It is seated near the gulf of Cambay, 15 miles WNW of Surat. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 21 18 N.

SWALWELL, a village in the county of Durham, seated on the Derwent, near its junction with the Tynre, 13 miles WNW of Sunderland. Here are famous iron-works, originally established by Ambrose Crawley, a common blacksmith, about the year 1691.

SWANSBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, chief of Onslow county, to the NE of Wilmington.

SWANSCOMB, a village in Kent, two miles W by S of Gravesham. Here are the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish; and it is said to be the place where the Kentishmen obtained of William the conqueror the grants of their ancient customs and franchises.

SWANSEA, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate on Taunton river, 10 miles SW of Taunton.

SWANSEA, a seaport of Wales, in Glamorganshire, governed by a portreeve, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, an old castle, and two churches. Coal abounds in its neighbourhood, of which great quantities are sent to Ireland and the coast of England. It has a considerable trade to Bristol, and great works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. It is seated near the mouth of the Tawy, 32 miles SW of Brecknock, and 205 W of London. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 51 37 N.

SWANSRALS, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 25 miles WSW of Linköping.

SWANTON, a town of Vermont, in Franklin county, situate on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Mischicou river, 30 miles N by E of Burlington.

SWANWICH, a village in Dorsetshire, seated on a bay of the same name, in the English channel, four miles SSE of Corfe Castle. It has a trade in herrings; also quarries of fine stone, of which many thousand tons are shipped here annually. See **PORBECK**, **ISLE OF**.

SWARTESBERG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 miles NW of Uddevalla.

SWARTSLUYS, a town and fortress of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, four miles from its mouth, and eight N of Zwoll.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, extending 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W; bounded on the N by Danish Lapland and the ocean, E by Russia, S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and W by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It is divided into five general parts; Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains E Gothland, Smoland, W Gothland, Wermeland, Bahus, Dalia, Schonen, Halland, Blekingen, and the isles of Gothland and Oeland. Nordland includes Gelfricia, Hellingia, Medelpadia, Jemptia, Angermania, and W Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Uma, Pitha, Lula, Tornea, and Kemi; these have no towns, and take their names from rivers that rise near the borders of Norway and flow into the gulf of Bothnia. Finland contains Finland Proper, E Bothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of Kymene and Carelia which Sweden has preserved. The whole country is well watered by rivers (though not a single navigable one worth mentioning) numerous lakes, and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for winter continues nine months, and summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. All the rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and the gardens have

plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blooming, the soil being fat and sulphureous; but the fruits have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. The animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, reindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. The horses are so little and feeble, that seven are put to a travelling carriage, four abreast in the first line, and three in the second; but a lame or foundered horse is seldom to be seen, which is attributed, in a certain degree, to the manner of stabling them, where they stand or lie on perforated boards instead of straw. Here are several sorts of fowls; and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. It has rich silver, copper, and iron mines, and vast forests of timber trees. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are more polished than formerly; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. Before the accession of Gustavus I it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and hence Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives; and these were augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being extended, at the same time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the regal powers were greatly circumscribed, and the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favorable opportunity for Charles XI to obtain from the States a formal cession of abso-

lute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son Charles XII. Upon the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleonora, his youngest sister; stipulating, at the same time, great limits to the prerogative. Ulrica resigned the crown to her consort Frederic I. From this period, the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe, till 1772, when Gustavus III effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and seven bishops. The capital is Stockholm.

SWEDEN PROPER, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the s by Gothland, w by Norway, n by Nordland, and e by the Baltic sea. It comprehends five provinces, and Stockholm the capital of all Sweden.

SWEDSBOROUGH, a town of New Jersey, in Gloucester county, on Rariton creek, three miles from its mouth in Delaware river, and 20 s by w of Philadelphia.

SWERNICH, a town of European Turkey on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, seated on the Drino, 70 miles sw of Belgrade. Lon. 19 32 E, lat. 44 42 N.

SWINDON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 28 miles n of Salisbury, and 83 w of London.

SWINNA, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentland frith. Here are two whirlpools that are dangerous to mariners, particularly in a calm.

SWINTON, a village in W Yorkshire, nine miles wsw of Doncaster. Here is a navigable canal to the river Don, a considerable pottery, and a large iron forge.

SWISSERLAND, OR SWITZERLAND, a country of Europe, bounded on the n by Suabia, e by Tyrol, s by Savoy and Italy, and w by France. It is 220 miles long and 130 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Swisserland is divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies and balliwics; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schwetz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Zurich, Bern, Basel, Schaffhausen, Glarus, and Appenzel. The first seven are catholics, the next four

are Calvinists, and the other two contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Switzerland; the first is beyond the lake of Geneva, over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount St. Bernard, and leads to the valley of Aousta in Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpleberg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Inn. The chief riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The men are all strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. In 1797, the partisans of France having excited disputes and disturbances in Switzerland, the French entered the country; and, after defeating the troops and peasants, who opposed them, in several battles, they abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic republic, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. But this constitution was abolished, in 1802, by the first consul of France, and another was presented for their acceptance, but rejected; and the first consul offered them a new one, in 1803, which they consented to accept. By the new constitution, exclusive of the republic of Valais and the territory of Neuchatel, the country is divided into 19 cantons; the six new ones being Pays de Vaud, Tessin, Argau, Grisons, St. Gall, and Thurgau: of these cantons, the first two are catholics, and the other four contain both catholics and protestants. Each canton has its distinct internal government. In seven of them, Schweitz, Appenzel, Glarus, Unterwalden, Uri, Zug, and Grisons, it is of the democratic kind; all the male inhabitants above twenty years of age having votes in the assembly: the government

of the other twelve is of the aristocratic form, being administered by a great and little council. The general government of the country is by a diet, to which each canton sends a member, and which assembles annually, in June, at Friburg, Bern, Solure, Basil, Zurich, and Lucern, in rotation. The president of the diet is a kind of chief magistrate, and is styled Landamman of Switzerland. See GLACIERS and SCHWARTZ.

SYA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 13 miles SW of Lindköping.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Rosa, which are near two miles asunder. Here is a settlement of convicts, from England. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

SYDNEY, a town of New S Wales, founded by governor Philip on a cove of Port Jackson, in January 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany bay. The ground about it was then covered by a thick forest; but in 1790, some good buildings had been erected, and greatest part of the civil and military officers were comfortably lodged. Considerable improvements have been made since that time, and it is the principal seat of the government. Here is a handsome church, an orphan school, a commodious gaol, a military hospital, a naval yard, &c. The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance; the lieutenant-governor's is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge and the commissary. The generality of the houses are built with logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered with shingles, or thatch. It is situate on the S side of the harbour of Port Jackson. Lon. 151 23 E, lat. 33 52 S.

SYLT, an island of Denmark, on the W coast of Jutland, of an irregular form, about 40 miles in circumference, but in no part above two from the sea. Great quantities of oysters are found here. The inhabitants make good sailors, and the chief town is Morsum. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 54 57 N.

SYLVES, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, situate on a river of the same name, 15 miles ENE of Lagos, and 44 W of Tavira.

SYMPHEROPOL, the capital of the Crimea, or Russian province of Taurica. The houses are built of stone, and roofed, in the ancient Greek style, with tiles. There are likewise numerous modern handsome buildings, for the residence of

and Trevisano, into the gulf of Venice.

TAGOST, or **TAGAOST**, a town of the kingdom of Sus, by some said to be the birthplace of St. Augustin. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 37 miles s of Tarudant.

TAGUMADERT, a town of the kingdom of Darah, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Darah, 20 miles s of Tattah.

TAHOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich islands, lying off the sw part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Lon. 176 15 w, lat. 20 33 N.

TAI, a lake of China, in the provinces of Kiang-nan and Tche-kiang, near 50 leagues in circumference, and 75 miles s of Nan-king.

TAILLEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on the river Charente, eight miles N of Saintes, and 50 se of Rochelle.

TAIN, a borough of Scotland, and the principal town in Rosshire. Here is a large square tower, adorned with five spires, and a collegiate church, still pretty intire. It is seated near the frith of Dornoch, 10 miles N of Cromarty. Lon. 3 51 w, lat. 57 46 N.

TAIO, or **TAGUS**, a river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Toledo and Talavera, whence it proceeds by Alcantara, in Estremadura; when entering Portugal, it flows by Santaren, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then enters the Atlantic ocean.

TAI-OUAN, a city and seaport, capital of the island of Formosa. The streets are nearly straight, from 30 to 40 feet in breadth, and some of them above two miles in length. They are covered seven months in the year with awnings to defend them from the heat of the sun. The harbour is sheltered from every wind. It is seated on the w side of the island. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 15 N.

TAI-PING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, 25 miles ssw of Nan-king. Lon. 119 15 E, lat. 32 26 N.

TAI-PING, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si, seated on a point of land, almost surrounded by a river, 360 miles

w by s of Canton. Lon. 107 0 E, lat. 22 36 N.

TAI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang, seated on the bank of a river, in a mountainous country, 720 miles sse of Peking. Lon. 121 2 E, lat. 28 55 N.

TAI-TONG, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si, seated near the great wall, in a mountainous country, 155 miles w of Peking. Lon. 113 0 E, lat. 40 5 N.

TAI-YUEN, a city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. It is eight miles in circumference, but much decayed since it was the residence of the princes of the last imperial family of Tai-ming-tchao. It is 230 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 111 56 E, lat. 37 54 N.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It is seated on the Tago, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 miles sw of Madrid. Lon. 4 1 w, lat. 39 41 N.

TALAUERUELA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz.

TALCAGUANA, a seaport of Chili, on the se shore of the bay of Concepcion, and near the ruins of the old city of Concepcion. It is now the only Spanish settlement in the bay, and nine miles from the new city of Concepcion. Lon. 73 0 w, lat. 36 42 S.

TALLAGH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, situate near the river Bride, 23 miles wnw of Cork, and 32 wsw of Waterford.

TALLANO, a seaport of Corsica, situate on the gulf of Tallano, 24 miles N of Bonifacio, and 30 ssw of Corte. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 51 20 N.

TALLERD, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on the Durance, 10 miles s of Gap.

TALMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on a peninsula of the Gironde, 20 miles sw of Saintes.

TAMALAMECA, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio de la Madalena. Lon. 74 35 w, lat. 9 6 N.

TAMAN. See PHANAGORIA.

TAMAR, a river which rises near the source of the Torridge, in the n part of Cornwall, on the borders of Devonshire. It takes a southerly course, separating the two counties, and forms the harbour of Hamoaze, at Plymouth.

TAMARA, the capital of the island of

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Secotera, with a good harbour. The trade consists chiefly in cloves, frankincense, ambergris, and dragon's blood, which are sent to Goa, and thence transported to many parts of Hindoostan, and to all the kingdoms of Europe. It is seated on a bay, on the N coast of the island. Lon. 53 45 E, lat. 11 56 N.

TAMARICA, a province of Brasil, between Paraibo on the N, and Perambuco on the S. On the coast is an island of the same name, 24 miles in length, which has a harbour and good fresh water. Lon. 35 5 W, lat. 7 56 N.

TAMBOF, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Tzna, which flows into the Moksha, 228 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 41 4 E, lat. 52 48 N.

TAME, a river which rises in Staffordshire, and entering Warwickshire, flows first E, and then N, till it re-enters its native county at Tamworth, below which it joins the Trent, seven miles above Burton.

TAME, a river which rises in Hertfordshire. See **THAME**.

TAMIEH, a town of Egypt, on a canal which communicates with the Nile, 12 miles NE of Fayoum.

TAMWORTH, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Tame, eight miles SE of Lichfield, and 114 NW of London.

TANARO, a river which rises in Piedmont, flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and joins the Po, below Valenza. It gives name to a new department of France, including part of Piedmont, of which the chief town is Asti.

TANASSERIM, a town of the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles SW of Siam. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 50 N.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Zerara, near its conflux with the Tajo, 12 miles SSE of Tomar.

TANCROWALL, a town of Negroland, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort, 30 miles E of James river.

TANDA, or **TANRAH**, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, of which Subah it was the capital in the 17th century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is seated on the Ganges, 120 miles NW of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 25 N.

TANDROO. See **SAMAR**.

TAO

TANEYTON, a town of Maryland, in Frederic county, 27 miles N by E of Fredericktown.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Tanger with the Elbe, 24 miles WNW of Brandenburg.

TANGIER, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, and surrounded with a wall. The trade consists in supplying the opposite coasts with provisions. It was taken by the Portuguese, in 1471; and given as a dowry to princess Catharine, on her marriage with Charles 1st of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar, 140 miles NW of Fez. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 35 49 N.

TANJORE, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, 95 miles long and 50 broad. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy to the English E India Company.

TANJORE, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. The palace is a grand square, surrounded with a wall and a wet ditch. It is seated on the Cauvery, 156 miles S by W of Madras, and 166 SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

TANKIA, or **TINKIA-LING**, a town and fortress of Tibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W by S of Lassa. Lon. 87 22 E, lat. 29 5 N.

TANNA, a fertile island, in the Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which is a volcano and some hot springs. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; and their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. It is 22 miles long and 10 broad; and was discovered, in 1774, by Cook, who named the harbour where he lay, Port Resolution, from the name of his ship. Lon. 169 44 E, lat. 19 32 S.

TANORE, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, 28 miles SSE of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 55 N.

TAOO, the most southern of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, about ten leagues in circuit. It has several springs inland, and a small stream of good water, which reaches the sea when the springs are copious. The SE side rises with great inequalities immediately from the sea; so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie all on the NW side; and are adorned with tufts of trees.

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intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle.

Taormina, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a rocky eminence, on the E coast, 34 miles ssw of Messina. Lon. 15 24 E, lat. 37 51 N.

Taouka, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 65 leagues NE of Otaheite. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 S.

Taпоор, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country, 15 miles ssw of Darampoor, and 83 ESE of Seringapatam.

Tappahannoc, a town of Virginia, chief of Essex county, and a place of some export trade. It stands on the sw branch of the Rappahannoc, 54 miles NE of Richmond. Lon. 77 12 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Tappan, a town of New York, in Orange county, three miles from the w bank of Hudson river, and at the s end of the broad part of it called the Tappan sea. Here, in 1780, major Andre was tried, and suffered as a spy; being taken on his way to New York, after concerting a plan with general Arnold for delivering up West Point to the British. It is 25 miles N of New York.

Taptv, a river of Hindoostan, which rises at Maltoy, 84 miles to the NW of Nagpour, and runs into the gulf of Cambay, 20 miles below Surat.

Tar, or **Familico**, a river of N Carolina, which flows by Louisburg, Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington into Familico sound, 40 miles SE of the latter town.

Taragalla, a town of the kingdom of Darah, with a castle, seated on the Darah, 135 miles W by S of Taflet. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 27 25 N.

Taransa, one of the Western islands of Scotland, four miles in length, and two where broadest. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 58 2 N.

Taranto, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is become shallow, which has hurt its trade. This town gave name to the venomous spiders called tarantulas. It is 55 miles NW of Otranto, and 150 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Tarare, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Tordive, at the foot of a mountain, 24 miles NW of Lyon.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone,

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with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite, Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs. It is 10 miles N of Arles, and 14 E by S of Nismes.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the river Arriege, seven miles SE of Foix.

Tarazona, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 13 miles SW of Tudella, and 127 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Tarbat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, six miles E of Tain.

Tarbat, East, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyre, 25 miles N of Campbelton.

Tarbes, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle, and a college. It was lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Adour, 42 miles SW of Auch, and 112 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tarborough, a town of N Carolina, with a court house and gaol. Here large quantities of tobacco, maize, pork, and beef are collected for exportation. It stands on the W side of Tar river, 56 miles E by N of Raleigh. Lon. 77 55 W, lat. 35 58 N.

Targa, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by mountains and thick forests, which is considered as a desert; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 35 20 N.

Targorod, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 50 miles SW of Jassy. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 46 49 N.

Tariffa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated on an eminence, on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW of Gibraltar.

Tarku, the capital of the province of Dagestan, seated on the W coast of the Caspian sea, 52 miles SSE of Terki, and 300 NNE of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Tarn, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Lozhere, and flows by Mithoud, Albys, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac into the Garonne. Albys is the capital.

Tarnowitz, a town of Silesia, in the late lordship of Beuthen, with a valuable iron mine. It stands near the

frontiers of Poland, 38 miles *ENE* of Oppelen.

TARO, or **BORGO DI VAL DI TARO**, a town in Italy, in the duchy of Parma, seated on the river Taro, 28 miles *SW* of Parma.

TARRAGONA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is surrounded with walls built by the Moors, and has a few bastions in bad repair. It is neither so large nor so populous as formerly; for though there is room for 4000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. The cathedral is worthy of notice for its vast dimensions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel built with rich marble and jasper. The ordinary exports are wine and brandy; but its harbour is dangerous, and not much frequented. The city is seated on a hill, at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 52 miles *WSW* of Barcelona, and 220 *E* by *N* of Madrid. Lon. 1° 13' *E*, lat. 41° 5' *N*.

TARRAGA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situate on a hill, on the river Cervera, 15 miles *E* by *S* of Lerida, and 28 *N* by *W* of Tarragona.

TARRING, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturday; seated on the downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles *E* of Chichester, and 53 *SW* of London.

TARSUS. See **TENASSO**.

TARTARY, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the eastern ocean to the Caspian sea, and from Corea, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55 and 135 *E* lon. and between 35 and 55 *N* lat. being 3600 miles in length and 960 in breadth; but in the narrowest part not above 330 broad. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection; and a very considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians. These vast countries include all the middle part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and different manners. For various particulars concerning them, see the articles *Abkhaz*, *Circassia*, *Crimea*, *Cossacks*, *Georgia*, *Imeritia*, *Kalmucs*, *Kifit*, *Lefguis*, *Mantchews*, *Mingrelia*, *Moguls*,

Offi, *Samovedes*, *Turcomans*, and *Usbecs*.

TARTAS, a town of France, in the department of Landes. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 miles *NE* of Dax.

TARUDANT, the principal town of the kingdom of Sus, and the residence of a governor, or some sheriff related to the emperor of Morocco. It is 120 miles *SW* of Morocco. Lon. 8° 35' *W*, lat. 29° 58' *N*.

TARWIS, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 28 miles *WSW* of Clagenfurt.

TASSACORTA, a town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies *SW* of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17° 58' *W*, lat. 28° 38' *N*.

TASSASUDON, the capital of Bootan, a feudatory country of Tibet. The castle, or palace, is an extensive quadrangular building of stone, with accommodation for the raja, or lama, all the officers of state, a very numerous establishment of 8 ylongs, and a temple of the great idol Mahamoonie. It is seated on the Tehintchieu, in a well-cultivated valley, surrounded by mountains, 280 miles *SSW* of Lassa. Lon. 89° 40' *E*, lat. 27° 49' *N*.

TASSING, an island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait, and contains a few towns and villages.

TATTA, or **SINDE**, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sindy or Indus, called the Riehtel River. In the 17th century it was very extensive and populous, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of those now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the *NW* of Tatta, are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but at present very little of this trade remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessors of Moultan

and Lahore. Tatta is 280 miles wnw of Amedabad, and 390 sw of Moultan. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 50 N.

TATTAH, a town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Darah, and Tafilah, and in the route from Morocco to Tombuctou. It is 170 miles s by E of Morocco.

TATTERSHALL, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It had formerly a castle, and is seated on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, 22 miles SE of Lincoln, and 127 N of London.

TAVASTELAND, a province of Sweden, in the middle of Finland, 150 miles long and 100 broad. The N part is mountainous and woody, but the greater part consists of fertile plains, watered by numerous rivers and lakes. Notwithstanding the goodness of the soil, it is far from being well cultivated, and the peasants are poor. The chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime.

TAVASTUS, or TAVASTEBORG, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Tavasteland, with a strong castle. It is seated on a river which flows into the lake Wana, 110 miles ENE of Abo. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 61 14 N.

TAUGHEL, a town of Poland, in Pomerelia, seated on the Verc, 30 miles NW of Culm, and 55 SW of Marienburg.

TAVERNA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Coraca, 20 miles ENE of Nicastro.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a seaport of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilaon, in the gulf of Cadiz, 100 miles NW of Cadiz. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 37 4 N.

TAVISTOCK, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and some of its remains are now formed into tenements. In its vicinity was born the famous Sir Francis Drake. It has a manufacture of serges, and is seated on the river Tavy, 31 miles W by S of Exeter, and 106 of London.

TAUMACO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Janna, 18 miles NW of Zeiton.

TAUMAGO, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606. Lon. 176 45 W, lat. 13 0 E.

TAUNTON, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, which is navigable hence, for

small vessels, to Narraganset bay. Here are various manufactures of iron; and also a manufacture of ochre into pigments of a dark yellow colour. It is 36 miles S of Boston.

TAUNTON, or TAUNTON DEAN, a borough in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate in an extensive and fertile valley, on the river Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent to Bristol for exportation. It had once a castle, now in ruins; and is a populous place, with spacious streets and two churches. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor near this town. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

TAVOY, a seaport on the W coast of Siam, wrested from the Siamese by the Birmanis. It is 150 miles WNW of Siam. Lon. 98 20 E, lat. 14 45 N.

TAUREAU, an isle of France, in the department of Finistère, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this island is a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.

TAURIDA. See CRIMEA.

TAURIS, or TABRIS, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeitzan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is of an irregular figure, and has neither walls nor fortifications. The river Spingitcha flows through it, and the Agi passes on the N side of the city. Here are many magnificent structures. The bazars, from their largeness, the beautiful domes with which they are covered, and the merchandise with which they are filled, make as fine an appearance as any in Asia. There are 300 caravansaries, which are so spacious that 300 persons may lodge in each; and the mosques and baths are equal to the grandeur of the other buildings. Tauris has a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and smugreen leather. It is seated in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, 95 miles SE of Nakfivan, and 320 NW of Ispahan. Lon. 49 50 E, lat. 38 18 N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin in the E part of Little Caramania, and extend far into Hindoostan. In different places they have different names.

TAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 31 miles ssw of Pilsen.

TAVY, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Tavistock, and enters the harbour of Hamoaze, above Plymouth.

TAW, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Chimleigh and Barnstaple, and joins the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol channel.

TAWY, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol channel, at Swansea bay.

TAY, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which issues from the NE extremity of Loch Tay. In its course to Dunkeld it receives the Lyon, Tummel, and Brand; and afterward the Isla and Almond in its passage to Perth, below which it is again augmented by the Earn. Soon after receiving the latter river it passes by Newburgh and enlarges to three miles broad, but contracts on its approach to Dundee, and becomes only a mile broad at the ferry-town of Partoneraig, below which it opens into the German ocean. From Newburgh to the sea (above 20 miles) it may be deemed a continued harbour, and is called the Frith of Tay, having Fifeshire on one side, and the counties of Perth and Angus on the other.

TAY, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, 15 miles long, and in most parts above one broad. At the sw extremity it receives the united streams of the Dochart and Lochay; and its outlet at the NE end is the river Tay. The banks are finely wooded; and near the northern extremity is a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory.

TAZOWSKAIA. See **OBESKAIA**.

TCHANG-TCHA, a city of China, capital of the s part of the province of Hou-quang. It is seated on the river Heng, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou, 740 miles s by w of Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 28 11 N.

TCHANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fokien. It has a considerable trade with Emony, Pong-hou, and Formosa; and is 950 miles s of Peking. Lon. 117 35 E, lat. 24 32 N.

TCHANG-TE, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Honan. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature, that when once kindled it cannot be extinguished. Near it is a mountain, so steep and inaccessible, that in time of

war it affords a safe asylum to the inhabitants. It is 255 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 111 5 E, lat. 29 2 N.

TCHAO-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong, seated on the river Si, 70 miles w of Canton.

TCHAO-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong, seated on the Pei-kiang, 86 miles E of Canton.

TCHÉ-KIANG, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiang-nan, sw by Kiang-si, s by Fokien, and E by the ocean. In this province, whole plains are covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silkworms are bred. The principal branch of trade consists in silk stuffs; and those in which gold and silver are intermixed are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and a species of mushrooms, which are transported to all the provinces of the empire; and here also are found the small gold-fish with which ponds are commonly stocked. In Tché-kiang are reckoned 12 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities. Hang-tcheou is the capital.

TCHERNIGOF, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desne, 345 miles ssw of Moscow. Lon. 66 45 E, lat. 51 24 N.

TCHESNE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the w coast of Natolia, with a citadel. It stands almost opposite Scio, at the head of a spacious road, which makes a good harbour. Its road is famous for the destruction of the Turkish fleet, by the Russians, in 1770. It is 48 miles w by s of Smyrna. Lon. 26 26 E, lat. 38 26 N.

TCHING-HIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Setchuen, 910 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 104 26 E, lat. 27 18 N.

TCHING-KIANG, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, and the key of the empire towards the sea. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls; give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province. It is seated on the s side of the Yang-tse-kiang, 470 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

TCHING-KIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yuen

han, 1280 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 102 40 E, lat. 24 44 N.

TCHING-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, seated on an angle formed by two rivers. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, which the Chinese prefer to the most elegant porcelain. It is 765 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 109 40 E, lat. 28 23 N.

TCHING-TING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, 136 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N.

TCHING-TOU, a city of China, capital of Setcheuen. It was formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but in 1636, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its temples, and the ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to strangers. It is 810 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

TCHIN-NGAK, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-li, 1250 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 106 40 E, lat. 23 21 N.

TCHU-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan; seated on a river, 570 miles s of Peking. Lon. 117 0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

TCHU-YUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kooi-tcheou, 980 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 107 51 E, lat. 27 1 N.

TCHONG-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Setcheuen. It is seated on a mountain, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, at the confluence of the Hin-cha and Yang-tse-kiang, 750 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 106 20 E, lat. 29 12 N.

TCHOU-KIONG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yunnan, 1285 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 101 20 E, lat. 25 6 N.

TCHUDSKOI. See **PEIPUS.**

TCHUKOTSKI, the most eastern province of Siberia, more usually called **OKOTSK**, from its chief town.

TCHUKOTSKOI, a cape of Siberia, the most eastern extremity of Asia, and the western limit of Beering's strait. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 66 0 N.

TCHU-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tchekiang, 730 miles sse of Peking. Lon. 119 31 E, lat. 28 36 N.

TCITICAR, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chines Tartary. Its capital, of the same

name, is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians. It is 355 miles ne of Peking. Lon. 118 20 E, lat. 47 25 N.

TETESTA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 130 miles ssw of Tunis. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

TEGEUT, a town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes, four miles e of Meffa.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the king of Prussia. Near it, on a mountain, is the decayed castle, formerly the residence of the ancient counts. It has manufactures of linen cloth, and is 22 miles N by E of Munster. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 52 14 N.

TECOANTEPEC, a seaport of New Spain, in Oaxaca, with a fortified abbey, and several handsome churches. It is seated on a large bay of the same name, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 95 15 W, lat. 15 28 N.

TECORT, or **TICARTE,** a strong town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a mountain, 420 miles sw of Tripoli. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 29 35 N.

TECRIT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, seated on a rock, near the W side of the Tigre, 130 miles s of Mosul.

TECULET, a seaport of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 150 miles w of Morocco. Lon. 9 45 W, lat. 31 5 N.

TEDDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 miles wsw of London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed 50 years by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, who died in 1761, and is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expence.

TEDELEZ, a seaport of Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle, 45 miles E of Algiers.

TEDNESI, a town of Morocco, in the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1577, but they were driven away soon after. It is almost surrounded by a river, 110 miles wnw of Morocco.

TEDSI, a town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 miles SE of Tarudant.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, separates the

counties of Durham and York, and enters the German ocean, below Stockton.

TEFESSAD, a town of Algiers, with mines of iron in its neighbourhood, 32 miles sw of Algiers.

TEFFLIS, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations. It is called by the inhabitants Thilis-Cabar (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder principally Georgians. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and some are much narrower. The houses are of stone with flat roofs, which serve as walks for the women. Here is a foundry for cannon, mortars, and balls; and a public school founded by emperor Alexander. The Armenians have established here all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia, the most flourishing is that of silks and printed linens. Teflis is seated on the Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 300 miles ssw of Astracan. Lon. 45 3 E, lat. 42 49 N.

TEFZA, a strong town of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the side of a mountain, 70 miles nne of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 w, lat. 32 0 N.

TEFZARA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, 55 miles ssw of Oran.

TEGAZA, a town of Zahara, capital of a territory of that name, remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 w, lat. 21 40 N.

TEGERBY, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, 80 miles sw of Mourzook.

TEGLIO, a town of Switzerland, in the Valteline, situate on a mountain, nine miles sw of Tirano.

TEIGN, a river in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the E part of Dartmoor, and uniting, enter the English channel, at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. At this place the Danes first landed, and committed several outrages. It was almost entirely destroyed by the French, who set fire to it in 1690. Since that period the town has become of more consequence; and it is now a fashionable watering-place. It sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable trade in carrying fine clay to the potteries in Staffordshire, whence are brought coal,

salt, earthen ware, &c. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 12 miles s of Exeter, and 280 w by s of London. Lon. 3 29 w, lat. 50 32 N.

TEINITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle and convent, seated on the Radbuza, 30 miles wsw of Pilsen.

TEISENDORT, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, 12 miles nw of Salzburg.

TEISER, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Tockay and Segedin, and joins the Danube, near Titul.

TEIKIN. See BENDER.

TELMONE, a town of Italy, in Stato delli Presidii, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the Ofia, 10 miles s of Orbitello.

TELISTE, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 12 miles ENE of Capua.

TELGUT, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is visited by a great number of pilgrims. It is five miles ENE of Munster.

TELLES, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 120 miles ESE of Tangier.

TELGEIN, or **TELGA**, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the s bank of the lake Macler, 12 miles sw of Stockholm.

TELLICHERRY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 35 miles NNW of Calicut. Lon. 75 45 E, lat. 11 48 N.

TELTSCHE, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya, 16 miles s of Iglau.

TELTOW, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, on a lake of the same name, seven miles ssw of Berlin.

TEMINDFEUST, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

TEMESWAR, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory called the bannat of Temeswar. It formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716. It is seated in a morass, 60 miles E of Belgrade, and 150 SE of Buda. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 37 N.

TEMISSA, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo

Mecca, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 miles ENE of Mourzook.

TEMPELBOEK, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the S side of a lake and on the frontiers of Poland, 43 miles E by N of New Stargard.

TEMPLIN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, which has a great trade in timber. It was totally consumed by fire in 1735, but has been rebuilt in a beautiful manner. It stands between the Bodensee and Dolgensee, 18 miles SW of Prenzlau, and 42 N by E of Berlin.

TENROCK, a seaport of Cuban, seated on the sea of Aloph, 20 miles E of the strait of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 43 27 N.

TENASERIM, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situate on a river, of the same name, which enters the bay of Bengal. Lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N.

TENBURY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Teme, 15 miles W by N of Worcester, and 130 WNW of London.

TENBY, a seaport of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its castle was demolished in the civil wars. The principal trade is in coal, and it has lately become a place of fashionable resort for bathing. Four miles WSW, on the seacoast, are the gloomy and massive remains of Manorbier castle. Tenby is seated on a narrow rock projecting into the sea, 10 miles E of Pembroke, and 233 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

TENCH ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, two miles in circumference, discovered by lieutenant Ball in 1790. It is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives, observed in their canoes, were remarkably stout men, quite naked, and of a copper colour. Lon. 151 31 E, lat. 1 39 S.

TENDA, a town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a rock. It stands on the Roia, at the influx of the Brogna, 28 miles NNE of Nice, and 65 S of Turin.

TENEDOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos, 14 miles S of the strait of Gallipoli. It is 11 miles long and seven broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the S side is the town, at the foot of a mountain, with a harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

TENEN, or KNIN, a town of Venetian

Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia, and a bishop's see. It has been several times taken by the Turks and Venetians, and is 48 miles S of Bihacz. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N.

TENERIFF, one of the Canary islands, and the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriffe, is 12,138 feet above the level of the sea; and the distance to the Peak from the port of Oratavia, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 miles. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, canarybirds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts, and dragonflies. St. Christophé de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at Santa Cruz.

TENERIFF, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 200 miles SSW of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 47 N.

TENEZ, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, capital of a district of its name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the side of a mountain, four miles from the sea, and 85 WSW of Algiers. Lon. 10 E, lat. 36 30 N.

TEN-NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, 550 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 113 21 E, lat. 31 20 N.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States of America, situate between the parallels of 35 and 36½ degrees latitude; bounded on the S by Georgia, W by the Mississippi, N by Kentucky and Virginia, and E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which separate it from N Carolina. It is upward of 400 miles in length, and 104 in breadth, and is divided into three districts, Washington, Mero, and Hamilton; which are subdivided into 14 counties. Its principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Holston; and it is watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a lofty ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this state into the eastern and western divisions, which were

originally known by the names of the establishments of Holston and Cumberland; but the latter is much the largest part. The climate, soil, and produce of East Tennessee are nearly the same as the adjoining state of Kentucky; but the West Tennessee, or Cumberland, is less salubrious, having a warmer and more humid temperature. Knoxville is the capital.

TENNESSE, a river of the United States, formerly called the Cherokee river, and the largest of all those which flow into the Ohio. Its commencement is formed in the state to which it gives name, by the junction of the Clinch with the Holston, 35 miles below Knoxville. It flows sw, on the e side of Cumberland mountains, into Georgia, where it makes a circuit to the w, called the Great Bend; it then reenters the state of Tennessee, which it passes quite through, directly n, into that of Kentucky; where it turns to the nw, and enters the Ohio, 60 miles above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. The Tennessee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 miles, to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend: here the river widens to between two and three miles, for nearly 30 miles; and these shoals can only be passed in small boats: hence it may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, 400 miles further to its commencement.

TENNSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 miles NE of Langensalza.

TEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port, and a strong garrison. It is seated on the n side of a peninsula of the Yellow sea, 250 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 120 50 E, lat. 37 20 N.

TENNIS, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 miles SE of Damietta.

TENSAW, a navigable river in W Florida. See **MOBILE**.

TENTERDEN, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon. It is 24 miles sw of Canterbury, and 56 E by s of London.

TENTUGAL, a town of Portugal, in Beira, eight miles wnw of Coimbra.

TEPIC, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara, 500 miles nw of Mexico.

TERAMO, a town of Naples, in

Abruzzo Ulteriore, seated at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordino, 25 miles NE of Aquila.

TERASSO, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tarfus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birth-place of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 100 miles w by n of Alexandretta. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 37 4 N.

TERASSON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vefere, 20 miles N of Sarlat.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is of a circular form, about 55 miles in circumference, and very fertile. It contains several towns and forts. Angra is the capital.

TERCHIZ or **TARHIZ**, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 120 miles wnw of Herat. Lon. 57 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

TERGA, a town of Morocco, seated on the Omirabi, 90 miles N of Morocco.

TERGOVISTO, or **TERVIS**, a town of European Turkey, capital of Wallachia. Here is a fine palace, belonging to the hospodar, or reigning prince; but he chiefly resides at Bucharest. It is seated on the Jalonitz, 45 miles nnw of Bucharest. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

TERKI, a town of Carcasia, where a prince resides dependent on Russia, this being a frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian sea, and 125 E by N of Tefflis. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 43 22 N.

TERMINI, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It stands on a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles SE of Palermo.

TERMOLI, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 32 miles SE of Lanciano.

TERNATE, an island in the Indian ocean, the principal of the Moluccas, but not the largest, of a circular form, and 18 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. It was first settled by the Spaniards, who were driven away by the Dutch, to whom the king of the island is, in some degree, subject. It lies a little to the w of Gilolo. Lon. 126 18 E, lat. 1 10 N.

TERNEUSE, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the w

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branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is eight miles N of Sas van Ghent, and 25 WNW of Antwerp.

TERNI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated between two arms of the river Nera, on which account it was anciently called Interamna. The famous cascade of the river Velino is a mile from the town. Terni is the birth-place of Tacitus, the historian. It is 15 miles SSW of Spoleto, and 46 N of Rome.

TERNOVA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and a strong place, but the fortifications are ruined. It is seated on a mountain, near the Jenera, 88 miles NW of Adrianople, and 97 NE of Sophia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

TERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beside the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N side of it, the isles which lie along the S and E coast form several good bays and harbours. Lon. 165 0 E, lat. 16 0 S.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, several islands at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them, and are all very barren and mountainous. Upon the lower grounds and islands, that are sheltered by the high mountains, are found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. The rocks of some of the islands are covered with large muscle-shells, the fish of which is well flavoured. The natives are short in their persons, not exceeding five feet six inches; their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek-bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmear'd with trainoil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard. They have no other clothing than a small piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloss resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint. They have no other arms than bows and arrows; and their in-

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struments for fishing are a kind of fish-gigs. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat only part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity.

TERRA DI BARI. See **BARI**.

TERRA DI LAVORO. See **LAVORO**.

TERRA D'OTRANTO. See **OTRANTO**.

TERRA FIRMA, a country of S America, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, NE by the Atlantic, SE by Guiana and Amazonia, S by New Grenada, and W by the Pacific ocean and the isthmus of Darien, which last separates it from N America. Its length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, is upward of 1300 miles: its greatest breadth is 450; but, in some places, toward the Orinoco, not above 180. It is divided into the province of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Cartagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Veraguela, Cumana, and Paria, or New Andalusia. The whole country is subject to the viceroy of New Granada, who resides at Santa Fé de Bogota.

TERRACINA, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a rock. It was called Auxur, was the capital of the warlike Volci, and the cathedral was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the frontiers of Naples, 54 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

TERRANOVA, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles SSE of Alicata. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 37 9 N.

TERRANOVA, a seaport of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a bay on the NE coast, 62 miles ENE of Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

TERRIDON, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Ross-shire, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

TERRUGEN, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Ls, six miles S of St. Omer.

TERUEL, a town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Gualdquivir and Alhambra, 75 miles SW of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 40 25 N.

TERVERF, or VBERE, a fortified seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren.

T E S

It has a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, four miles N by E of Middleburg, with which it communicates by a canal. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 36 N.

TESCHEN, a town of Upper Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which is subject to the house of Austria. It is surrounded by a wall, and at a little distance is the old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wine; and make excellent fire-arms. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1757, but restored in 1763. In 1779, a treaty of peace was concluded here between the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. It is seated in a morass, on the river Elsa, 36 miles ESE of Troppau, and 65 SW of Cracow. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 49 43 N.

TESEGDELT, a town of Morocco, seated on a craggy rock, said to be impregnable, at the mouth of the Tschubit, 140 miles WNW of Morocco.

TESHOO LOOMBOO, the capital of Tibet, or of that part which is immediately subject to the Teshoo lama, who is sovereign of the country during the minority of the grand lama. Its temples and mausoleums, with their numerous gilded canopies and turrets, and the palace of the lama, render it a magnificent place. It stands at the N end of a plain, upon a rocky eminence, at the entrance of a narrow defile, through which the river Painom-tchieu flows, and soon joins the Burrampooter. It is 220 miles SW of Lassa, and 470 N by E of Calcutta. Lon. 89 7 E, lat. 29 4 N.

TESINO, or **TESSIN**, a river which has its source in Switzerland, in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then passes through the Milanese, by Pavia, and a little after joins the Po. This river gives name to one of the new cantons of Switzerland, of which Bellinzona is the capital.

TESSERT, a town of Z'hara, capital of a district of the same name. It is 350 miles SSW of Tafilet. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 23 24 N.

TESSIA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 22 miles NE of Tient, and 24 SE of Bolzano.

TESSIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, on the river Rekenitz, 12 miles SE of Rostock.

TEST, or **TESE**, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Whitchurch, flows by Stockbridge and Rumsey, and enters the head of the bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

T E U

TETBURY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in cheese, yarn, and wool. It is 25 miles ENE of Bristol, and 99 W of London.

TETSCHEN, or **TETZEN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a castle on a rock, on the river Elbe, 29 miles SE of Dresden.

TETTANQ, a town of Suabia, in a lordship of the same name, eight miles N of Lindau.

TETUAN, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. The houses have only little holes toward the streets; for the windows are on the inside, toward the courtyard, which is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The women visit each other from the tops of their houses: many of them have very fine eyes, and beautiful skins; they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops are very small, and without any door; the master sitting cross-legged on a counter, with the goods disposed in drawers round him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, near the Mediterranean, 110 miles NNW of Fez. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 35 27 N.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated, the elegant form of which indicates its having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes violently over a lofty precipice, and the noise of its falls resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli. Having gained the plain, it soon afterward receives the waters of the lake Solfatara, and flows quietly on till it joins the Tiber. See **SOLFATARA**.

TEVIOT, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the SW of Roxburghshire, and passing NE almost through the middle of that county, unites with the Tweed, a little above Kelso. The dale through which it flows, takes in so great a part of the county, that the shire itself is often called Teviotdale.

TEUPITZ, a town of the electorate

of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a castle in a lake, 25 miles s by E of Berlin.

TEUSCHNITZ, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 17 miles N of Culmbach.

TEUSEN, or TEUSING, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 14 miles SSE of Carlsbad.

TEUSERA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It stands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

TEWKESBURY, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here are the remains of a monastery, and its church now forms one of the noblest parish churches in the kingdom. This town was formerly famous for mustard, to which Shakspere alludes in his second part of Henry IV; and it has manufactures of nails and stockings. Here, in 1471, Edward IV gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Tewkesbury is seated on the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, 10 miles N of Gloucester, and 102 WNW of London.

TEXEL, an island of the United Provinces, in N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the mainland, called the Helder. This channel is the best and most southern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider-Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. In 1799, the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the Dutch fleet, lying within the channel, surrendered to them; but the English abandoned the fort soon afterward.

TEYA, a river of Germany, which rises near Tetsch, in Moravia, flows E, by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw, on the confines of Hungary.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 10 miles SE of Pisek.

TEZAR, a town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

TEZUCO, a town of New Spain, and the capital of a large government. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. It is seated near the lake of Mexico, 30 miles E of Mexico. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 3 N.

TEZELA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle, 15 miles SW of Oran.

TEZOUT, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 15 miles S of Melilla.

THAINEE, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 34 50 N.

THAME, or TAME, a river which rises near Tring, in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire to the N of Aylesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, whence it is navigable for barges to Dorchester, where it joins the Thames. This river has been erroneously supposed to give name to the THAMES.

THAME, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a famous free-school. It is seated on the river Thame, 12 miles E of Oxford, and 45 W by N of London.

THAM, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced: poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. But Camden says, that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thame: and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, as well as that of Eolham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of Thames. All the historians, who mention the incursions of Ethelwold, and of Canute, into Wiltshire, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring, that they passed over the Thames at Cricklade in Wiltshire. About a mile below the source of the river, it is not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles. The stream proceeds to Cricklade, where it receives many other rivulets, which causes it to widen considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Coln and Lech, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked) it is

joined by the Charwell, and proceeding by Abingdon to Dorchester, it receives the Thame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, and Middlesex, it waters Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandle. From London the river proceeds to Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the German ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The jurisdiction of the lord mayor of London over the Thames extends from Cola Ditch, a little to the w of Staines, to Yendal or Yeenlet, eastward, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy named the water-bailiff, who is to search for, and punish, all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the lord mayor and aldermen hold courts of conservancy for the four counties of Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above London Bridge, there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be intirely stopped, were it not for a number of locks; but there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock, which is 52 miles above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation: there is one near Lechlade, and another, a mile from Abingdon. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789; the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, from the Severn to Stroud; which canal is now continued to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames; a distance of above 30 miles. A communication with the Trent and Mersey has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and another canal extends from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, called the Grand Junction Canal. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe.

THAMES, a river of Connecticut, formed of two principal branches, the Shetucket and the Norwich, or Little River, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the Thames

is navigable 15 miles to Long Island sound, which it enters below New London.

THAMSBURCK, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Unstrut, three miles N of Langensalza.

THANET, an island comprising the angle of Kent, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, especially barley, and also madder. The s part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the seaports Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

THANHAUSEN, a town of Suabia, on the river Mindel, 14 miles N of Mindelheim.

THASOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town, of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

THAXTED, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It has a large and beautiful church, and is seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles NW of Chelmsford, and 43 NE of London.

THEAKI, an island in the Mediterranean sea, 24 miles long and seven broad, separated from the NE part of that of Cefalonia by a narrow channel. It is the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the birth-place and kingdom of Ulysses. It forms part of the republic of Seven Islands, and the chief town is Valthi, which has a spacious harbour. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 38 25 N.

THEBAID, a country of Upper Egypt, now called SAID. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

THERES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

THERES, in Turkey. See **THIVA**.

THENGEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a princely county of the same name, in the landgraviate of Neellenburg.

It is situate on the Hegau, eight miles N of Schaffhausen.

THEOBALDS, a village in Hertfordshire, 12 miles N of London. It was famous for the magnificent palace of the great lord Burleigh, which that nobleman exchanged with James I for Hatfield. The small remains of this palace were demolished in 1765.

THEODOSIA. See CAFFA.

THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 miles long and five broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

THESSALY. See JANNA.

THETFORD, a borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Little Ouse, and there is a high mount, which has been walled round, and fenced with a double rampart. It has three churches, a good free-school, and a town-hall. The best alms-houses for the county are kept here. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn; and a good deal of wool-combing is carried on here. It is 35 miles SSE of Lynn, and 80 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

THEUX, a village of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, three miles NW of Spa, where the French obtained a victory over the Austrians, in 1794.

THIEL, or **TIEL**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 18 miles W of Nimwegen.

THIELT, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 10 miles N of Courtray.

THIENGEN, a town of Suabia, on the river Wutach, 13 miles W of Schaffhausen.

THIERS, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, with manufactures of paper, hardware, and cutlery. It is seated on the side of a hill, 21 miles E by N of Clermont.

THIONVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. The Austrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N of Metz, and 33 SW of Treves.

THIRLMERE. See LEATHES-WATER.

THIRSK, or **THURSK**, a borough in Yorkshire, with a market on Monday.

It was formerly noted for its strong castle. It is 20 miles NW of York, and 230 N by W of London.

THIVA, or **THERES**, a city of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. It is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. Only that part of it is now inhabited which was originally the castle, called Cadinza, from Cadmus, the founder. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made, that dry naturally and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is seated between two rivers, 28 miles NW of Athens.

THIVIER, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 miles NNE of Périgueux.

THOMAS. ST. an island in the Atlantic, lying under the equator, near the west coast of Guinea, discovered in 1640 by Sir Portia, after to whom it belongs. It is almost round, about 30 miles in diameter; and consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with valleys, which are often filled with a thick fog. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet. On the same vine are blossoms, and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. The climate is unwholesome to the Portuguese, and few live to a great age; but it agrees well with the original natives, and also with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea. In 1641, this island was taken by the Dutch; but they soon relinquished it, through the inclemency of the climate. Pavo, san is the capital.

THOMAS. ST. one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. After the capture of St Eustatia, in 1781, it became the mart of that part of the W Indies. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 65 20 W, lat. 18 21 N.

THOMAS. ST. a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, formerly a powerful city. It is inhabited by weavers and dyers, and noted for making the best coloured stuffs in India. It is three miles S of Madras.

THOMAS. ST. a town of Terra Firma, in Cumana. In 1618, it was taken and burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh. It is seated on the Orinoko, 190 miles SE of Cumana. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 7 46 N.

THOMASTON, a town of the district of Main, in Lincoln county, which has a great trade in lime. It stands on a

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W side of Penobscot bay, 30 miles E by N of Wiscasset.

THONON, a town of Savoy, with a palace, and several convents; seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 13 miles sw of Lausanne, and 16 NE of Geneva.

THORN, a city of W Prussia, formerly a hanseatic town. In the church of St. John is the epitaph of the celebrated Nicholas Copernicus, who was born here. It is divided into the old and new town, and has a celebrated protestant academy. In 1703 it was taken by the Swedes, who demolished the fortifications. Between 1708 and 1710 it was visited by the plague. In 1724 a great tumult happened here, between the Roman catholics and protestants, on account of the students of the jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned the president and nine citizens to be beheaded. In 1793, the king of Prussia forcibly took possession of this town, and annexed it to his dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a long wooden bridge, 67 miles s of Dantzic, and 105 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 53 6 N.

THORN, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday; situate in a barthy soil, near the river Don, 15 miles NE of Doncaster, and 167 N by W of London.

THORNBURY, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles sw of Gloucester, and 121 W of London.

THORNEY, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles NE of Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the abbey-church is still remaining.

THORNEY, a small island in a bay of the English channel, near the coast of Suffex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Lavant, seven miles SW of Chichester.

THORNHILL, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloth, situate on an elevated plain, on the E side of the river Nith, 15 miles NNW of Dumfries.

THOUARS, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevrés. The castle of its ancient dukes is on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet high, built of white stone. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 31 miles SE of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris.

THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday;

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seated on the Nen, 20 miles SW of Peterborough, and 75 NNW of London.

THREE HILLS ISLANDS, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific ocean, 12 miles in circumference, lying to the S of Maficollo.

THUIN, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, eight miles SW of Chaileroi, and 15 SE of Mons.

THULE. See FULA.

THUN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is seated on a lake of the same name, five leagues long and one broad, where the river Aar issues from it, 15 miles S by E of Bern.

THUR, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and flows into the Rhine, seven miles SSW of Schaffhausen.

THURGAU, a country of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur; bounded on the S by the territory of St. Gallen, W by the canton of Zurich, and N and E by the lake and territory of Constance. It is extremely populous, and the most pleasant and fertile part of Switzerland, though somewhat mountainous toward the south. One third of the inhabitants are catholics, and the other two-thirds are Calvinists. The sovereignty lately belonged to the eight ancient cantons; but it is now one of the six new cantons. Frauenfeld is the capital.

THURINGIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the E by Misnia, S by Franconia, W by Hesse and Eichfeld, and N by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the elector of Saxony and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt and Langenscha are the chief towns.

THURSO, a borough of Scotland, in Caithnessshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the SW side of a spacious bay. It has a considerable trade in corn and fish, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. It is 28 miles NW of Wick, and 56 NNE of Dornoch. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 58 30 N.

TIAGAR, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles SW of Pondicherry, and 75 S of Arcot.

TIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery, and a mineral spring, 15 miles NW of Capua.

TIBER, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appenines, in the Florentine.

It passes into the Ecclesiastical State, flows by Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Cittadi-Castella, Orto, and Rome, 20 miles below which it enters the Mediterranean sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

TIBET, a country of Asia, bounded on the NW and N by the Desert of Kobi, in Tartary, E by China, S by Assam and Birmah, and SW and W by Hindoostan and Bootan. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E to W cannot be less than 2000 miles; its breadth is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Tibet. The Upper lies toward the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle is that in which Lassa, the capital, is seated; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Tibet is situate between Upper Tibet and Cashgur. But major Rennell, who considers the geography of the whole country as very obscure, is uncertain whether Little Tibet is subject to Lassa or not. Notwithstanding the very rough and sterile state of Tibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation, its inhabitants are in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The practice of polyandry is universally prevalent in Tibet; and one female associates with all the brothers of a family, without any restriction of age or number: the choice of a wife is the privilege of the elder brother. This extraordinary custom, and the celibacy of the priests, may have been intended to guard against too numerous a population in an unfertile country. The Tibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the viceregent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most ortho-

dox Tibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the Teshoo lama, who, in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the greatest and most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands. At the head of their hierarchy are three lamas: the Dalai lama, who resides at Lassa; the Teshoo lama, who lives at Teshoo Loomboo; and the Taranat lama, whose seat is Kharca, in the north. The priests constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. The most numerous sect are called Gylongs, who are exempt from labour, enjoined temperance, and interdicted all intercourse with the female sex: they abound over all Tibet and Bootan, notwithstanding the severity of discipline; since every family consisting of more than four boys is obliged to contribute one of them to this order; and it is also encouraged by ambition, as the officers of state are usually selected from this sect. Beside the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. His residence is at a vast palace on the mountain Putala, seven miles from Lassa. In 1774, the E India Company made a treaty with the grand lama. The religion of Tibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian bramins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The Tibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only, every other corpse is either consumed by fire or given to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. They have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Tibet as a holy place; and the grand lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See **PALTE**.

TIBURON, a cape at the most western extremity of the island of St. Domingo, with a town and fort, on an open road,

opposite Port Antonio in Jamaica. It was taken by the English and French royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 18 45 N.

TICARTE. See **TECORT.**

TICKELL, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It is five miles S of Doncaster, and 155 N by W of London.

TICKELY, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 30 miles NE of Cicacole, and 70 SW of Ganjam.

TICONDEROGA, a fort of the state of New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage between the lakes George and Champlain. It was taken in 1759 by general Amherst, and in 1777 by general Burgoyne, but evacuated soon after the convention of Saratoga. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it; but is now a heap of ruins, and forms an appendage to a farm. It is 14 miles S of Crown Point.

TIDSWELL, a town in Derbyshire, on the S confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tidswell is 22 miles NW of Derby, and 158 NNW of London.

TIDOR, an island in the Indian ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W of Gilolo, and 16 miles S of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and wax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it render it a place of defence. Lon. 126 20 E, lat. 0 56 N.

TIEL. See **THIEL.**

TIEN-SING, a city of China, in Petcheli, which has a great trade in salt. It is seated on the Pei-ho (at the influx of the Eu-ho) 90 miles from its mouth, and 90 SE of Peking.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain of Tchilder, in Turcomania. It separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khufistan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with the Euphrates, enters the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mouful, Bagdad, and Bassarah.

TILBURY, EAST, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his *Britannia*; and he describes them as in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of stone to the height of ten fathoms. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one to be 50, another 70, and the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

TILBURY, WEST, a village in Essex, to the N of Tilbury Fort. In 630, it was the see of bishop Cedda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. When the Spanish armada was in the English channel, in 1588, queen Elizabeth had a camp here, and some traces of it are visible. In 1727, a medicinal spring was discovered near this village; and the neighbouring marshes feed a great number of sheep for the London market.

TILBURY FORT, a fortress in Essex, situate on the Thames, opposite Gravesend. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; and its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the Water-gate, in the middle; and the ditch is palisaded. Before the curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted a great number of guns, and the bastions and curtains are also planted with guns. It is 28 miles E by S of London.

TILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure, six miles NE of Verneuil, and 12 W of Dreux.

TILSIT, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department. It has a considerable trade in linseed, butter, and other provisions. It is situate on the Memel, 50 miles NE of Konigsberg, and 95 SW of Mittau. Lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

TIMANA, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river, 130 miles ESE of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W, lat. 2 35 N.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Golconda, 64 miles SE of Hyderabad, and 95 W of Masulipatam. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 15 20 N.

TIMON, or **TIMONAN**, an island on the

the coast of the peninsula of Malacca, 30 miles in circumference. It is mountainous and woody, and produces plenty of cocoa-nuts and rice. Lon. 103 45 E, lat. 3 50 E.

TIMOR, an island in the Indian ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 50 miles long and 37 broad, and abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here, from which they expelled the Portuguese, in 1613. It is situate at Cupan, the principal town, on the sw point of the island. Lon. 122 9 E, lat. 10 13 S.

TIMORLAND, an island in the Indian ocean, between Timor and New Guinea. The s point is in lon. 130 54 E, lat. 9 10 S.

TINA, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles NW of Spalatro.

TINEVELLY. See **PALAMCOTTA**.

TING-TCHEOU, a civ of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fokien, 980 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 30 E, lat. 25 48 N.

TINIAN, an island in the Pacific ocean, one of the Ladrones, 12 miles long and six broad. The soil is dry, and somewhat sandy. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with valleys, diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. Here are many cattle, abundance of fowl, and plenty of wild hogs. It affords abundance of cocoa-nuts, papaws, guavas, limes, four oranges, and bread-fruit; also much cotton and indigo. There are no streams; and the water of a well, supposed to be the same at which commodore Anson filled his casks in 1742, was found by commodore Byron, in 1765, to be brackish and full of worms. Both these officers experienced that the fish caught here were unwholesome. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitos, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise many venomous insects, centipedes, and scorpions. The road is dangerous, for the bottom consists of hard sand and large coral rocks. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

TINMOUTH, a town in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E by N of Newcastle. It has a castle, seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the seaside, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water, with dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middens; but there are light-houses to guide the

ships by night. Here, and at Shields, ships take in their loading of coal and goods brought from Newcastle.

TINO, or **TINOS**, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Andros, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in width. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and is subject to the Turks. This island produces 16,000 pounds of silk every year, and the stockings made of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 37 45 N.

TINTAGEL, a village in Cornwall, one mile W of Boffiney. It is noted for the remains of a fortification called King Arthur's Castle, on a bold promontory in the Bustol channel, said to have been the birthplace and royal residence of Arthur.

TINTON, a village in Monmouthshire, on the river Wye, five miles N by E of Chepstow. Here are some iron-works; also the venerable remains of an abbey, which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture.

TINTO, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name from the water being tinged of a yellow colour. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality, no fish will live in it, nor any plants grow on its banks; these properties continue till other rivulets enter and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla it is not different from other rivers. It enters the Atlantic about 18 miles below Niebla.

TINZEDA, a town of Barbary, in the country of Darah, on the river Dras. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

TINZULIE, a town of Barbary, in the country of Darah, on the river Dras. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N.

TJORN, an island on the W coast of Sweden, about 27 miles in circumference, and abounding in excellent pastures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 58 0 N.

TIPERA, or **TIPRA**, a town of the kingdom of Assam, capital of a country of its name, lying under the tropic of Cancer, between Bengal and Birmah. It is seated on a river, which flows into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 92 15 E, lat. 24 20 N.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King's county, E by Queen's county and Kilkenny, S by Waterford, and W

by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. The s part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelem-due Madina. It contains 147 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. The river Snure runs through it from N to s. Cashel is the capital.

TIPPERARY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, nine miles ssw of Cashel.

TIRANO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in the Valtelline. It contains several handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. There are some remains of its walls and fortrefs, built by Ludovico Sforza, as a defence against the Grisons, who destroyed them when they acquired possession of the Valtelline. Its staple commerce consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town is the magnificent church of the Madonna, or virgin Mary, much visited by catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of the Valtelline, in 1620, began in this town. It is seated on the Adda, 12 miles sw of Bormio. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 46 20 N.

TIRRE, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying three miles to the sw of Coll. It is 11 miles long and above two broad. The surface in general is even, and it is noted for its marble quarry and a handsome breed of little horses.

TIREH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on the Meinder, 32 miles sse of Smyrna.

TIRELMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable cities in that duchy, but ruined by the wars, and by a great fire in 1701. Near this place the Austrians were defeated in 1792 by the French, who the year following were routed by the former. It is seated on the river Geet, 10 miles ese of Louvan.

TIRNAU, a town of Hungary, in the country of Neitra, seated on the Tirma, five miles w of Leopoldstadt, and 22 NE of Pressburg.

TIRSCHENREID, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a lake, 10 miles s of Egria.

TITAN, or **CABAROS**, an island of France, the largest and most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

TITERI, the middle or fourth province of the kingdom of Algiers, in which is a lake of the same name, formed by the river Shellif, near its source.

This province is the smallest and least important. Toward the N it is mountainous and narrow, and to the s it extends far into the desert. The Anwall mountains on the river Isser rise to a great height; but to the se are some of the highest in the whole kingdom, called Jurjura and Felizia. The latter are a rocky ridge, extending about 20 miles, and in most places inaccessible. Here dwell the Cibyls, an independent tribe, who have never been subdued by the Algerines. The principal town of this province is Belida.

TITICACA, or **CHUCUITO**, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is of an oval figure, with an inclination from NW to SE, and 240 miles in circumference. Many streams enter into it, but its waters are so muddy and nauseous as not to be drank. One of the most splendid temples in the empire was erected on an island in this lake, by the Incas.

TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampshire, seated on a small river, six miles E of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey; and on its site is Titchfield House, where Charles I was concealed, in his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647; but great part of it has been taken down, and the remainder is in a very dilapidated state.

TITLISBERG, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 11 miles ssw of Altorf.

TITIMANING, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Salza, 20 miles nnw of Salzburg.

TITUL, a town of Hungary, seated on the Tula, near its confluence with the Danube, 23 miles E of Peterwaradin, and 24 NW of Bigrade.

TIVERE. See **TIBER**.

TIVERTON, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has long been noted for its woollen manufactures, particularly kerseys. Here are two churches, and a free-school (founded by a clothier of the town) which has an endowment for the maintenance of eight scholars at Balliol college, Oxford, and Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. Near the old church are the remains of a castle, part of which is converted into the offices of a farm. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, particularly in 1598, 1612, and 1731. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6505. It is seated on the river Ex, 14 miles nne of Exeter, and 161 w by s of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 54 N.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the river Tura, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

TIVOLI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see. Though now poor, it boasts of greater antiquity than Rome, being the ancient Tibur, which was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Frascati is of the moderns. The cathedral is built on the ruins of a temple of Hercules. In the market-place are two images of oriental granite, representing the Egyptian deity Isis. The adjacent country yields excellent oil. Near Tivoli are the ruins of the magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta and another of the sybil Albunea, a famous villa called the Villa Ekeme, and the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on an eminence, on the river Teverone, 15 miles ENE of Rome. See SOLFATARA and TEVERONE.

TIZZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 13 miles S of Parma.

TLASCALA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by Panuco, E by the gulf of Mexico, S by Guaxaca and the Pacific ocean, and W by Mexico Proper. On the W side there is a chain of mountains for the space of 55 miles, well cultivated; and on the N is a great ridge of mountains, the neighbourhood of which exposes it to violent tempests and frequent inundations. Yet this is allowed to be the most populous country in all America; and it produces so much maize, that hence it had the name of Tlascala, the Land of Bread. Puebla de los Angeles is the capital.

TLASCALA, a town of New Spain, formerly the capital of the province of the same name; seated on a river, 15 miles N by E of Puebla de los Angeles.

TIEMSAN. See TREMESAN.

TOBAGO, the most southward of the islands in the W Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long and 10 broad; and near its NE extremity is Little Tobago, an island two miles long and one broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any islands in these seas. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763, was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1782, and confirmed to

them in 1783; but it was taken by the English in 1793, restored in 1802, and again taken in 1803. The principal place is Scarborough.

TOBERMORY, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mull, with a good harbour, and a customhouse; seated on a fine bay, near the NW end of the sound of Mull. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 56 36 N.

TOBOLSK, a government of Russia, which comprehends the W part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

TOBOLSK, a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Tobolsk (formerly of all Siberia) and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Irtysh, opposite the influx of the Tobol, and divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town, which is properly the city, stands on a hill, on the E side of the fort, and is inclosed with an earthen rampart: it has three wooden churches and a convent. In the fort are the governor's house, the archbishop's palace, the exchange, and two churches, which are all stone buildings. The lower town stands on a plain, between the city and the river. Both towns, taken together, are of a large circumference; but most of the houses are constructed with wood. Tobolsk contains 15,000 inhabitants, and almost the fourth part are Tartars, who drive a great trade on the river Irtysh, and carry their goods to China. There are also a great number of Kalmucs. The rest of the inhabitants are Russians, whose ancestors were banished hither for their crimes, or such as are exiles themselves. All the Chinese caravans are obliged to pass through this town; and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought into a warehouse here, and thence forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moscow. Here are many artificers, who want neither tools nor materials to carry on their trades; but, from the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, indolence and sloth prevail to such a degree, that it is difficult to get anything made. Tobolsk is 1100 miles E by N of Moscow, and 1200 E by S of Petersburg. Lon. 68 45 E, lat. 58 12 N.

TOCANTINS, the largest river of Brasil, which rises in lat. 18 S, and flows NE at the foot of a ridge of mountains, for above 700 miles; then enters a more open country, and pursues its course 400 miles further to the Atlantic ocean, which it enters by a large estuary, below the city of Para. The estuary of this river has a communication with that of the Amazon to the W; and the space included by them and the ocean is an island,

130 miles in diameter, called *Marafu* or *Joanes*.

TOCAT, a city of Asiatic Turkey in Caramania, capital of a district of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, being built on uneven ground. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkish, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. The chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candlesticks; but a great deal of yellow leather and much silk is manufactured here. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Turkey; for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 210 miles w by s of Erzurum, and 283 N of Aleppo. Lon. 37 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

TOCAYMA, a town of New Granada, seated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. 73 50 w, lat. 4 3 N.

TOCRUR, a town in the kingdom of Tombuctoo. It was once the capital of a potent kingdom, and is seated on the Niger, 220 miles E by N of Tombuctoo.

TODI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 22 miles E of Spoleto.

TOKAY, a town of Hungary, with a castle. It is celebrated for its wine, which is preferred to all others in Hungary. At some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the Bodrog with the Teisse, 95 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

TOGGENBURG, a county of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Zurich and Appenzel, and depending on the abbey of St. Gall. It is a narrow country, full of fertile mountains, and abounding in cattle.

TOISSEY, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a college; seated near the confluence of the Saone and Chalazone, 15 miles N of Trevoux.

TOLAGA BAY, a bay of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

TOLEDO, a city of Spain, in New Cast.

tile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is seated on a mountain, on the river Tajo, which surrounds it: on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall, flanked with 100 towers. There are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. It is an archbishop's see; and the cathedral is the richest and most considerable in Spain: the Segrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets set into the wall, full of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of silk and wool. It is 37 miles s of Madrid. Lon. 4 20 w, lat. 39 53 N.

TOLEN, fortified town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Brabant. On the Brabant side it has a fort called Schlyckenburg, five miles NW of Bergen op Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept. It is seated on the Chiento, eight miles SE of St. Severino.

TOLESBURG, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles w of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

TOLFA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. In the environs are warm baths, mines of alum and iron, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. It is four miles from the seacoast, and 25 NW of Rome.

TOLHUYS, a town of the United Provinces in Gelderland, seated on the Rhine, eight miles E of Nimeguen.

TOLLAND, a town of Connecticut, chief of the county of its name, which is a hilly district, but good for grazing. It is 18 miles NE of Hartford.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 30 miles NE of Belluno.

TOLMINE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, 12 miles N of Goritz.

TOLNA, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, producing excellent wine. It is seated on the Danube, eight miles SW of Colocza, and 45 S of Buda. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 46 33 N.

TOLNANT, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bagiana, 70 miles W of

Burhampour, and 124 E of Surat. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, capital of Guipuscoa; celebrated for its steel manufacture, particularly of sword-blades. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, 37 miles SW of Bayonne, and 47 SE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

TOLU, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena; famous for its balsam, produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, 70 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 22 W, lat. 9 30 N.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Naboua, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. It is 40 miles S by E of Coimbra, and 65 NE of Lisbon.

TOMBELAINE, a small island of France, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This island is accessible at low water, from the mainland.

TOMBUCTOO, a kingdom of Negro-land, which lies to the SW of the empire of Cassina. It produces plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king is despotic, and has 3000 horsemen, beside a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of mud-dies plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahomedan. Both men and women are fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

TOMBUCTOO, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. Here are many cotton-weavers, and ingenious mechanics. Cloth and other European merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary, which are exchanged for ivory, slaves, wax, gold-dust, dates, ostrich feathers, &c. brought from the interior and more maritime parts of Africa. This city is subject to a well regulated police, and the inhabitants are in general very rich. It is seated on the Niger. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 16 53 N.

TOMBAMBA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered with

gold. It is 120 miles S of Quito. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 2 16 S.

TOMINA, a town of Peru, in the province of Los Charcos, 60 miles NE of Plata.

TOMINI, a town on the E coast of the island of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 43 S.

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk. On the highest part stands a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E and S parts of Siberia. It contains above 2000 houses, and is seated on the river Tom, 560 miles E by S of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 19 E, lat. 57 4 N.

TONDERN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which is well built, and has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, silk, and fine lace. An old palace, which was formerly fortified, is now dismantled and in ruins. It is seated on the river Widaw, and on a bay of the German ocean, 28 miles S by E of Ripen, and 40 NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

TONGATABOO, one of the Friendly islands, 20 leagues in circuit. It was discovered by Tasman, who called it New Amsterdam, and visited by Cook in 1773 and 1777, who lay at anchor on the W part; and it has the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. The land is low, with many gentle risings, and very fertile, being wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling. It is the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

TONGEREN, or **TONGRES**, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, formerly one of the most flourishing cities in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war; the first time by Attila, king of the Huns, in 454, and the last, by the French, in 1677. It is seated on the Jeekar, 13 miles NW of Liege.

TONG-CHIN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koeitchew, 850 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 108 37 E, lat. 27 40 N.

TONGHO, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name, noted for producing the best beetle ant. It has a

fort, deemed the strongest in the Birman empire, and is seated near the Setang, 90 miles N of Pegu. Lon. 96 45 E, lat. 18 45 N.

TONG-TCHANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chang-tong, seated near the N end of the grand canal, 210 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 12 E, lat. 36 30 N.

TONG-TCHOU, a small city of China, in Pe-tche-li, seated on the Pei-ho, 170 miles from its mouth, and 12 E by S of Peking.

TONG-TCHUEN, a fortified city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms, from father to son. It is 1000 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 56 N.

TONGUSIANS, 4 people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of fables. They live in huts, which, when they remove their dwellings, they take down, and set up elsewhere. These huts are composed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbish, except a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. Their fire is made in the middle, and they all sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong, and broad-faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs; and their common drink is water.

TONNA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, six miles N of Gotha.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the river Boutonne, 17 miles N of Saintes.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle, and a small port. It is seated on the Charente, three miles E of Rochefort, and 15 NW of Saintes.

TONNEINS, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Marmande.

TONNERRE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armançon, 27 miles S of Troyes, and 102 E of Paris.

TONNINGEN, or **TONNING**, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sles-

wick. It was formerly fortified, but the works were demolished by order of the king in 1714, as was likewise its castle in 1734. The harbour is commodious, and defended by three batteries. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, 25 miles WSW of Sleswick, and 70 NNW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by China and the gulf of Tonquin, S by Cochinchina, and W by Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the east, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicos, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered and carthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm-seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion; their faces oval and flatfish, their noses and lips well proportioned, and their hair black, long, and coarse, and they let it hang down their shoulders. They die their teeth black. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts; but there is such a number of people, that many want employment, for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the English and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own sufficient to employ themselves; and therefore one third at least must be advanced beforehand by the merchants. The garments of the Tonquinese are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees; and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot

TOP

pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several; but the poor are stinted for want of money. The men are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children; and in hard times they will sell them to buy rice to maintain themselves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival, when they rejoice for ten days together; and they have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms: they have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

Tonsberg, a town of Norway, in the province of Agderhuys. It has some commerce in timber; and near it is Walloe, the most considerable salt-work in the kingdom. It is 30 miles W of Fredericksb. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 58 10 N.

Tobouat, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is not, in any direction, above six miles over, but there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Topel, or **Topi**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, at the source of a rivulet of the same name, 15 miles S of Carlsbad.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths. Near this place the Auf-

TOR

trians defeated the Prussians in 1762. It is 16 miles NW of Leutmeritz.

Topolitz, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 12 miles SW of Niemeetz.

Topoltzau, a town of Hungary, 42 miles NE of Presburg, and 68 E of Vienna.

Topsham, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a spacious and convenient quay, belonging to the city of Exeter, of which this town is the port. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping business. It is seated on the Ex, five miles SE of Exeter, and 170 SW of London.

Tor, or **Eltor**, a town of Arabia Petrea, seated on the Red sea, with a good harbour defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

Torbay, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point and Bob Nose. It was here the prince of Orange landed in 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to preserve the country from popery and arbitrary power.

Torbia, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient tower, of Gothic architecture, and in the environs are found many remains of Roman monuments. It is seven miles E of Nice.

Torbolt, a town of Italy, in the Trentino, 12 miles SE of Trent.

Torcello, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, seated in a small island, seven miles N of Venice.

Torda, or **Torenburg**, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town. It is 15 miles WNW of Clausenburg, and 48 NW of Hermanstadt.

Tordesillas, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 miles W of Valladolid, and 75 SE of Leon.

Torrello, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It

is seated near the mouth of the Ter, 19 miles E by S of Gironna, and 60 NE of Barcelona.

TORGAV, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle, the staircase of which may be ascended in a chaise to the top. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, and have manufactures of silk and cloth. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. It is seated among groves and lakes, on the river Elbe, 22 miles SSE of Wittenberg, and 28 NNW of Meissen. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 51 32 N.

TORIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet, seven miles SE of St. Lo.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and joins the Douero, below Mirande de Douero.

TORNA, or **TORNAW**, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Sayo, 22 miles W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

TORNEA, a river of Sweden, which rises in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and flows SE into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

TORNEA, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, for the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. It is seated on the river Tornea, at the N extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 165 miles NE of Umea. Lon. 22 38 E, lat. 65 51 N.

TORNOVA, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, and a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles NW of Larissa.

TORO, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N by E of Salamanca, and 100 NW of Madrid.

TORPERLEY, a town in Cheshire, which was formerly a borough, and had a market. It is 10 miles E by S of Chester, and 171 NW of London.

TORQUAY, a village in Devonshire, near the N side of Torbay, seven miles SE of Newton Rufel. It has a neat range of buildings for summer visitors, who may here enjoy convenient bath-

ing and a romantic situation. Near it is a singular cavern called Kent's-hole, which is full 400 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

TORRE DEL GRECO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and in 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava from that volcano. The inhabitants, however, to the amount of 18,000, escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted; and the town is now rebuilt on the lava that covers the former habitations. It is seated on the bay of Naples, five miles SE of that city.

TORRE DE MONCORVO, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, surrounded with a wall, and defended by a bastion and a castle. It is 27 miles SE of Mirandela, and 42 SSW of Braganza.

TORRE DE LAS SALINAS, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt work in all Spain. It is 20 miles SE of Origuella, and 37 NNE of Cathagena.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 16 miles S of Madrid.

TORRES, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles SW of Granada.

TORRES NOVAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is surrounded with walls, and seated in a fertile plain, on the river Almonda, 55 miles NE of Lisbon.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle, seated near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 miles S of Lisbon.

TORRIDGE, a river in Devonshire, which rises on the summit of a high moor, within a few yards of the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol channel. It flows SE to Hatherley, and then receiving the Ock from Oakhampton, turns short to the N, and passing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Bristol channel, at Barnstable bay.

TORRIGLIA, a town of the territory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa.

TORRINGTON, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and some remains of a castle. It is seated on the Torrige, 11 miles S by W of Barnstable, and 194 W by S of London.

TORSILLA, a town of Sweden, in

Sudermania, seated on the s bank of the lake Macler, 43 miles w of Stockholm.

TORTOLA, the principal of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, 18 miles long and seven broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum, and of late years has undergone great improvements. The harbour is at the E end of the island, and in 1802 it was made a freeport. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

TORTONA, a fortified town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle on an eminence. It is deemed a considerable frontier place; was taken by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards in 1745, by the French in 1796, by the Russians and Austrians in 1799, and regained by the French the same year. It is seated on the Scrivia, 27 miles sw of Milan. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 44 54 N.

TORTORELLA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citicriore, five miles NE of Policastro.

TORTOSA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is divided into the old and new town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is situate in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles sw of Tarragona, and 180 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 53 N.

TORTUE, or **TORTUGA**, an island of the W Indies, near the N coast of Hispaniola, so named from the great number of tortoises found on and near it. Here the French bucaniers used to fortify themselves. It is about 28 miles long and two broad, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

TORTUGA, or **SAL TORTUGA**, an uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma, 60 miles w of the island of Margareta, and about 26 in circumference. There are a few goats on it;

and the tortoises come upon the sandy banks to lay their eggs. It was formerly much frequented by the bucaniers. At the E end is a large salt-pond, where the salt begins to earn in April; and there have been 20 ships here at a time for salt. At the w end is a small harbour with fresh water. Lon. 65 46 W, lat. 11 16 N.

TOSA, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the hill is a strong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 37 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of Rome.

TOSENA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 20 miles WNW of Uddevalla.

TOSSE, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 42 miles NNE of Uddevalla.

TOST, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 25 miles ESE of Oppeln.

TORNESS, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle and walls, and two gateways are now standing. The town is governed by a mayor, and has a considerable manufacture of serges, &c. It is seated on the river Dart, on the side of a hill, 27 miles sw of Exeter, and 196 W by S of London. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 50 24 N.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It is so called from a cross which has existed here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead. Here are three almshouses; one of them erected by Balthazar Zanches, who was confessor to Philip II of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. In a field on the w side of the road is St. Loy's Well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and in a field opposite the vicarage house is a spring, called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures.

TOUL, a fortified city of France, in the department of Meurthe. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and the cathedral and late episcopal palace are handsome structures. It was an ill-

perial town of Germany, and the bishop a prince of the empire, till taken by the French in 1552. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 miles w of Nancy, and 167 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 48 40 N.

TOULOMBA, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Moultan country, seated on the Rauvec, 50 miles ENE of Moultan.

TOULON, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and lately an episcopal see. It is divided into the old and new quarter: the first, which is ill built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouse; the other contains the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV, many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, and it is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The new haven was constructed by Lewis XIV, as were the fortifications: it contains an arsenal, a ropewalk, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles some years ago, occupy a basin in the new port. Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, and some merchants: they no longer sleep on board the galleys, but are provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, newly erected for that purpose. Both the old and new port have an outlet into the outer road or harbour, which is 10 miles in circuit, surrounded by hills, and the entrance defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. In 1706 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but they were at last obliged to raise the siege. In 1721 it experienced the dreadful ravages of a pestilence. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Lewis XVII, to the British, who, not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SW

of Marseilles, and 317 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 43 7 N.

TOULOUSE, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, and an archbishop's see. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris and Lyon, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. It was the capital of the Tectosages, who made so many conquests in Asia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and was successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the cathedral), the Franks (of which there are still some remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave was equal to the choir; and the archbishop's palace is magnificent. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square, 324 feet long, and 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, is the statue of the chevalier Ilaure, and the busts of all the great men to whom Toulouse has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one side, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. The little commerce they have consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne, equal to that of Tours, forms the communication between the city and suburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 125 miles SE of Bordeaux, and 330 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

TOUR, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 miles S of Clermont.

TOUR DE ROUSILLON, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

TOUR DU PIN, a town of France, in the department of Here, seated on a river of the same name, 24 miles S of Vicuna.

TOUR LA BLANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 miles NW of Perigoux.

TOUR LA VILLE, a town of France, in the department of Manche, separated from Cherbourg by a river.

TOURAINE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, E by Orleanois, S by Berry, and W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

TOURANCOURCHY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 35 miles ssw of Trichinopoly.

TOURNAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 20 miles ESE of Paris.

TOURNAY, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken in 1745 by the French, who demolished the fortifications, but restored it in 1748. In 1781, the emperor obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garrison. It was again taken, in 1792, by the French, who were obliged to abandon it in 1793, but reentered it again, on the final conquest of Flanders, in 1794. It is seated on both sides the Scheldt, over which is a bridge, 14 miles ESE of Lille, and 30 ssw of Ghent. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 33 N.

TOURNAIEM, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, nine miles NW of St. Omer.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, with a fine college, and a castle. It is seated on the side of a mountain, on the river Rhone, 38 miles N of Viviers, and 48 S of Lyon.

TOURNUS, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 miles S of Chalons.

TOURS, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, and an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of

its structure, curious clock, mosaic pavement, and rich library of manuscripts. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; and now the whole number of inhabitants is about 33,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs is the abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the west. Near the city is Plessis-les-Tours, a palace built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI, who died here, in 1483. Tours is 52 miles NNE of Poitiers, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 47 34 N.

TOUSERA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 32 30 N.

TOWCLSTER, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was once strongly fortified, and is seated on a small river nine miles ssw of Northampton, and 60 NW of London.

TOWTON, a village in W Yorkshire, three miles SE of Tadcaster. It is famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461.

TOWY, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its NE extremity, and flows by Llanymddoory, Llandilovawr, and Carmarthen, into the Bristol channel.

TRA LOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, W by Entre Douro e Minho, SW and S by Beira, and E by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douro divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRACHENBERG, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, abounding in corn, cattle, and timber. It has a fine castle, and is seated on the Bitch, 26 miles NNW of Breslau. Lon. 17 2 E, lat. 51 27 N.

TRAFALGAR, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. On this cape, on October 21, 1805, admiral lord Nelson, with 27 sail of the line, engaged the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 38 sail of the line, 19 of which were taken, sunk, or destroyed, and the French commander in chief, admiral Villeneuve, and two Spanish admirals made prisoners: this unparal-

leed victory, was obtained without the loss of one British ship; but the noble commander fell, by a musket ball, near the close of the engagement. This cape is 30 miles SSE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 36 11 N.

TRAJANOPOLI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see, though it is small and thin of people. It is seated on the Marica, 40 miles S of Adrianople, and 115 W of Constantinople.

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the site of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and aqueduct. It is seated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 20 N.

TRAIN, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Ambs, five miles S of Abensperg, and 20 E of Ingolstadt.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 25 miles NW of Catania.

TRALEE, a borough and seaport of Ireland, capital of the county of Kerry. Near it is a chalybeate spring. It stands on a small river, which flows into a large bay of its name, 50 miles SW of Lime-
rick. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 52 12 N.

TRALLEBORG, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 miles S of Lund. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 55 20 N.

TRANCHIN, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with a castle. There are two warm baths near this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the adjacent country. It is seated on the Waag, 50 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 49 56 N.

TRANCOSO, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, with a castle, nine miles W by S of Pinhel.

TRANENT, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, eight miles E of Edinburgh, and 10 W of Haddington.

TRANI, a city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, the see of an archbishop, and the usual residence of the governor of the province, which is sometimes called Terra di Trani. It is much decayed since the harbour has been choaked up with mud, and stands on the gulf of Venice, 26 miles W by N of Bari, and 125 N by E of Naples. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 41 18 N.

TRANQUESBAR, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes, who pay an annual rent to the

rajah of Tanjore. The town is surrounded with a wall and bastions; and contains three christian churches, a large mosque for the Mahomedans, and several pagodas for the Gentoos. It is seated at the mouth of the Cauvery, 165 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 10 44 N.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Hungary and Moldavia, E by Moldavia, S by Walachia, and W by Hungary. It is 162 miles long and 150 broad, and surrounded by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahomedans. The government is conducted by 12 persons: namely, three Roman catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. Hermannstadt is the capital.

TRAON, or **TRAU**, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in a small island, joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua by another of stone, 27 miles SE of Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

TRAPANI, a seaport on the NW coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbour in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum. It is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It stands on a small peninsula, 30 miles N of Mazara, and 45 W of Palermo. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 38 10 N.

TRAPPE, a once celebrated monastery of France, in the department of Orne. The monks were famous for their austerity, and keeping perpetual silence. It is situate in a large valley, surrounded by mountains, 18 miles S of Seez.

TRARBACH, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. Its fortress, which is on a mountain, was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Moselle, 47 miles W of Mentz. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 49 59 N.

Austria, seated on the Traisen, near its

conflux with the Danube, 12 miles w of Tula.

TRAVANCORE, a province of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10 15. N lat. and bounded on the N by Mysore, and E by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally to the English E India Company. See CRANGANORE.

TRAVANCORE, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name. It is 110 miles SSW of Madura, and 250 S of Mysore. Lon. 77 8 E, lat. 8 15 N.

TRAVE, a river of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, which flows by Segeberg, Oldeslo, and Lubec, and enters the Baltic, at Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDE, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NE of that city.

TRAVERS, a town of Switzerland, in the territory of Neuchatel, 11 miles W of Neuchatel.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here, from water brought above 14 miles over mountains, by means of engines and pipes, from Reichenhall. It is seated on the river Traun, 16 miles WSW of Salzburg.

TRAUTENAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 21 miles N of Koniggratz.

TRAYGUERRA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of Tortosa.

TREBBIN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, 22 miles SSW of Berlin.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, flows by Robio in the Milanese, and joins the Po, above Placentia.

TREBIGNA, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Trebiska, 14 miles N of Ragusa.

TREBISACCTA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Tarento, 10 miles ENE of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous; for there are many gardens in it, and the houses are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in

it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands at the foot of a very steep hill, on the Black sea, 104 miles NNW of Erzerum, and 440 E of Constantinople. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

TREBITZ, a town of Moravia, with a manufacture of cloth, seated on the Iglau, 21 miles SE of Iglau.

TREBNITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a Cistercian nunnery, 12 miles N of Breslau.

TREBSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Mulda, 14 miles E by S of Leipfic.

TRIEFFURT, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the Werra, 36 miles ESE of Cassel.

TREGARRON, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a branch of the Tyvy, 15 miles S by E of Aberystwith, and 202 W by N of London.

TREGONY, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is much decayed, has no church, and only 150 houses poorly built, but is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the Fale, six miles E of Truro, and 247 W by S of London.

TREGUIER, a seaport of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord; seated on a peninsula, near the English channel, 22 miles NW of St. Brieux. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 48 47 N.

TREILEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

TREMESAN, or **TLEMSAN**, a city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. It is surrounded with strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful princes; but is now dwindled to scarce a fifth part of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures of carpets and woollen coverlets are in a state of decay; and the former masterpieces of architecture have disappeared, for there is not a single building of excellence now to be seen. It is 100 miles SSW of Oran. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 34 56 N.

TREMITI, three islands of Naples, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the N coast of Capitanata. They are called St. Nicolo, St. Domino, and Capraria. The first, which is the principal of them, has a Benedictine convent and a castle.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in

the department of Vienne, seated on the Bennaie, 35 miles E by S of Poltiers.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia on the river Noguera Pallareja, 20 miles N of Balaguer.

TRENSCHIN, a town of Hungary, with an ancient castle on a mountain. It has celebrated hot baths, and is seated near the Waag, 10 miles N by E of Leopoldstadt.

TRENT, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the S part of Tyrol, among the Alps, bounded by Tyrol Proper, and the territories of Venice. It produces excellent wine.

TRENT, a fortified city, capital of the principality of Trent, with a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish-churches, a college, and some convents. It is famous in church history for a celebrated council, which was held from 1545 to 1563. This city was several times in the hands of the French during the late war. It is situate between two mountains, on the river Adige, 67 miles SW of Venice. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 46 2 N.

TRENT, a river which rises in Staffordshire, from three springs to the W of Leek, and flows SE through the county to the SW borders of Derbyshire, where it receives the Tame. It then takes a NE direction, between the two counties, till it receives the Dove, when it enters Derbyshire, crosses its S angle, and forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at its SW extremity; thence crossing obliquely to the E, it flows along its whole eastern side, forming, toward the N part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and, below Gainsborough, meets the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where their united streams form the Humber. This river is of itself navigable from Burton in Staffordshire; and by canals it has a communication with the Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames.

TRENT, a river of N Carolina, which runs into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

TRENTON, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, and the capital of the state. Here are four edifices for public worship, and a flourishing academy. It is seated on the Delaware, 30 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 15 N.

TRENTON, a town of N Carolina, chief of Jones county, on the S side of Trent river, 18 miles SW of Newbern.

TRENTON, a town of the district of Man, in Hancock county, opposite the NE end of Mount Desert island, 30 miles ENE of Castine.

TREPTO, a town and castle of Hither Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, on the river Tollensee, and frontiers of Mecklenburg, 25 miles N of New Strelitz.

TREPTO, New, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings and woollen stuffs, seated on the Rega, near its mouth in the Baltic, 14 miles ENE of Canin.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

TRESHANISH ISLES, four fertile islands on the W coast of Scotland, between the island of Coll and that of Mull.

TREUENBRIETZEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, 20 miles S of Brandenburg.

TREVES, or TRIERS, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, E by Weteravia, S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. A small part of this territory lies on the E side of the Rhine, and in 1800 was given as an indemnity to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg; but the principal part, W of the Rhine, was annexed to France, and is included in the departments of Rhine and Moselle, and Sarre.

TREVES, or TRIERS, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarre, and a bishop's see, lately a city of Germany, and capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It has a castle, a university, numerous remains of antiquities, and many fine churches and palaces; but has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, covered with vineyards, 20 miles NE of Luxemburg, and 55 S by E of Cologne. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 49 47 N.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 12 miles N by W of Spoleto.

TREVIGO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 25 miles E of Benevento.

TREVIGLIO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 17 miles ENE of Milan.

TREVINO, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles SW of Vittoria.

TREVISANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the W by Vicentino, N by Feltrino and the Bellunese, E by Friuli, and S by the gulf of Venice, Dogado, and Paduano. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and the exports are cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

TREVISO, or **TREVIGIO**, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, and an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families, and seated on the Sile, 18 miles WNW of Venice. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 45 44 N.

TREVOUX, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and before the revolution the capital of the principality of Dombes. The most remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saône, 12 miles N of Lyon, and 188 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 57 N.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 16 miles ENE of Marburg.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco, 18 miles NE of Milan.

TRIEAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 30 miles NW of Olmutz.

TRIEBERG, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the Guttach, 15 miles NE of Friburg.

TRIBSEES, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, which commands the pass into Mecklenburg. It is seated on the Trebel, 22 miles SSW of Stralsund, and 28 ESE of Rostock.

TRIBSTADT, or **TRIPSTADT**, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. It is 16 miles ENE of Deux Ponts.

TRICALA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 50 miles ENE of Salonichi.

TRICALA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Janna, 21 miles S of Larisa.

TRACARICO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 13 miles SE of Acerenza and 221 SW of Mater.

TRICETO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles SE of Scala.

TRIERS. See **TREVES**.

TRIEST, a seaport of Germany, in Carniola, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a mountain. The harbour is spacious, screened by a wall fortified with a bastion. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good white wines. Triest was taken by the French in 1797, but evacuated in the same year. It stands on the side of a hill, on a gulf of its name, which is the NE part of the gulf of Venice, 12 miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 36 SW of Laubach. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 45 52 N.

TRIM, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of E Meath. It is seated on the Boyne, 7 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 6 48 W, lat. 53 32 N.

TRINCOMALL, a seaport on the E coast of Ceylon, with a harbour reckoned the finest in the E Indies, but situate in the most barren part of the island. The nearest farm villages are upward of 12 miles, from which the inhabitants are supplied with provisions. The harbour is defended by two forts, Trincomale and Ottenburg, the last built upon a cliff, projecting 1500 paces into the sea. The town occupies more ground than Colombo, but contains a much smaller number of houses, and of an inferior appearance. Its circumference within the walls is about three miles, but in this space is included a rising point, immediately over the sea, covered with thick jungle. Trincomale was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in January 1782; retaken by the French in August following; restored to the Dutch, by the peace of 1783; and again taken by the English in 1795. It stands on a spacious bay of the same name, 100 miles NNE of Candy. Lon. 81 25 E, lat. 8 32 N.

TRING, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 22 miles W of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London.

TRINIDAD, an island on the NE coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a channel about 10 miles over, and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria, the N entrance into which is called by the Spaniards Boca del Drago (the Dragon's Mouth) on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here, when this island, with the neighbouring con-

tinient, was first discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, indigo, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French, who plundered and left it. In 1797, it was captured by the English, and afterward ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens. The capital is Port d'Espagne, on the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 10 0 N.

TRINIDAD, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala, on a bay of the Pacific ocean. It is a place of great trade, the harbour being the nearest landing to Guatemala, for all merchandise that comes from Mexico and Peru. The town is nine miles from the harbour, and 110 ESE of Guatemala. Lon. 90 40 W, lat. 14 0 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Spain, in Veragua, on the coast of the Caribbean sea, 20 miles ESE of Concepcion. Lon. 81 23 W, lat. 8 40 N.

TRINIDAD, a seaport of Cuba, on the S part of the island, 40 miles SW of Spiritu Santo. Lon. 80 3 W, lat. 21 58 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 38 miles NW of Santa Fé de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 W, lat. 4 45 N.

TRINITY, a seaport on the N side of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour, and a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

TRINO, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, formerly a strong place, but the fortifications are for the most part demolished. It is eight miles NW of Casal.

TRINCOMALY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 35 miles SSW of Arcot, and 51 WNW of Pondicherry.

TRIPOLI, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, E by the desert of Barca, S by Fezzan, and W by Biledulgerid and Tunis. It is not very fertile, and the E part is quite a desert. It is 925 miles along the coast, but the breadth is various. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, under the protection of the Turks.

TRIPOLI, a city and seaport of Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, with a castle and a fort. The inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by emperor Charles V, who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has

now some trade in ashes, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they gain more by the Christians taken at sea; for they either set high ransoms on them, or sell them for slaves. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded with a wall, 275 miles SE of Tunis, and 370 ESE of Algiers. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 34 N.

TRIPOLI, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. There is one handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a sand-bank, which increases so much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is two miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits. The commerce of Tripoli consists almost wholly in coarse silk, which is made use of for laces. It is 90 miles NW of Damascus, and 120 S of Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

TRIST, a small uninhabited island of New Spain, on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy, separated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the side of Port Royal. The E point is in lon. 92 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 15 miles in circumference. The land is extremely high, and rises gradually toward the centre of the island (where there is a lofty conical mountain) in ridges, covered with trees of a moderate size and height. The coast is frequented by sealions, seals, penguins, and albatrosses. Lon. 11 30 W, lat. 37 9 S.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 208 miles SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

TRIVENTO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, 11 miles N of Molise.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a town of Suabia, situate on the Smeicha, 16 miles NW of Buchau, and 29 S of Stutgard.

TROGEN, a town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzell. It has manufactures of cloth, and near it is a mineral spring. It is seven miles NNE of Appenzell.

TROJA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles NNE of Benevento, and 60 NW of Naples.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of Lower Canada, so called from three rivers whose streams unite near the town. It was the capital of the French government in New France, and the common mart for the natives to bring their furs and other articles to sell, before it fell into the hands of the British; but its trade now is inconsiderable. It stands in a sandy country, on the river St. Lawrence, 55 miles sw of Quebec. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 46 35 N.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses, 18 miles w of Wilna, and 85 nne of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

TROLHATTA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the Gotha, which here forms several cascades that afterward unite into a cataract upward of 60 feet in height. Here is also a canal for vessels to pass by these falls, which was wrought through the midst of rocks by means of gunpowder, and is deemed one of the boldest works of the kind in the world. It is 45 miles nne of Gotheburg.

TROWN, St. a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a Benedictine abbey, 21 miles nw of Liege.

TROPEA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a high rock, on the gulf of St. Eufemia, 10 miles nw of Nicotera.

TROPEZ, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel. It is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 12 miles sw of Frejus, and 58 E of Martigues. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 16 N.

TROPPAU, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which belongs partly to Austria and partly to Prussia. Here is an ancient palace of the princes, three churches, a college, four convents, and a commandery of the order of St. John. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741 and 1756, but restored to the house of Austria by a treaty subsequent to each capture; and it is the seat of regency for all the Bohemian part of Silesia. In 1756, the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. It stands in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, 40 miles ne of Olmutz, and 90 sse of Breslau. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. The inhabitants are principally clothiers, who make superfine broadcloth and kersey-mere, in a great degree by machinery. It is seated on a hill, 23 miles sw of Marlborough, and 98 w of London.

TROY, a town of New York, in Rensselaer county, on the E side of Hudson river, three miles s of Lansingburg.

TROYES, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with good walls; but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's church, the public library of the late Cordeliers, and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, satins, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 28 miles E by N of Sens, and 82 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 13 N.

TRUGILLO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 120 miles s of the lake Maracaybo. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N.

TRUMPINGTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, two miles SSE of Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found; and here are still the ruins of the mill, commemorated by Chaucer, in *The Miller's Tale*.

TRUNS, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, where the independence of the Grey League was first ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and communities. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles w of Ilantz.

TRURO, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Maseby, the forces of Charles I, under lord Hopeton, surrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is seated in a vale, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, and at the very head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles N of Falmouth, and 257 w by s of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 16 N.

TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, at the head of a narrow gulf in the bay of Fundy, 40 miles N by w of Halifax.

TRURO, a fishing town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the N part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, nine miles s of Provincetown.

TRUXILLO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a citadel on the top of a hill. It is the birthplace of the noted Francis Pizarro, and situate on the side of a hill, near the river Almont, 65 miles sw of Toledo, and 117 SE of Madrid. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 39 6 N.

TRUXILLO, a rich city and seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1533. In its territory are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is surrounded with a wall, and seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific ocean, 300 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 8 1 S.

TRUXILLO, a strong seaport of New Spain, on the coast of Honduras, in the gulf of that name. The town stands three miles from the sea, between two rivers, the mouths of which, and some islands before them, form the harbour. Lon. 85 56 W, lat. 15 46 N.

TRUXILLO, or **NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ**, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 150 miles SE of Maracaybo. Lon. 69 25 W, lat. 9 21 N.

TSCHERNAHORA, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brin, with a castle on a mountain, 13 miles NNW of Brin.

TSCHEMNERT, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, and a commandery of the Teutonic order, 33 miles SE of Laubach.

TSCHIRNE, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with a castle, and good cloth manufactures, 22 miles ENE of Glogau.

TSCHOPAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle and hunting-seat, belonging to the elector. It is celebrated for its blue manufactures, and stands on a river of the same name, seven miles SE of Chemnitz.

TSCHUTSKI, a country in the E extremity of Asia, opposite the NW coast of America, bounded by the Anadir on the S. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a well-made, courageous, warlike race, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; but they have never yet been able to effect this purpose.

TSHETSSEN. See **KISTI**.

TSIAMPA. See **CIAMPA**.

TSI-NAN, a city of China, capital of the province of Chang-tong. It is much respected by the Chinese, on account of its having been formerly the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. It is seated on the river Tsi or Tsiang-ho, 230 miles S of Peking. Lon. 117 25 E, lat. 36 46 N.

TSI-NING, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chang-

tong. From its situation on the grand canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce. It is 225 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 24 E, lat. 35 34 N.

TSIN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chang-tong, 250 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 119 2 E, lat. 36 40 N.

TSONG-MING, an island of China, 15 miles long and 10 broad, lying at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang, and separated from the province of Kiang-nan, by two channels, 13 miles broad. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. In this island is only one city, of the third class; but villages are so numerous, that they seem to touch each other, and to form one continued city. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. The city, of the same name, is situate at its SE end. Lon. 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

TUAM, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and an archbishop's see, though now reduced to a village. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 20 miles NNE of Galway, and 25 WSW of Roscommon.

TUBAN, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the NW coast of the island. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 5 S.

TUBINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a celebrated university, and a fortified castle on a mountain. Here are good stuff manufactures; and in the townhouse is a very curious clock. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 10 miles S of Stutgard, and 50 E by S of Strasburg. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 48 32 N.

TUCUMAN, an extensive province of S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country S of the Plata, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce equally beneficial, by the exportation

hides to Europe; notwithstanding which, the towns in this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add some dignity, by erecting them into bishoprics. Tucuman is in the jurisdiction of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

TUDDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, five miles N of Dunstable, and 38 NNW of London.

TUDELA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle; seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, 40 miles S of Pampeluna, and 140 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1° 20' W, lat. 42° 9' N.

TVER, a government of Russia, formerly a province in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been separated. It was the first province newly-modelled according to the excellent code of laws of Catharine II. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield the most valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N of Europe. Beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is one peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the sterlet, the *acipenser ruthenus* of Linnæ, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made.

TVER, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce, being seated at the confluence of the Tverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the S provinces, toward Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situate on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages: the latter having been destroyed by a conflagration, in 1763, has risen with lustre from its ashes. Catharine II ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made. At her own expence, she raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 200l. for a year, without interest. The streets are broad and long; extending, in straight lines, from an octagon in the centre: the sides of this octagon, and of the principal streets, are of brick, succeeded white,

and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers children; and, in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 99 miles NNW of Moscow. Lon. 36° 5' E, lat. 56° 7' N.

TUGGURT, a town of Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, lying S of Algiers and W of Biledulgerid. It is 310 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 5° 10' E, lat. 32° 0' N.

TULA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Upha, 117 miles S of Moscow. Lon. 37° 30' E, lat. 54° 15' N.

TULEBRAS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate on the Queios, seven miles W of Tudela.

TULLAMORE, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on a river of the same name, 44 miles WNW of Dublin.

TULLES, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze, and lately a bishop's see. The cathedral is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 miles SSE of Limoges, and 62 SW of Clermont. Lon. 1° 42' E, lat. 45° 23' N.

TULLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, eight miles SSE of Carlow, and 38 SSW of Dublin.

TULN, a town of Austria, and a bishop's see; seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Erlan, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles WNW of Vienna.

TULSK, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, nine miles N of Roscommon.

TUMBEZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where the Spaniards first landed on their discovery of that country. It was then a place of some note, distinguished by a stately temple, and a palace of the incas or sovereigns of the country. It is seated on the Pacific ocean, 170 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 79° 51' W, lat. 3° 40' S.

TUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the of Tobolsk, 125 miles W of

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TUMMEL, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which issues from Loch Rannoch, and, flowing easterly, joins the Tay, at Logierait. About the middle of its course it expands into a small lake

TUN

of the same name, in which is an island with an old castle. The whole course of this river is rapid and furious, frequently forming the most romantic and picturesque cascades.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, seated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected by Richard, earl of Clare, natural son of Richard I., duke of Normandy; and here is a famous free-school, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is 12 miles wsw of Maidstone, and 30 sse of London. Lon. o 20 E, lat. 51 14 N.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town in Kent, much resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who recovered from a deep consumption by drinking them. It is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are all the buildings requisite for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry, with a chapel of ease, a market, and shops noted for their elegant turnery ware. One mile and a half from the wells are some rocks, which in some parts are 75 feet high, the mean height 40, with surprising clefts and chasms between them, that they have the appearance of the hulks of large men of war, ranged close together. The wells are five miles s of Tunbridge, and 35 sse of London.

TUNGINSKOI, a town of Russia, situate on the Irkut, 80 miles sw of Irkutsk. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 18 N.

TUNGA, a town of New Granada, capital of a district of the same name. Near it are mines of gold and emeralds. It is seated in a fertile valley, 90 miles n by s of Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 8 w, lat. 5 20 n.

TUNIS, a country of Africa, bounded on the n and e by the Mediterranean, s by Tripoli and Algiers, and w by Algiers. It extends 200 miles from n to s, and 120 from e to w. This country was formerly a monarchy, but in 1795 it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The soil in the s part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and

TUR

valleys abound in fruits; but the w part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, and corn is generally dear; but there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits; also olive trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, bisons, ostriches, monkeys, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The principal rivers are the Guadarrucar, Magrida, Magerada, and Cape. The form of government is by a divan, or council, whose president is the dey. The members of the divan are chosen by the dey, and he, in his turn, is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than one vote off the dey's head. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, horses, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahomedanism. All public instruments are written in the Arabic tongue, but commerce is usually carried on by that of the Lingua Franca.

TUNIS, a city of Barbary, capital of a country of the same name. It stands on the point of the gulf of Goletta, about 10 miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. It is in the form of an oblong square, five miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, five gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high; and it has a good citadel on an eminence, on the w side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, where the dey resides. The city has no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, kept for the bashaw's use. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, which is well fortified. The Mahomedans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, 10 miles from the sea, 200 sw of Tripoli, and 300 e of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 32 N.

TUNKISTOWN. See ZEWASTA.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, now called ARMENIA.

TURCOMAN, **TURKMAN**, or **TURKUMEN**, a people of Asia, who speak the Turkish dialect of the

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TUR, a town, and capital, the eastern base of Mount Caucasus, the coast of the Caspian, about Samsk, Derbest, and Kizil, and the southern promontories between the sea and the river Alazan. Some of these are subject to the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who resides at Mufau; and a third to the sovereign of Georgia.

TURINNE, a town of France, in the department of Carrege, with a castle, 16 miles s.w. of Talles.

TURGOV. See **GOUDA**.

TURIN, a fortified city of Piedmont, lately the residence of its sovereign the king of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see. It is now the capital of the department of Po, and stands in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Doria with the Po. Here is a citadel, deemed the strongest in Europe; and a university founded in 1405, by Amadeo duke of Savoy. There are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious: the buildings are handsome, and it has extensive arcades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the late royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 92,000. The palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and comprehends an extensive and well-furnished arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chymical laboratory, &c. There are fine walks on the ramparts and walls of the city; fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and a charming public place called the Corso, where many people assemble in an evening to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near this city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. The French possessed this city in 1726; but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In December 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In May 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians, but in the

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following month it surrendered to the French. Turin is 68 miles n.w. of Genoa, and 86 s.w. of Milan. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N.

TURINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 miles w.s.w. of Stockholm.

TURINAK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, with a fort, 144 miles w. of Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 5 N.

TURKEY, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Croatia, Sclavonia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Poland, E by New Russia, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40 E lon. and 36 and 49 N lat. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the Black sea and Circassia, E by Persia, S by Arabia, and W by the Mediterranean and the sea of Marmora. It lies between 27 and 46 E lon. and 28 and 45 N lat. and contains the countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdistan, Armenia, Caramania, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers are under their protection. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. In general, the Turks are very moderate in eating, lovers of rest and idleness, and consequently not very fit to undergo fatigues. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. They are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, inasmuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizier is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads at his pleasure. Though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to persons in private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The bashaws, governors, and officers of state, &c. in general, the

children of Christian parents, who are commonly taken in war, or purchased. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janissaries, who have been bred in the seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be about 100,000, who have that name. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomed. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

TURKIN, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasia, situate on the Caspian sea, 140 miles s of Astracan. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

TURNAGAI, CAPT, a cape of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

TURNAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, on the river Iser, 12 miles NNE of Jung Buntzlau.

TURNHOUT, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which, in 1596, prince Maurice of Nassau, with only 800 cavalry, totally defeated the Spaniards, consisting of 6000 horse. It is 24 miles NE of Antwerp.

TURON, a seaport of Cochinchina, situate at the bottom of a bay of the same name. The harbour is commodious, affording a safe retreat for the largest ships in the most tempestuous seasons. In the vicinity are plantations of sugar-canes and tobacco. Turon is 40 miles SE of Hue. Lon. 107 30 E, lat. 15 55 N.

TURSI, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, eight miles from the gulf of Tarento, and 28 s of Matera.

TUSCANY, a grand duchy of Italy, recently made a kingdom by the French, and called **ELIRURIA**. It is 120 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N and E by the Ecclesiastical State, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea, the territory of Lucca, and the Modenese. Beside this, a small part of the duchy, to the NW, is inclosed by the sea and the territories of Genoa, Parma, Modena, and Lucca. Tuscany is divided into three provinces, the Florentine, Pisano, and Siennese. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. It

is gathered in the marshy lands near the sea, and the salt pits are rich. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much valued by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest purity. John Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medici, died in 1733, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, 1735, the emperor of Germany, Charles VI, had promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir; but, in 1735, when the sovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he renounced his right to Tuscany, in favour of Francis, duke of Lorraine, as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had ceded to France. Francis succeeded to the grand duchy in 1735, and he was raised to the dignity of emperor of Germany in 1745, by which means Tuscany became annexed to the house of Austria. On the ascendancy of the French in Italy the Austrian archduke Ferdinand I was obliged to give up Tuscany to a prince of Spain, Louis the son of the duke of Parma, to whom the French gave the sovereignty of the grand duchy by the name of the kingdom of Etruria, and it was formerly ceded to him, in 1801, by the treaty of Lunéville. Florence is the capital.

TUSCARORAN. See **ONEIDAS**.

TUSIS, a town and community of Switzerland, in the Grisons, seated near the torrent Nolla, 16 miles s by W of Coire.

TURBURY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had a large castle, which stood on an alabaster hill; several of the towers and a small part of the wall still remain. It is 15 miles E of Stafford, and 124 NE of London.

TUTACORIN, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, opposite the island of Ceylon. Here the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles NE of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 2 15 N.

TUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain, belonging to the duchy of Wirtemberg. Near it is the celebrated foundery of Ludwighal. It is seated on the Danube, over which is a bridge, 38 miles SSW of Stuttgart. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 48 2 N.

TUTUBA, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the

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Tena, 160 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 103 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Tuxford, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday; seated in a clayey soil, 13 miles NNW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London.

Tuy, a town of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, being a frontier town toward Portugal. It stands on the top of a mountain, near the river Miño, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 62 miles S of Compostella, and 254 W of Madrid. Lon. 8 12 W, lat. 42 4 N.

Tuzla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, situate at the western extremity of a lake to which it gives name, 18 miles N of Cogni.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the S part of Peebleshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides that county almost into two equal parts, crosses the N part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and Northumberland, and enters the German ocean, at Berwick.

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, three miles SSW of Brentford. It is adorned with many handsome villas, of which two are particularly celebrated; namely, that which was the favorite residence of Pope; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Oxford. In the church, Pope and his parents are interred, and there is a monument to his memory, erected by bishop Warburton. Some gunpowder and oil mills are on a branch of the Coln, which flows here into the Thames.

Tycokain, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narew, 11 miles NW of Bialsk.

Tydori, one of the Molucca islands, three leagues S of Ternate.

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the county of Durham, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German ocean, at Tynmouth.

Tyre, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German ocean to the W of Dunbar.

Tyre, a once celebrated city of

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Syria, destroyed by Alexander the great, in the year 331 B. C. 'See SOUR.

Tyrnau, a royal borough of Hungary, on the river Tirma, 20 miles NE of Presburg.

Tyro, a princely county of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Suabia and Bavaria, E by the duchies of Salzburg and Carinthia, S by the territory of Venice, and W by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, its valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. Its copper contains not only silver, but also some gold. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eysach. The country is divided into three parts; Tyrol, properly so called, the principality of Trent, and the principality of Brixen. It belonged to the house of Austria, but by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, was ceded to the elector of Bavaria. Inspruck is the capital.

Tyroke, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry, E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, SW by Fermanagh, and W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

Tysid, a town of N Jutland, in the territory of Alberg, with a citadel, seated on the gulf of Limford, 44 miles NW of Wiburg, and 46 W of Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

Tywy, or **Tilwy**, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which issues from a lake on the E side of the county, and flows by Tregannon, Llanbader, New-castle, and Cardigan, into Cardigan bay.

Tzadurilla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, near the river Sangar, or Aclu, 63 miles SE of Isnic. Lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Tzaritzyn, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, seated on the Volga, 120 miles NW of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Tzernitz, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, near a river of the same name, 31 miles NNE of Adrianople.

Tzivilsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 56 miles W of Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N.

Tzuruchatu, **Staroi**, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Argunia, on the borders of China, 160 miles SE of Nerchinsk. Lon. 119 37 E, lat. 49 18 N.

V. U.

VAAST, St. a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a small harbour, 24 miles sst of Cherbourg.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, lately an episcopal see. It is only a small place, but has some manufactures of lerges, dimities, and cottons. It stands at the confluence of two small rivers that flow into the Tarn, 30 miles sst of Rodez, and 32 of Alby.

VACHA, a town of Germany in Upper Hesse, on the river Werta, 40 miles st of Cassel.

VACHE, an island of the W Indies, off the s coast of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis. It is of a triangular form, 24 miles in circuit.

VACHELUSS, one of the Lipari islands, three miles s of Stromboli.

VADA, a town of Tuscany, at the mouth of the Cecina, 26 miles sst of Leghorn.

VADAGARY, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles ssw of Madura.

VADIN, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, situate on the Danube, 92 miles w of Nicopoli.

VADO, a town of the territory of Genoa, three miles s of Savona, and 24 sw of Genoa.

VADSTERN, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, where the kings of Sweden had a palace, now in ruins. It is seated on the e side of the lake Werter, near the river Motala, 32 miles w of Nordkiöping. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 58 12 N.

VADUTZ, a town and castle of Suabia, in the principality of Lichtenstein, 26 miles s of Lindau.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Cañro, 23 miles st of Cordova.

VAISINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Enz, 18 miles nww of Stuttgart.

VAISIAUX, a small island on the n coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

VAISEN, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, lately a bishop's see, and subject to the pope. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Ozeze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 22 miles st of Avignon, and 23 sst of Mougelliman.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, three miles w of Maastricht, where, in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

VAL DI DEMONA, a province in the w angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called, because Mount Etna is situate in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. The capital is Messina.

VAL DI MAZARA, a province in the w angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

VAL DI NOTO, a province in the s angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Noto, its capital.

VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines, 12 miles st of Florence.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Slavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, 70 miles wnw of Belgrade.

VALDAI, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the edge of a lake of the same name. The lake is 20 miles in circumference, and in the middle of it is an island, containing a convent that rises with its numerous spires among a cluster of surrounding trees. The town contains several brick buildings; and even the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of Russian cottages. It is 72 miles st of Novogorod. Lon. 33 44 E, lat. 57 50 N.

VALDASNES, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, nine miles sst of Mirandela.

VALDEBURON, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 34 miles nne of Leon.

VALDECONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles s of Tortosa.

VALDIGEM, a town of Portugal, in Beira, situate near the Duero, four miles ne of Lamego.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALESCA D'ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded with walls after the antique manner, and strong by situation, being built on a rock, near the river Sava, 20 miles sw of Alcantara, and 40 n of Badajoz. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 39 26 N.

VALENCE, a city of France, capital of the department of Drome, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is surrounded with

walls, and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Beside the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as convents, that are worthy of notice. It is seated on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viers, and 135 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 56 N.

VALENCE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, situate on the Garonne, 12 miles SE of Agen.

VALENCEY, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, seated on the Nablou, 15 miles S of Romorantin.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by Arragon, NE by Catalonia, E by the Mediterranean, S and SW by Murcia, and W by New Castle. It is 220 miles long, and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain, for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, and fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruit, oil, and wine. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. The inhabitants are much more lively than in other parts of Spain.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The Moors were expelled from it in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, beside those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrust with alabaster, and adorned with fine paintings of scripture history. The palace of the viceroys, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are flourishing manufactures of cloth and silk; and several remains of antiquity. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, near the Mediterranean, 130 miles SSE of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 39 23 N.

VALENCIA, New, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, on the lake Locangua, 37 miles SW of Ponto Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 9 36 N.

VALENCIENNES, a strong city of

France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scheldt, which flows throughout several branches, and here begins to be navigable. It is large and populous; but the streets are narrow and crooked, and many of the houses are of wood. The citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it surrendered, without resistance, to the French, in 1794. Beside lace, this city is noted for manufactures of woollen stuffs and cambric. It is 28 miles SE of Lille, and 120 NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 17 E, lat. 50 21 N.

VALENTIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles NE of St. Bertrand.

VALENZA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lunelline. It has been often taken, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles SSE of Casal, and 35 SEW of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 58 N.

VALINZO DO MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, opposite Tuy, in Spain, and 30 miles NNW of Braga.

VALERY, St. a town of France, in the department of Somme, near the mouth of the Somme, 10 miles NW of Abbeville.

VALPHY EN CAUX, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 12 miles SW of Dieppe.

VAFFTRA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 12 miles SW of Modena.

VALTTE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, 10 miles S of Angoulême.

VALLETTA, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the SE side of the city is the largest: it runs two miles inland, and is so very deep, and surrounded by such high grounds, that the largest ships may ride in the most stormy weather, almost without trouble. It has beautiful basins divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, and capable of containing a vast number of shipping. The entrance is loosely guarded by a mine broad, and in 1799,

manded, on each side, by strong batteries, fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is on a level with the water. The harbour on the N side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended; and in an island in the centre of it, is a castle and a lazaret. Valetta has three gates, and the streets are all paved with flat square stones. The houses are neat, and built of stone; the roofs forming a flat terrace plastered with pozzolana, with pipes conducting the rain-water to cisterns: most of the houses have a balcony to the street, where the inhabitants pass a great part of their time. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, the conservatory, and the magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this church is the richest in the world; it is composed entirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones, admirably joined together, representing, in a kind of Mosaic, the arms, insignia, &c. of the persons whose names they commemorate. One part of the conservatory serves for the public library, which in 1790, consisted of sixty thousand volumes; and there is a museum adjoining, which contains a great variety of interesting objects. The great source of water that supplies Valetta rises near Citta Vecchia, and is thence conveyed to the capital by an aqueduct, erected at the expence of one of the grand masters. Notwithstanding the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, here is a mosque, in which the Turkish slaves are permitted to enjoy their religion. The Turks besieged this city in 1566; but, after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. It surrendered to the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798; and they, in September 1800, surrendered it to the British, after a blockade of two years. Valetta is situate opposite Cape Passero in Sicily. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 35 54 N.

VALENBURG, or FAUQUEMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg. In 1672, it was taken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Geule, eight miles S by W of Maestricht.

VALLADOLID, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is surrounded

with strong walls, contains 11,000 houses, with long and broad streets, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. The market-place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents. There are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings formerly resided at this place; and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high: it contains fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock like that of Strasburg. The town-house takes up the entire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of a structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douero, 52 miles SW of Burgos, and 95 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 41 50 N.

VALLADOLID, a city of New Spain, in Mechoacan. See **MECHOACAN**.

VALLADOLID, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Honduras, and a bishop's see; seated in a plain, 280 miles E of Guatemala. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 14 35 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the NE part of the peninsula of Yucatan, near the coast of the bay of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 10 W, lat. 20 33 N.

VALLAIS, a country of Switzerland, composed of a valley 100 miles long and 20 broad, between ridges of very high mountains, among which are the Great St. Bernard, Grimsel, Furca, and others, whose summits are never free from snow. The chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy; the S divides it from the canton of Bern. The country is divided into Upper and Lower Vallais. The former reaches from Mount Furca, its E boundary, to the river Morge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingon, on the lake of Geneva. A country consisting of plains, elevated valleys, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions must vary also according to its singular diversity of climates; for strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes, in their na-

tural growth, may be raised in the same day. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption, the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. The inhabitants profess the Roman catholic religion, and they have no manufactures of any consequence. In Upper Vallais they are much subject to wens; idiocy also abounds among them; and the lower class are extremely indolent and dirty. Sion is the capital.

VALLELONGA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 18 miles ENE of Nicotera.

VALLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a castle, 16 miles N by W of Caudebec.

VALLENCAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 20 miles N of Châteauroux, and 22 E of Loches.

VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, in a county of its name, united to the principality of Neuchâtel. It is seated on the Seyon, three miles NNW of Neuchâtel.

VALLERS, a town of France; in the department of Indre and Loire, noted for mineral waters, four miles NW of Tours.

VALLERY, St. a town of France, in the department of Somme, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles WNW of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris.

VALLERY EN CAUX, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 15 miles WSW of Dieppe, and 100 NW of Paris.

VALLIER, St. a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, seven miles NE of Tournon.

VALOGNE, a town of France, in the department of Manche, noted for cloth and leather. It is seated on a brook, 10 miles SSE of Cherbourg, and 50 WNW of Caen.

VALONA, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and an archbishop's see. It was taken, in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durræso. Lon. 19 23 E, lat. 41 4 N.

VALPARAISO, a seaport of Chili, with a well-frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. Its proximity to St. Jago has drawn hither all the commerce formerly carried on at that

city, which consists principally of wheat, tallow, leather, cordage, and dried fruits. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific ocean, at the foot of a high mountain, 75 miles NW of St. Jago. Lon. 72 14 W, lat. 33 3 S.

VALPERGA, a town of Piedmont, 16 miles W of Turin.

VALRENS, a town of France, in the Venzessin, 28 miles ENE of Orange.

VALS, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, celebrated for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardèche, 18 miles NW of Viviers.

VALTELINE, or **VALLE-TELLINO**, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lately subject to the Grisons, but annexed to Italy by the French. It is 50 miles long, and from 12 to 15 broad, inclosed between two chains of high mountains: the N chain separates it from the Grisons, and the S from the Venetian territories; on the E it is bounded by the county of Bormio, and on the W by that of Chiavenna and the duchy of Milan. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the lake Como; and it is divided into three districts, upper, middle, and lower, of which the chief towns are Tirano, Sondrio, and Morbegno. The inhabitants are all Roman catholics, and have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley.

VALVA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 18 miles SSW of Civita di Chieti.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 miles N by W of Alcantara, and 38 SSE of Guardia.

VAN, a strong town of Kurdistan, with a castle on a mountain, in which the Turks keep a numerous garrison. It is governed by a beglerbeg, and seated on a lake of its name (120 miles in circumference) 80 miles S by S of Betlis. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 37 10 N.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, an island in the S Pacific ocean, 160 miles long and 80 broad, separated from the S part of New Holland by Bass' strait. It was discovered by Tasman in 1644, and till 1799 was deemed the S extremity of New Holland. Cook visited Diemen's land in 1777, for supplies of wood, water, and grass. They were met by some of the natives, who were entirely naked; of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin black, and the hair woolly, but their ornaments more

pleasing than those of Negros. The hair and beards, and some of the faces, were smeared with red ointment. They seem to prefer birds to all other food. The hovelts resemble those of New S Wales; but sometimes large trees are hollowed out by fire to the height of six or seven feet. The land is chiefly high, diversified with hills and valleys, which are well wooded and watered. The forest trees seem to be all of one kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The low lands produce flowering shrubs, and odoriferous plants that perfume the air. The only quadrupeds seen were opossums and kangaroos; and the birds cannot differ much from those of New Holland, to which there is as it were a passage by intermediate isles. South Cape is in lon. 146 30 E, lat. 43 40 S.

VANIAMNADDY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country, 105 miles sw of Madras, and 112 E of Seringapatam. Lon. 78 45 E, lat. 12 41 N.

VANVES, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Morbihan, and a bishop's see. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is seated on the gulf of Morbihan, three miles from the Atlantic, 56 sw of Rennes, and 225 w by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

VAN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and enters the Mediterranean, four miles w of Nice. Toulon is the capital.

VARALLÒ, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the frontiers of Piedmont, 33 miles E of Aosta, and 47 WNW of Milan.

VARAMBOX, a town of France, in the department of Ain, on the river Ain, 14 miles NNW of Bourg.

VARZELLA, a cape on the E coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock, like a tower, on its summit, Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 30 N.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 14 miles SSE of Moulins.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. Here Lewis XVI, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from the Tuilleries, in 1791, and conducted

back to Paris. It is 13 miles NW of Verdun.

VARNELY, a town of Transylvania, 60 miles E of Temeswar. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 45 40 N.

VARNA, a seaport of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black sea, 22 miles E of Mesembria, and 145 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 43 44 N.

VARZEY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 24 miles N of Nevers.

VASIL, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 60 miles E of Novogorod. Lon. 43 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

VASSALBOROUGH, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seated on the Kennebec, nine miles N of Hallowell.

VASSY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne. In 1562, a bloody persecution of the protestants began here, by order of the duke of Guise. It is seated on the Blaise, 10 miles NW of Joinville.

VATAN, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated in a fine plain, eight miles NW of Issoudun.

VATICA, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name, 44 miles SE of Misitra. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 38 N.

VAUCOLEURES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Meuse, 10 miles W of Toul, and 150 E of Paris.

VAUCLUSE, a department of France, including the county of Venaissin and territory of Avignon. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, 12 miles E of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch. The chief town is Avignon.

VAUBERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated in a fertile country for corn, 15 miles SE of Toul, and 18 SW of Nancy.

VAUBREVANGE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, formerly considerable, but ruined by the wars in Lorraine. It is seated on the Sarre, three miles N of Saricouis, and 50 NE of Nancy.

VAUXWALL, a village in Surrey, seated on the Thames, two miles SW of London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe. Here is an almshouse for seven poor women, built in 1618, by sir Noel Ca-

ron, who resided here, an ambassador from Holland, 28 years

USENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle; seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs, five miles *ww* of Baeza, and 138 *se* of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 *w*, lat. 37 48 *n*.

USERKINGEN, a village of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm, two miles *wwn* of Gessingen. It has baths of mineral water, which are much frequented.

USRINGEN, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, in the county of Urtenberg. The principal trade is in corn to Switzerland, and near it are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, seven miles *n* of Constance.

USSECKO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, 10 miles *ene* of Chrudin.

USSEU, ST. or SETEVAL, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong citadel, and a good harbour, defended by three forts. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setuburg, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Tagus, and has a good trade, particularly in salt, of which a great quantity is sent to the colonies in America. It stands at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, the *se* end bounded by a row of mountains, covered with pines and other trees, and containing quarries of jasper of several colours. It is 22 miles *se* of Lisbon. Lon. 6 54 *w*, lat. 38 22 *n*.

USIGAU, a town of the electorate of Saxony, seated on the Elster, 28 miles *se* of Wittenberg.

USU, an island on the *e* side of the entrance of the gulf of Sim, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 104 46 *e*, lat. 8 55 *n*.

USUTAR, a considerable river of Peru. See *APURIMAC*.

USUBU, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, flows *n* into Hither Pomerania, and, being joined by the Rando, enters the Frislian Haff, at Uckermonde.

USUKENBERG, a town of Hither Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, seated on the Frislian Haff, at the influx of the Ucker, 82 miles *ww* of Stettin.

USULANA, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Bahus, situate on a bay of the Categite. The houses are built of wood, painted red and yellow, and

the streets are spacious. It has an arsenal, rope-walks, and tar and iron works; also a trade in iron, planks, and herrings. It is 50 miles *se* by *w* of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 42 *w*, lat. 58 54 *n*.

USURSKAI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1000 miles *ww* of Peking, and 1200 *e* of Tobolsk. Lon. 96 30 *e*, lat. 58 0 *n*.

USINA, or UNINA, a city of Italy, capital of Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and in 1750, on the suppression of the patriarchate of Aquileia, was made the see of an archbishop. A treaty between the Austrians and French was signed here in 1797. It is seated in a large plain, on the river and canal called La Roia, 20 miles *nn* of Aquileia, and 65 *nn* of Venice. Lon. 13 3 *e*, lat. 46 12 *n*.

USKOR, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Uddi, 1100 miles *ene* of Irkutsk. Lon. 135 30 *e*, lat. 55 16 *n*.

USRU, a river that rises in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overissel, passes by Ommen, Hasselt, and Swartsluis, below which it enters the Zuider-Zee.

USURY, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muyden.

USULA, a town and fortress of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on a river of the same name, 27 miles *n* of Oldenburg, and 35 *nn* of Osnaburg.

USURSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situate on the Vokscha, 200 miles *ene* of Archangel. Lon. 46 44 *e*, lat. 58 45 *n*.

USURU. See *PERURU*.

USUA, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 34 miles *ww* of Oviedo.

USUA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 18 miles *ene* of Leon.

USULIA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It is rocky and badly cultivated, but produces wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The only town of the same name has a good harbour, a strong citadel, and is the see of a bishop. Lon. 14 56 *e*, lat. 45 22 *n*.

USULIA, a town of Piedmont, seated on an eminence, near the river Dorio, 12 miles *ww* of Turin.

USUR, a town of Portugal, in Adep-

tejo, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 miles ~~sw~~ of Portalgre.

VENN, ~~Sw.~~ a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle, seated at the confluence of the Glan and Wunich, eight miles ~~n~~ of Clagenfurt.

VENN, St. in Liria. See FIUME.

VENN, a cape on the ~~w~~ coast of Teria Firman, 160 miles ~~ene~~ of St. Martha. Lon. 78 26 ~~w~~ lat. 12 30 ~~n~~.

VENN, a late province of France, bounded on the ~~n~~ by Forez, ~~w~~ by Auvergne, ~~s~~ by Gevaudan, and ~~e~~ by Vivaroy. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VENN, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, with a decayed castle, 22 miles ~~nw~~ of Ratibon.

VENN, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. The environs produce excellent Moselle wine. It is seated on the ~~e~~ side of the Moselle, 13 miles ~~ne~~ of Treves.

VENN, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent; and there are large squares adorned with fine mountains. It is seated on an eminence, 18 miles ~~se~~ of Rome.

VENN OF GOWAN, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 miles ~~nw~~ of Fez, Lon. 4 0 ~~w~~, lat. 35 ~~n~~.

VENN MALAGA, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on a large plain, near the Mediterranean, 13 miles ~~e~~ by ~~n~~ of Malaga, and 62 ~~sw~~ of Granada.

VENN, a town of Slavonia, on the river Bakwa, 10 miles ~~s~~ of Cmutz, and 60 ~~nw~~ of Pofega.

VENN, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, which has three strong forts on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. It is 24 miles ~~w~~ of Arcot.

VENN. See ULTZIN.

VENN, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the Volturno, 25 miles ~~n~~ by ~~w~~ of Capri.

VENN, a small but fertile country of France, lately depending on the pope, but now included in the department of Vaucluse. Carpentras was the capital.

VENN, St. a town of France, in the department of P. de Calais, on the river Lir, six miles ~~n~~ by ~~n~~ of Bethune, and 27 ~~se~~ of Dunkirk.

VENN, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in a valley of the same name,

and on the river Eßara, 35 miles ~~nw~~ of Balbadro.

VENN, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, on the river Nasque, 10 miles ~~ene~~ of Carpentras, and 18 ~~ene~~ of Avignon.

VENN, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 18 miles ~~se~~ of Bangalore, and 54 ~~w~~ of Arcot.

VENN, a town of France, in the department of Var, lately a bishop's see. It is nine miles ~~s~~ of Antibes, and nine ~~w~~ of Nice.

VENN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay le Comte is the capital.

VENN, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, situate on the Aa, 36 miles ~~n~~ of Riga.

VENN, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, seated on the river Loir, 30 miles ~~ne~~ of Tours, and 95 ~~se~~ of Paris.

VENN, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles ~~w~~ of Barcelona.

VENN, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the ~~n~~ by the Caribbean sea, ~~e~~ by Caracas, ~~s~~ by New Granada, and ~~w~~ by Rio de la Hacha and St. Martha. It spreads round a gulf of the same name, which reaches 90 miles within land, and is 80 in breadth; and the middle part of the country is occupied by the lake of Maracaybo.

When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnant water that covered the plain; and thus induced them to give it the name of Ven zuela, or Little Venice. Near the ~~s~~ coast lie high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valleys are fertile, and gold is found in the sands of the river. The Spaniards massacred above a million of the natives in 1538. In 1550, the country was again depopulated, when a great number of slaves were brought from Africa, and was one of the principal epochs of the introduction of the Negroes into the ~~w~~ Indies. Soon after, a revolt of the Negroes was the cause of another massacre. At present, the province is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, who raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture fine cotton stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cocoa, and sugar.

VENN, the capital of the province of the same name, in Terra Firma.

and a bishop's see. It stands on a peninsula, on the s side of the gulf of Venezia, 60 miles ssw of Maracaibo. Lon. 70 15 w, lat. 10 55 n.

V E N I C E, a late celebrated republic of Italy, which comprehended the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Besciano, Bergamo, Cremafco, Polesnodi Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. The government of the republic of Venice, before it was subverted by the French, was aristocratic, for none could have any share in it but the nobles. The doge was elected by a plurality of votes, obtained in a peculiar manner by means of gold and silver balls; and after his election the ducal cap was placed on his head, with great ceremony, on his public entrance into St. Mark's church. He held his dignity for life; and his office was to marry the Adriatic sea, in the name of the republic; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, his power was so limited, that he has been justly defined to be, in habit and state, a king; in authority, a counsellor; in the city, a prisoner; and out of it, a private person. There were five councils: the first was called La Signoria, and was composed of the doge and six counsellors. The second was Il Consiglio Grande, in which all the nobles amounting to 2500, had a voice. The third was Il Consiglio dei Pregadi, which consisted of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth was Il Consiglio Proprio, which was united to the Signoria; its members consisted of 28 assessors: this council gave audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last was Il Consiglio die Dieci, and was composed of ten counsellors, who took notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himself, when accused, was obliged to appear before them: there was no appeal from this council, which was a severe state inquisition. This constitution, however, now no longer exists. In May 1797, a tumult having happened at Venice, in which some French soldiers were killed, the French seized the city, and instituted a provisional democratic government; but by the treaty of Campo Formio, in October following, the city and territory of Venice, lying to the n and w of the river Adige, was ceded to Austria as a

duchy, in equivalence for the dominions that house had lost in the Netherlands; and the remainder of the territory was annexed to what the French then styled the Cisalpine republic. In 1805 commenced a short war between Austria and France, and by the treaty of peace at Presburg, the duchy of Venice was given up; and the whole territory of Venice is now a part of the newly erected kingdom of Italy. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma) are described in their respective places. Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the gulf of Persia, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports: and, afterward, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of opulence and power. All this declined, however, after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486; which, in its consequences, has reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendour to comparative insignificance. The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of a fine style of countenance, with expressive features, and a skin of a rich carnation: they are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with strangers who are properly recommended. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among them, jealousy, poison, and the filetto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other.

V E N I C E, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a territory of the same name. In the 4th century, when Attila king of the Huns ravaged the n part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the

islands of the Adriatic sea, now called the gulf of Venice. These islands being near each other, they found means to join them, by driving piles on the sides, and turning the channels into canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. It is the see of a patriarch, and stands on 72 little islands, about five miles from the main land, in a kind of laguna or lake, separated from the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 140,000. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another into a street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Grand Canal, which is very broad and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are nearly 500 bridges in Venice; but what passes for such are only single arches thrown over the canals; most of them very paltry. The Rialto consists also of a single arch, but a very noble one; and of marble, built across the grand canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest: this celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 34 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths, or shops, which divide its upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. The only place where a person can walk with ease and safety is in the Piazza di St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all of marble; namely, the ducal palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiانو; and a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, the mint, &c. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, one of the richest and most expensive in the world, is crowned by five domes; the treasury is very rich in jewels and relics; but they will be enumerated by devotees only, or by those who wish to laugh at the absurdity of superstition. The churches and convents are numerous, in which the most admirable part are

the paintings; and indeed Venice, highly renowned for valuable paintings, far surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The ducal palace is an immense building; before the subversion of the republic it contained the apartments of the doge; halls and chambers for the senate, and the different councils and tribunals; and an armory, in which a great number of muskets were kept, ready charged, that the nobles might arm themselves, on any sudden insurrection. The arsenal is a fortification of three miles in compass: before it was pillaged by the French, it contained arms for 60,000 foot and 30,000 horse, arranged in an ornamental manner; and 2500 men were daily employed in building ships, casting cannons, making cables, sails, anchors, &c. The Venetians have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The handsome structure called Il Fontica di Tedeschi, containing 22 shops and 200 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. The bank of Venice is supposed to be the first of the kind in Europe, after the model of which those of Amsterdam and Hamburg were established. In this city a famous carnival, is held from New-year's-day till Ashwednesday; in all which time libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masks, and the principal masquerade is by St. Mark's Place, where there are sometimes 15,000 people. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversions of the carnival; but when that is over nothing is heard from the clergy but sermons on repentance. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 125 miles NNE of Florence, and 140 S of Milan. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 45 27 N.

VENICE, GULF OF, a sea, or gulf of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic sea. There are many islands in it, and many bays or small gulfs on each coast. The grand ceremony of the doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic annually on Ascension Day, by dropping into it a ring from his bucentaur, or state barge, attended by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas, was intermitted in 1797, for the first time for several centuries.

VENLO, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, and a place of trade for merchandise coming from the adjacent countries. In 1708, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the Dutch by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the E side of the Maase (on the opposite side of which is Fort St. Michael) 12 miles N of Ruremonde. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 51 22 N.

VINOSA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ofanto, 13 miles NW of Accenza.

VENTA DE CRUZ, a town of Terra Firme, in the isthmus of Darien, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to bring the merchandise of Peru and Chili on mules from Panama, and embark it on the river for Porto Bello. It is 20 miles N of Panama.

VENZONE, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, situate on the Tagliamento, 18 miles WNW of Friuli.

VERA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 34 miles NNE of Almeria, and 80 E of Granada.

VERA CRUZ, a seaport of New Spain, in Tlascala, on the gulf of Mexico. The harbour is defended by a fort, situate on a rock of the island St. John de Ulloa, nearly adjoining. This port is the natural centre of the treasure and merchandise of New Spain, and it receives much E India produce by way of Acapulco from the Philippine islands. Here the flota arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico; and an annual fair is held here for the rich merchandise of the Old world. There are such crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that tents are erected for them while the fair lasts. The Old Town, 16 miles to the NW, is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinand Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. Vera Cruz is 200 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 96 50 W, lat. 19 5 N.

VERAGUA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, E by the province and bay of Panama, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Costa Rica. It is 125 miles long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, abounding in gold and silver. Conception is the capital.

VERA PAZ, a province of New Spain,

in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by Yucatan, E by the bay and province of Honduras, S by Guatimala Proper, and W by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests, but there are many fertile vallies, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, or Coban, is a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles NE of Guatimala. Lon. 90 55 W, lat. 15 30 N.

VERBERIE, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, 10 miles NE of Senlis.

VERCELLI, a city of Piedmont, lately the capital of a lordship of the same name, and a bishop's see, and now the capital of the department of Sesia. In 1705 all its fortifications were demolished by the French. The townhouse, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the Cerva with the Sesia, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 31 N.

VERCHOLENSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Lena, 120 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 54 0 N.

VERCHOVINE, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, and a bishop's see. This was the first town the Russians built in Siberia. It is situate near the river Tura, 120 miles N of Catharinenburg. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 145 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 33 W, lat. 14 45 N.

VERD ISLANDS, CAPE, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19 N lat. They were discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd. They are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, Sal, Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo. St. Jago is the principal.

VERDEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 28 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the W and N by the duchy of Breisgau, and E and S by the duchy of Lunenburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller.

It was formerly a bishopric, which, at the peace of Westphalia, was secularised, and ceded to Sweden; in 1712 it was taken by the Danes, who, in 1715, ceded it to the electoral house of Brunswick, which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

VERDEN, a town of Westphalia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 18 miles *sse* of Bremen. Lon. 9 20 *e*, lat. 52 38 *n*.

VERDUN, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, and a bishop's see. The citadel, which is a regular fortification, was constructed by Vauban, who was a native of this place. Beside the cathedral there are one collegiate and nine parish churches; and it is divided into the upper, lower, and new town. Verdun surrendered to the Prussians in 1792, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the Meuse, 28 miles *n* by *e* of Bar le Duc, and 40 *n* by *n* of Paris. Lon. 5 22 *e*, lat. 49 9 *n*.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the Saone, near the influx of the Doubs, 27 miles *s* of Dijon.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles *nw* of Toulouse.

VERFA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and the see of a Greek metropolitan. It is 48 miles *w* of Salonichi, and 115 *e* of Valona. Lon. 22 18 *e*, lat. 40 40 *n*.

VEREHA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 56 miles *sw* of Moscow. Lon. 25 50 *e*, lat. 55 18 *n*.

VERGENNES, a town of Vermont, in Addison county, seated on Otter creek, six miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain, and 10 *n* of Middlebury.

VERINA, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Comana, celebrated for its tobacco. It is situated on a gulf of the Atlantic, 25 miles *n* of Comana. Lon. 63 44 *w*, lat. 10 3 *n*.

VERMANDOIS, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late territory of Soissonnais, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

VERMAYON, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on a river, 10 miles *se* of Auxerre.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America; bounded on the *n* by

Lower Canada, *n* by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, *s* by Massachusetts, and *w* by New York. It is 157 miles long and 65 broad, and divided into eleven counties; Windham, Windfor, Orange, Caledonia, Essex, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Orleans. A chain of high mountains, running *n* and *s*, divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the state. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. It has numerous streams and rivers, which all rise in the Green Mountains: the largest are on the *w* side, and the chief are Otter creek, Onion river, La Moille, and Mischicot; the most numerous are on the *e* side, and the largest are West river, White river, and Pousoomuc. Iron ore abounds in this state, and renders it the seat of flourishing manufactures of every thing that can be made of iron and steel; the other chief manufactures are pot and pearl-ash, maple sugar, and spirits. The principal town is Bennington.

VERNET. See ISOIRE.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Eure, 22 miles *sw* of Evreux, and 65 *w* by *s* of Paris.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Allier, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 *s* of Moulins.

VERNON, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a fortress at the end of the bridge over the Seine, 27 miles *se* of Rouen, and 42 *nw* of Paris.

VEROLI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Cosa, three miles *s* of Alatri.

VERONA, a city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, and a bishop's see. It has three forts, and is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by four handsome bridges. The streets are neither clean nor straight; the best is that called the Corso, which is pretty long, and there is a handsome square called the Piazza d'Armi. This city is famous for antiquities, and the most remarkable structure is the Roman amphitheatre, of which seven rows of beaches of white marble are still en

fire; but various repairs have been made from time to time. In the town-house are the statues of five illustrious natives of Verona; namely, Catullus, *Æmilius* Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and *Vetruvius*. Beside the cathedral, there are 48 parish-churches, 41 convents, 18 hospitals, and 13 other churches. The palaces of *Bevilacqua* and *Scipio Massai* contain many valuable paintings, antiques, and other curiosities. Most of the buildings are of marble, above 30 kinds of which are found in the neighbourhood. The principal trade arises from the manufactures of silk and woollen, and next to them are those of gloves and leather. Near the city is a delightful place, called *Mampo Marzo*, where two annual fairs are held in May and November. Verona was taken by the French in 1796, and retaken by the Austrians in 1799. It is 30 miles nne of Mantua, and 34 w of Venice. Lon. 11 14 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Verona, province of Italy, in the territory of *Vesice*, bounded on the n by the *Trentino*, s by the *Vicentino* and *Paduano*, s by the *Mantuan*, and w by the *Bresciano*. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle.

Vernon, a town of Russia, in the government of *Rezan*, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower joins the *Don*. Lon. 45 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

Vercelli, a town of Piedmont, with a fortress so strong by nature as to be deemed impregnable. It is 15 miles ne of Aosta, and 35 e of Turin.

Verniers, a town of Switzerland, in the principality of *Neuchâtel*. The environs are celebrated for excellent cheese. It is six miles ene of *Pontarlier*, and 20 wsw of *Neuchâtel*.

Verru, a town of Piedmont, in *Monterrat*. In 1705, it was besieged by the French, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up the fortifications. It was afterward restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill, near the river *Po*, 18 miles w of *Casal*, and 20 ne of *Turin*.

Versailles, a town of France, capital of the department of *Seine and Oise*. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and, since the revolution, has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of *Louis xiv*, it was only a small village, in a forest

30 miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting seat in 1660. *Louis xv* enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when *Louis xvi* and his family, were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast number of statues, by the greatest masters, and the waterworks were magnificent. The gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 miles wsw of Paris. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Versailles, a town of Kentucky, chief of *Woodford* county, seated on a small stream which flows into *Kentucky* river, 13 miles w by s of *Lexington*.

Versois, a town of France, in the department of *Ain*. Here, in 1768, an attempt was made to form a harbour, in opposition to *Geneva*, and great sums were expended for that purpose; but it was soon after relinquished. It is seated on the lake of *Geneva*, at the mouth of the river *Versois*, six miles se of *Gex*, and seven w of *Geneva*.

Vest Bay. See *Fundy*.

Vézins, a town of France, in the department of *Marne*, seated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are good vineyards, 17 miles sw of *Châlons*, and 78 ne of *Paris*.

Vervins, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of *Liege*, which has a considerable traffic in cloth. It is seated on the *Weze*, four miles sw of *Limborg*, and 17 ne of *Liege*.

Vervins, a town of France in the department of *Aisne*, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between *Henry iv* of France and *Philip ii* of Spain. It is seated on the *Serre*, 110 miles ne of *Paris*. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Vesuvolo, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. It is surrounded with an ancient wall, flanked with towers, and seated in a very fruitful soil, near the *Vrutia*, three miles s of *Saluzzo*.

Vezley, a town of France, in the department of *Aisne*, on the river *Aisne*, 10 miles ene of *Soissons*.

Vesoul, a town of France, capital of the department of *Upper Saône*. In its vicinity is a medicinal spring. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river *Durgon*, 24 miles w of *Belmont*, and 108 ene of *Troyes*. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Veszprém, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. The bishop is chancellor to the king of Hungary.

and has a right to crown him. It is seated on the lake Salomon, at the mouth of the river Sarville, 60 miles sw of Strigonia, and 83 n of Vienna. Lon. 17 57 e, lat. 47 14 n.

VEUVIUS, a celebrated volcanic mountain of Italy, seven miles n of Naples. Toward the sea it is covered with fruit trees and vineyards; but on the e and w sides, and on the top, nothing is to be seen but black ashes, cinders, and stones. It commonly takes two hours to ascend to the top of Vesuvius, which is divided into two points, and the proper name of the southernmost is Monte di Somma. The eruption in the year 79, under Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa; birds were suffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it. Another very violent and terrible eruption, in 1634, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. Sir William Hamilton mentions, that the eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been 11 others, that of 1794 being the most violent and destructive, next to those in 79 and 1631. In this eruption the lava totally destroyed 3000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated lands; and drove the inhabitants of Torre del Greco from the town, most of the houses being either buried, or rendered uninhabitable. The top of the mountain at this time fell in, and the crater is now little short of two miles in circumference.

VEVAY, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the Pays de Vaud. The principal manufacture is hats, it has a large trade in cheese, and its wine is in great estimation. It stands on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 10 miles n by s of Lausanne. Lon. 7 0 e, lat. 46 25 n.

VAUNN, a town of France, in the department of Allier, on the river Allier, 17 miles sw of Moulins.

VEVNE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 12 miles w by s of Gap.

VEZLAY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. In 1660, this town being in the possession of the Cal-

vinists was besieged by the troops of Charles ix without success, after the loss of 1300 men. Theodore Beza was a native of Vezelay. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles n of Auxerre, and 36 n of Nevers.

VEZETHE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Brenon, 12 miles s of Nancy, and 14 n of Toul.

USA, a government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburg. It is divided into the two provinces of Usa and Orenburg.

USA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Bielaia, at the influx of the Usa, 760 miles n of Moscow. Lon. 57 0 e, lat. 54 40 n.

USSENHEIM, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a castle; situate on the Gollach, 15 miles n by n of Rotenburg, and 22 n of Wurtzburg.

USKTRA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, eight miles w of Alessandria, and 20 sw of Otranto.

UGLIANI, a town of Piedmont, nine miles n of Ivrea, and 16 n of Aosta.

USOCH, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a small river that runs into the Neisse, 15 miles n of Zarnmar. Lon. 22 34 e, lat. 48 5 n.

USOGNA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tolap 16 miles n of Vatallo, and 45 nw of Milan.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, eight miles n of Parma, and 17 n of Mantua.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, three miles n of Logronno, and 46 sw of Pampeluna.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, seated at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour for small vessels, defended by a fort, 15 miles w of Braga, and 36 n of Oporto.

VIANDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, divided into the old and new town by the river Uren. It has a castle, on an inaccessible rock, and considerable manufactures of cloth and leather. It is 22 miles n of Luxemburg, and 22 sw of Treves.

VIAYNE, a town of Holland, with a castle. It was taken, in 1692, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Leek, seven miles s of Utrecht, and 30 n by n of Rotterdam.

VIATKA, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which flows through the country.

VIATKA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly called Khlynos, and is seated on the river Viatka, 100 miles \vee of Kasan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

Vic, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Seille, 25 miles ENE of Nancy.

Vic, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, situate on the Adour, 12 miles N of Tarbes.

Vic, or **Vicq**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is adorned with a fine portico, supported by large pillars. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that flows into the Tar, 34 miles \vee of Barcelona. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 \vee .

Vic FZENNAI, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

Vic LE COMTE, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a palace, where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided. About a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the Allier, 15 miles SE of Clermont.

VICENRA, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, in which the crown of Hungary was formerly kept. It is seated on the side of the Danube, eight miles SE of Gran, and 16 NW of Buda.

VICENTINO, a county of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the \vee by Trentino and Feltrino, r by Trevisano and Paduano, s by Paduano, and W by Veronese. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and so pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. Here are also mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

VICENZA, a city of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, and a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with above 20 palaces from the designs of Palladio, who was a native of this place. The cathedral is embellished with marble, and has some good paintings; beside which there are above 60 other churches, and in that of St. Corona, the high altar and the paintings, by Paul Veronese of the Magi paying adoration to Christ, at-

tract particular notice. In the fine square before the town-house are two lofty columns, with St. Mark's winged lion on one of them; and on the other a statue of our Saviour. The other remarkable places are the Monte della Bista with its fine library, the Palazzo Vecchio with its admirable paintings and gardens, the Theatrum Olympicum after the model of the amphitheatre of Palladio, and the triumphal arches in the public promenade of Campo Marzo. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, and taffeta. About four miles from the city, on a mountain, is the church Della Madonna di Monte Berico, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has a fine frontispiece, with a convent close by. Vicenza is seated in a fertile plain, between two hills, at the union of the rivulets Bachiglione and Kerone, 22 miles E of Verona, and 32 W of Venice. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 28 N.

VICHY, a town of France, in the department of Allier, near which are some mineral springs. It is seated on the Allier, 17 miles NNE of Clermont, and 40 s of Moulins.

Vico, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is seated near the bay of Naples, five miles NE of Sorrento.

Vico, a town of Corsica, in which is the cathedral of the bishop of Sagona, a town now in ruins. It is 15 miles NW of Corte, and 30 s of Calvi.

VICOVANO, a town of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Tevere, 10 miles NE of Tivoli.

VICTORIA. See **VICTORIA**.

VIDEN. See **WIDIN**.

VIGSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, situate on the Vaga, 156 miles NW of Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 61 40 N.

VIRNA, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire, and an archbishop's see. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by very strong fortifications, but it is populous, and contains 55,000 inhabitants. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief of them are the imperial palace, the palaces of the princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, &c. the imperial chancery, the extensive imperial arsenal, the city arsenal, the mint, the general hospital, the town-house, the custom-house, the bank, the library, and

the museum. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army before the walls of this place. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The suburbs are said to contain 200,000 inhabitants; but they are not populous in proportion to their size, for many houses have extensive gardens. The circumference of the city and suburbs is upward of 12 miles. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude, cast out of the cannon taken from the Turks. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. There is a sort of harbour on the Danube, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk-stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, looking-glasses, &c. It is seated at the place where the river Vien, or Wen, enters the Danube, 50 miles w of Preiburg, 350 nne of Rome, 520 se of Amsterdam, and 570 e of Paris. Lon. 16 27 e, lat 48 13 n.

VIENNA, a town of Maryland, in Dorchester county. It carries on a brisk trade with the neighbouring seaports, and is situate on Nanticoke river, 150 miles sw of Philadelphia.

VIENNE, a town of France, in the department of Isère, seated on the Rhone; over which it had formerly a bridge, but only some piers remain. In the 5th century, the Burgundians made it the capital of their kingdom. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. In 1311, a general council was held here, at which pope Clement v presided, and

Philip the fair of France, Edward 1st of England, and James 1st of Arragon, assisted. This council is famous for the suppression of the order of the Knights Templars of Jerusalem. Near Vienna, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Côte-Rôtie, in a soil where the grape, as the name imports, is almost parched up by the sun; and a little further are grown the famous hermitage wines, so called, because a hermit had his grotto there. The commerce of Vienna consists in wines, silk, and sword-blades. It is 15 miles se of Lyons, and 38 nw of Grenoble. Lon. 4 55 e, lat. 45 31 n.

VIENNE, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Carreze, and flows into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

VIENNE, UPPER, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERRADEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, seated on the Velle, near its confluence with the Oder, 22 miles se of Prenzlau.

VIERZON, a town of France, in the department of Cher, famous for its forges. It is seated on the Cher and Yèvre, in the most fertile part of the department, 17 miles nw of Bourges, and 100 sw of Paris.

VIESTE, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 miles ne of Manfredonia. Lon. 16 40 e, lat. 41 51 n.

VIHAN, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 25 miles w of Alais, and 25 nw of Nîmes.

VIUEVANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a strong castle on a rock; seated near the Teliao, 16 miles sw of Milan.

VIGNAMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, two miles w of Huy.

VIENOT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 16 miles e of Bar le Duc, and 24 se of Verdun.

VIANUOLA, or **VIAROLA**, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 15 miles se of Modena.

VISO, a sea-port of Spain, in Galicia, surrounded by a wall, with four bastions. It has a good harbour, remarkable for a seafight, in 1702, between the

English and Dutch fleet, and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. The English took four galleons and five men of war; the Dutch, five galleons and one man of war; fourteen men of war and four galleons were destroyed. While this was transacting, the duke of Ormond, with some land forces, drove the Spaniards from the castle which defended the harbour. Vigo is seated on a bay of the same name, in the Atlantic, eight miles sw of Redondella, and 260 wnw of Madrid. Lon. $8^{\circ} 23' W$, lat. $42^{\circ} 14' N$.

VITREAS, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 20 miles s of Angers, and 20 w by s of Saumur.

VITRINE, a river of France, which rises in the department of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

VILLA ARAGONESE, a town of Sardinia, 17 miles ne of Sassari.

VILLA BOBIN, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 20 miles sw of Elvas.

VILLA DEL REY, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is seated on the Guadiana, 17 miles nw of Badajoz.

VILLA DO CONDE, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, at the mouth of the Ava, 40 miles nw of Oporto.

VILLA DO MORTA, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the w coast, and has a harbour, land-locked on every side except the e and ne, and defended by several forts. Lon. $28^{\circ} 36' W$, lat. $38^{\circ} 32' N$.

VILLA FLOR, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, seated on a river, that runs into the Douero, 40 miles e of Villa Real.

VILLA FRANCA, a seaport of the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. The harbour is capacious, and the mountains which inclose it extend into the sea like promontories. It was taken by the French in 1705, by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and by the French in 1792. It is three miles e of Nice.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 miles s of Verona.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Tormes, 34 miles nn of Salamanca.

VILLA FANCA, the capital of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

Before its harbour lies an island, about a mile in circumference, and toward the sea the town is defended by a fort and other works. Lon. $23^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $37^{\circ} 50' N$.

VILLA FRANCA DE BARCELONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the Mediterranean, 18 miles w by s of Barcelona.

VILLA HERNANDEZ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 32 miles nw of Valencia.

VILLA HERMOSA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, seated on the river Tabasco, 40 miles s of the bay of Campeachy, and 30 ne of Chiapa. Lon. $94^{\circ} 5' W$, lat. $17^{\circ} 45' N$.

VILLA JOIOSA, or JOIST, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 18 miles ene of Alicante, and 24 s of Gandia.

VILLA NOVA DA CERVERA, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, situate on the Minho, near its mouth, 27 miles nw of Braga, and 45 n of Oporto.

VILLA NOVA DE PORTO, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, seated on the Douero, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts.

VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMAO, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river which forms a spacious and secure harbour, defended by two forts. It is nine miles ene of Lagos, and 42 w by s of Tavira. Lon. $8^{\circ} 41' W$, lat. $36^{\circ} 57' N$.

VILLA NOVA DE PRINCIPES, a town of Brazil, situate near the diamond mines, 130 miles w of Porto Seguro.

VILLA NOVA D'ASTI, a fortified town of Piedmont, 16 miles ene of Turin.

VILLA PANDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It is 26 miles n of Toro.

VILLA REAL, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, seated at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles ne of Lamego, and 45 ne of Braga.

VILLA REAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 miles s of Valencia.

VILLA REAL, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, six miles sw of Placencia.

VILLA RICA, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 200 miles s of Mexico. Lon. $97^{\circ} 13' W$, lat. $19^{\circ} 29' N$.

VILLA RICA, a town of Chili, seated on the lake Malabangan, 67 miles from the Pacific ocean. Lon. $72^{\circ} 41' W$, lat. $39^{\circ} 54' S$.

VILLA VICTORIA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Prosperina; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards, in 1607; which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles SW of Elvas, and 83 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 36 N.

VILLA VICIOSA, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles NE of Oviedo.

VILLA VICIOSA, a town of Spain, in New Castile. Here, in 1710, general Staremberg defeated the French and Spaniards under the duke of Vendôme, although they were twice his number, but, from want of provisions, he was obliged to leave to the vanquished all the advantages of a complete victory. It is 18 miles S by W of Sigüenza, and 49 NE of Madrid.

VILLACH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle. Near it are medicinal baths. It is seated at the confluence of the Gail with the Drave, surrounded by mountains, 16 miles W by S of Clagenfurt.

VILLEDIEU, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 12 miles NNE of Avanches, and 18 SE of Coutances.

VILLEFORT, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 miles E of Mende, and 19 N of Alais.

VILLEFRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is surrounded with walls, and seated on the Stone, 18 miles N by W of Lyon, and 255 SSE of Paris.

VILLEFRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern. It is seated on the river Tet, 15 miles ENE of Montlouis, and 24 W by S of Perpignan.

VILLEFRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and is seated on the Aveyron, 20 miles W of Rodez, and 260 S of Paris.

VILLEJUVÉ, a town of France, in the department of Paris, four miles S of Paris.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tam, 12 miles NNE of Toulouse.

VILLERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, with a castle, formerly of great strength. In the neighbourhood

is a morale, from which salt is made. It is 55 miles NW of Murcia, and 170 SE of Madrid. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 38 40 N.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 17 miles N of Agen.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France in the department of Gard, 23 miles NW of Nîmes.

VILLENEUVE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situate at the E extremity of the lake of Geneva, 3 miles from the influx of the Rhone, and 14 ENE of Lausanne.

VILLENEUVE DE BERG, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, 10 miles NW of Viviers.

VILLENE COTRETS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 19 miles SW of Soissons, and 14 NE of Paris.

VILLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the Biiigan, strong by nature on account of the surrounding mountains and narrow passes leading to it. Here is a Benedictine abbey, and a good bath in its neighbourhood. It is 20 miles E by N of Friburg.

VILSECK, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg. There are several fountains in its vicinity. It is seated on the Vils, 20 miles N of Amberg.

VILSHOFEN, a town of Lower Bavaria. In 1745 the Austrians took it by storm. It is situate on the Danube, at the influx of the Vils, 11 miles W by N of Passau.

VILVORDIN, a town of The Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Seine, seven miles NNE of Brussels.

VIMIOSO, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles WNW of Miranda de Douro, and 17 SE of Braganza.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. the most southern promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W by S of Cape Lagos. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 36 44 N.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 55 miles W of Barbadoes. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. They are conjectured to have been originally a colony from N America, their fierce traders approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent than they do to that of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars, they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the w-

VIN

men either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, at the instance of some rapacious planters, engaged in an unjust war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1793, the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued till June 1796. St. Vincent is 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is extremely fertile for the raising of sugar; and indigo thrives here remarkably well. Here is also a botanical garden, in which the bread-fruit trees, brought from Otaheite, are now in a flourishing condition. Kingston is the capital.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Cape Verd islands, 19 miles long and three broad, and uninhabited. On the NW side of it is a good bay, where ships may wood and water, and wild goats may be shot. Lon. 23° 30' W, lat. 17° 30' N.

VINCENT, Sr. a province of Brazil, lying under the tropic of Capricorn, and the most southern one except that of Del Rey. The capital, of the same name, is an inconsiderable town, having only about 60 houses, and the harbour will not admit large vessels. It is situate on an island, called Amiaz, in the bay of Santos, 230 miles WSW of St. Sebastian. Lon. 46° 30' W, lat. 24° 15' S. See SANTOS.

VINCENT, ST. a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, nine miles W by S of Santillana.

VINGORIA, ST. a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, where the Dutch have a settlement. About 10 miles to the WNW, and seven from the coast, are some rocks in the sea, called Vingoria Rocks, possessed by the Malwaans, a piratical tribe. The town of Vingoria is situate near the mouth of a river, 22 miles NNW of Goa. Lon. 73° 22' E, lat. 15° 57' N.

VINTIMIGLIA, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. In 1746, it was taken by the king of Sardinia; but recovered in 1747, by the Genoese, with the assistance of the French. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 14 miles NE of Nice, and 24 WSW of Oneglia.

VIR

VIRE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with several manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 miles SE of Coutances, and 150 W of Paris.

VIRGIN CAPE, a cape of Patagonia. Lon. 67° 54' W, lat. 52° 23' S.

VIRGIN GORDA, GREAT VIRGIN, or SPANISH TOWNS, one of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies. It has two good harbours, and is defended by a fort. Lon. 81° 0' W, lat. 18° 18' N.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 80 islands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee islands. They were called *Las Virgenes* by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the legend. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Jost Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Guana Isle, with Beet and Thatch islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, or Drowned Isle, Nicker, Prickly Perr, and Mosquito islands, the Commancoes, Scrub and Dog islands, the Fallen City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt Island, Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish islands, the principal are St. Thomas and St. John.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S by N Carolina and Tennessee, W by Kentucky, N by Pennsylvania and the river Ohio, and E by the Atlantic ocean. It is 446 miles long and 224 broad, and divided into 82 counties. Several ridges of mountains cross the country from N to S, the most easterly above 100 miles from the Atlantic. Here are mines of lead, copper, iron, and coal; marble is found in great quantities, and limestone; and many medicinal springs have been discovered in different parts. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are many other rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The land toward the mouths of the rivers is generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and maize; that higher up, is generally level, and watered with springs. The land near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason the horses are seldom shod. The richest land lies near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and maize; but 4h

culture of tobacco has considerably declined in favour of that of wheat. The capital is Richmond.

VIRNBERG, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated near the Neffe, 26 miles WNW of Coblenz.

VIRTON, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 22 miles W of Luxemburg.

VISAGAPATAM, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 80 miles SW of Cicacole, and 100 NE of Rajamundry.

VISCHMA, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 268 miles SW of Tobolsk. Lon. 61 22 E, lat. 62 36 N.

VISET, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Liege.

VISHNI-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It has a canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Mafsa, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic; and is seated on the river Zus, 50 miles NW of Tver.

VISIPOUR, or **BEJAPOUR**, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, (subject to the Poonah Maharattas). It is 150 miles SE of Poonah, and 340 N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 26 N.

VISOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Masovia, seated on the Vistula, 50 miles NW of Warsaw.

UIST-NORTH and **SOUTH**, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland. They are of an irregular shape, each about 20 miles in length, and of considerable breadth. Many cows are annually exported; but kelp is the staple commodity, of which about 1100 tons are annually manufactured in each. The island of Benbecula lies between them, and they are each about 20 miles to the W of the most western point of the Isle of Skye.

VISTULA, a river which rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and enters the Baltic, by three mouths, below Dantzic.

VITERBO, a town of Italy, capital of the patrimony of St. Peter, and a bishop's see. It contains 16 parish-churches, numerous convents, and many palaces and fountains. Near the city is a hot, mineral spring, much frequented. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a beautiful valley, 40 miles NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 42 25 N.

VITRE, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with a trade in

linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves. It is seated on the Vilaine, 80 miles NE of Rennes, and 52 SE of St. Malo.

VITRY-LE-BAULLE, a village of France, two miles NE of Vitry le François. It was formerly a considerable town, but was burnt by Lewis VII, and on this account called Brule. The English and Burgundians, in the war with Charles VII, set fire to Vitry, with sixty villages. It was a third time burned and ruined by the troops of emperor Charles V.

VITRY LE FRANÇOIS, a town of France, in the department of Marne. It was built by Francis I, after the destruction of Vitry le Brule by emperor Charles V, and has a great trade in corn. It is seated on the Marne, 15 miles SE of Chalons, and 100 E of Paris.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 18 miles SE of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon.

VITTORIA, or **VICTORIA**, a town of Spain, capital of the province of Alaba, in Biscay. It is surrounded with double walls, and the large streets are bordered with trees. In the principal square are the town-house, two convents, and a fine fountain. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. It is seated on an eminence at the end of a plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 33 miles SE of Bilbao, and 155 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

VIVAREZ, a late territory of France, in the NE part of Languedoc, on the banks of the Rhone, which parts it from Dauphiny. It now forms the department of Ardeche.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic, 30 miles NW of Mondonnedo. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 43 50 N.

VIVIEKS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 16 miles S of Privas.

UKENSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, situate at the confluence of the Irtisch and Obi, 190 miles N of Tobolsk. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

UKRAINE, an extensive country of Europe, lying on the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, in 1693, the latter re-

mained in possession of the Ukraine, on the w side of the Dnieper, which constituted a palatinate called Kiof; while the e side was allotted to Russia, and called the government of Kiof; but Russia having obtained the Polish part, by the treaty of partition, in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper, belongs now to that power. That part of the Ukraine, on the w side of the Dnieper, is but indifferently cultivated; but that on the e side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The principal town is Kiof. See COSSACS.

VLADIMIR. See VOLODIMER.

ULAPPOOL, a town of Scotland, in Rosshire, on the e side of the entrance of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a river of its name, with a good harbour and commodious roadstead. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country, 48 miles w by n of Tain. Lon. 5 3 w, lat. 57 30 N.

ULEA, or ULABORG, a seaport of Sweden, and the largest town in E Bothnia, with a strong castle on an island, and a commodious harbour. In 1714, this town was demolished by the Russians. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, 310 miles N by E of Abo. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 65 40 N.

VLIELAND. See FLIE.

ULISTEA, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 151 31 w, lat. 10 45 s.

ULSWATER, a lake on the borders of Westmorland and Cumberland, 10 miles N of Ambleside. It is eight miles long, and abounds with charr and other fish. The navigators of this lake find much amusement by discharging guns in certain stations, the report being reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound. The river Eamont flows through this lake, and by Penrith, to the Eden, forming that part of the boundary line between the two counties.

ULM, a free imperial city of Suabia, whole territory extends 27 miles in length and 21 in breadth. It is a fortified, large, and handsome place, in which the archives of the imperial towns of Suabia are preserved, and where the diets of the circle are generally held. The cathedral is a large magnificent structure. Here is an excellent college, with a theological seminary annexed, and a convent for the daughters of the nobility and citizens, who are here educated, and afterward at liberty to marry. Its other most remarkable buildings are the abbey of St. Michael, commonly called *Wengert*, the

townhouse, the arsenal, the magazines, and the valuable town library. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a good trade in linens, fustians, paper, wine, and wool. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by stratagem; but surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704. It was taken by the French in 1796, and is surrendered to them in 1805. It is seated at the confluence of the Blau with the Danube, opposite the influx of the Her, 38 miles w by n of Augsburg, and 40 s of Stuttgart. Lon. 10 4 s, lat. 48 21 N.

ULMEN, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 28 miles w of Coblenz.

ULOTHO, or VLOTHOW, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, near which is a medicinal spring. It is six miles s of Minden.

ULRICHSFEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a fortified castle, 23 miles s of Mueburg.

ULRICSHAMN, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, formerly called Bogesund, the present name being given it, in 1741, in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleonora. It is 50 miles E of Gotheburg.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, N by the Northern ocean, W by the Atlantic ocean, sw by the province of Connaught, and s by that of Leinster. The principal rivers are the Bann, Foyle, Swilly, Newry water, and Laggan; and it abounds with large lakes. The soil, in general, is fruitful; and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and bees. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan, which include one archbishopric and six bishoprics. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZEN, or VELTZEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg. It has a trade in flour and wool, and is seated on the Ilmenau, 20 miles s of Lunenburg.

ULVERSTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the foot of some hills, near a shallow arm of the Irish sea, and has a canal to the estuary of the Laver. Since the decline of Bolton, it has considerably increased. It is the port of the district of Farncliffe, and exports much iron ore and blue clay got in the neighbourhood. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass the fairs to and from Lancaster every Sunday, Tues-

day, and Friday. It is 18 miles NW of Lancaster, and 867 NNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W. lat. 54 14 N.

UMA, or UMBA, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of W Bothnia, and 310 miles N by E of Stockholm. Lon. 19 18 E, lat. 63 58 N.

UMAGO, a small seaport of Venetian Istria, seated near the gulf Largon, 19 miles SW of Capo d'Istria.

UMBRIA, a province of Italy, now called the duchy of Spoleto.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on the Lipuda, 15 miles N by W of St. Severina.

UMMERAPOORA, one of the most flourishing and well-built cities of Asia, the metropolis of the Birman empire, with a spacious and regular fort, completely fortified after the eastern manner. It was founded in 1783 by emperor Minderagree, four miles to the NE of Ava, the ancient capital. The houses are raised on posts from the ground, the smaller supported by bamboos, the larger by strong timbers. The streets are all straight, many of them wide, paved with brick, and frequently crossed by others at right angles. The royal palace is a splendid edifice, within the fort, and not any nobleman of the court is permitted to enter it with his feet covered. The temples and monasteries are numerous, and though in general composed of wood are very magnificent; the unbounded expenditure of gilding, which is bestowed on the outside of the roofs, particularly on the lofty spires, render them objects of extraordinary splendour. Ummerapoor is situate on a peninsula, formed by the Irrawaddy on the W, and a narrow channel branching E from the river, which soon takes a N direction and expands to a lake on the E side of the city, seven miles long and one and a half broad. It is 520 miles E of Calcutta, and 620 NNW of Siam. Lon. 76 7 E, lat. 21 57 N.

UNDERSWEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is seated on the river Aa, between the lakes Brientz and Thun, 23 miles SSE of Bern.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Switzerland, the sixth in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four Cantons, E by high mountains which separate it from the canton of Uri, S by Mount Brunich which puts it from the canton of Bern, and W by that

of Lucern. It is 24 miles long and 20 broad; and divided into the Upper and Lower Valley, by a forest called Kesterauld, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N to S. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Stanz is the capital of the Lower Valley, and Sarnen of the Upper and of the whole canton.

UNGHWAR, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the Ungh. It is strong from its situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles S of Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48 48 N.

UNIEGOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lencicz, with a fine castle belonging to the archbishop of Gnesen, seated on the Warta, 20 miles SSW of Lencicz.

UNION, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Fayette county, situate on Redstone creek, 14 miles S by E of Brownville, and 28 NE of Morgantown.

UNION, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in October. It is situate on the Susquehanna, W of the mouth of the Chenango, 50 miles E by S of Newtown, and 150 NW of New York.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, or HOLLAND, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, which extend 150 miles from N to S and 100 from E to W; bounded on the W and N by the German ocean, S by Brabant and Liege, and E by Westphalia. They rank in the following order: Gelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, and Groningen. Beside these provinces, are the Land of the Generality, or Dutch Brabant, Dutch Flanders, and Dutch Limburg; but the last two have been annexed to France, being included in the new Belgic departments. This country was a part of that inhabited by the ancient Batavi: it is usually called Holland, from the name of the principal province; which signifies a hollow, or low country. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Donnel, Waal, Yssel, Scheldt, and Vecht. Holland affords a striking proof, that persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are nearly equally bad; the soil produces naturally scarcely any thing but turf; and the possession of this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which, rising considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it, only by expensive dikes. Yet the labours of the Dutch have rendered this seemingly insignificant territory one of the richest spots

n Europe, with respect to population and property. Among the most valuable natural productions of the country may be reckoned its excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The principal revenue arises from the herring, cod, and whale fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The Dutch trade, though much reduced, is still very great, and their country was, as it were, the universal warehouse of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Among the monopolies of their E India Company, the spice trade is the most valuable; comprehending cloves, mace, nutmegs, and cinnamon. Their Asiatic possessions are the coasts of the island of Java, the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor general of all their East India settlements; some settlements on the coasts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Coomandel; the greatest part of the Moluccas or Spice Islands; and settlements of factories in the island of Celebes, at Surat and Petra, and in the gulf of Persia. In Africa, the Dutch have the Cape of Good Hope, with several forts and factories in Guinea; in the W Indies, St. Eustatia, Saba, and Curçoa; and in S America, the colonies of Ilesquibo, Demerary, Surinam, and Berbice. But they have lost several of these in the present war. In the United Provinces, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which pass in every direction, and equal the roads in other countries. By these canals and the Rhine, the inland trade with Germany is very considerable; and the most remarkable feature consists in the vast floats of timber, which arrive at Dort from Andernach, and other places on the Rhine, whose copious streams received the ties of the German forests. A great quantity of corn is also obtained by this inland trade, and the other branches of traffic are numerous; that the Rhine may be said to supply Holland with innumerable advantages, secure from the destructive inroads of maritime war. This country contains thousands of wind-mills for sawing timber, grinding corn, &c. and the number of its manufactures is astonishing; the chief of which are linen, pottery, painted tiles, tobacco-pipes, refined salt, snuff, leather, wax, oil, sugar, starch, paper, beside some of wool-len, cotton, and silk. From the year 1579 to 1795, the Seven United Provinces must be considered as one political body, united for the preservation of the whole. In consequence of the Union (see NETHERLANDS) the Seven Provinces guaranteed each other's rights; they made war and

peace, levied taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province was independent. They sent deputies (chosen out of the provincial states) to the general assembly, called the states-general, which was invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has usually been a prince stadtholder, who exercised a considerable part of the executive power. After the death of William II (the fourth stadtholder) in 1667, this office was abolished by the states; but, in 1672, when Lewis XIV invaded Holland, the popular commotions compelled them to repeal the edict; to invest William III, prince of Orange, with the office, and to declare it hereditary. On his death, in 1702, it was again abolished; but, in 1745, some popular commotions compelled the states to restore the rank to William IV, and again to declare it hereditary in his family. In 1787, a civil war commenced, and the stadtholder, William V, was deprived of the office of captain general; but he was restored, the same year, by the interference of Great Britain and Prussia. When Holland, however, was rapidly overrun by the French, in January 1798, the stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country; and a convention was assembled to frame a constitution for the Seven Provinces and Dutch Brabant, under the style of the Batavian Republic. The first plan they presented was rejected by the primary assemblies; another was drawn up, which was accepted; but this was changed in several particulars in 1798. The Batavian republic is now governed by a directory of twelve members, one of which goes out annually, and the president is changed every three months; and a legislative body of thirty-five members, who assemble twice in a year, and appoint a committee of twelve of its members, to examine and report on the laws and regulations proposed by the directory. The country was also divided into eight departments, namely, Ems, Old Yssel, Rhine, Amstel, Texel, Delft, Dommel, and Scheldt; and Meuse: of which the chief towns are Leuwarden, Zwoll, Arnheim, Amsterdam, Alenmaer, Utrecht, Bois le Duc, and Middleburg. The Calvinist religion is established in Holland; but most other christian sects, and the Jews, are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital; but the seat of government is at Hague.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N America, consisting originally, in 1783, of thirteen states, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode

Islands, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Kentucky, Vermont, Tennessee, and Ohio, having since been formed, and added to them, the present number of the states that constitute this great American republic is seventeen. To which also must be added the country of Louisiana, lately ceded to the republic by the French. These districts are all described in this work in their proper places. The total number of the inhabitants in the United States, in 1791, was 3,929,366; and in 1801, it was 5,305,638; an increase of above one-third in ten years. No part of the globe is so well supplied with rivers, great and small springs, and lakes, as the United States; that a communication by water, from one extremity to the other, is more easy than in England; and a great multitude of bays and excellent harbours are on the coast of every maritime state. In the large towns, the houses are of brick; in the others, and their environs, the half, and often the whole of them, are of plank; but 80 miles from the sea, in the central and southern states, and still more particularly in those w of the Alleghany mountains, seven-tenths of the inhabitants live in *log-houses*. These houses are made of the trunks of trees, from 20 to 30 feet long, and four or five inches in diameter, laid one upon another, and supported by letting their ends into each other; the spaces between the trunks are filled with clay; they have two doors, which are hung with wooden hinges, and these frequently supply the place of windows; neither nails nor iron of any sort are used. The thirteen original states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies, a civil war ensued. The Americans formed a congress, which, in 1776, disclaimed all dependence on the mother country: the French king entered into an alliance with them in 1778; the colonies, powerfully assisted by France, were successful; and Great Britain acknowledged their independence by the peace of 1783. The federal constitution of the United States is governed by a congress, consisting of a president, vice-president, senate, and house of representatives. The representatives are elected every second year; the senators are chosen for six years, and the president and vice-president for four. General Washington was elected the first president, in 1788. The city of Washington is the metropolis.

UNZEL, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of , in the electorate of Cologne; noted for its capital wine, and for the black basalt stone found in the river, above the town, called Unkelstone. It stands on the Rhine, seven miles ss of Bonn.

UNNA, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, environed with walls and ditches, and formerly a considerable hanseatic town. It is seated on the Kortelbeck, 10 miles ssw of Ham.

UNNA, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Boënia, on the frontiers of Cræmia, passes by Wihitsch, and joins the Save, 16 miles above Gradisca.

UNNARY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, 48 miles w of Wessio.

UNST, the most remote of the Shetland islands, extending to 61 10 N lat. It is 10 miles long and four broad, and more level than the other isles. It feeds many sheep, horned cattle, and hogs; and about 80 tons of cured fish are annually exported.

UNZA, or **UNSHA**, a town of Russia, in a province of the same name, in the government of Kostrom. It is situate on the river Unza, 92 miles ene of Kostroma. Lon. 44 15 e, lat. 57 56 n.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia, seated on the Staffora, nine miles ne of Tortona.

VOGLABRUCK, a town of Austria, on the river Vogel, 28 miles ne of Salzburg, and 38 sw of Lintz.

VOID, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles w of Toul.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Upper Saxony, in the sw part of the marquisate of Misnia, bounded on the w by Thuringia and Franconia. It is very hilly, and abounds in wood; but the vallies afford plenty of corn, and pastures that feed great numbers of excellent cattle. Plauen is the capital.

VOIGTSBERG, a town and citadel of Upper Saxony, in Voigtländ, five miles s by e of Plauen.

VOITSBERG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Kainach, 14 miles wsw of Gratz.

VOKELMARK, or **VOLKENMARK**, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 12 miles e of Clagenfurt.

VOLANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles s of Ferrara.

VOLCANO, one of the most considerable of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, lying s of the island of Lipari, from which it is separated by a deep channel, a mile and a half broad. It is 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

VOLCANELLO, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

VOLGA, a river of Russia, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, about 80 miles w of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably augmented there by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishnei Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratof, and Astracan, and enters the Caspian sea by several mouths. This is supposed to be the largest river in Europe; and by means of it, the river Tverza, and a canal thence to the Neva, there is a navigable communication between the Cyprian sea and the Baltic.

VOLHYNIA, a palatinate of Russian Poland, 309 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the n by Polesia, s by Kiof, s by Podolia, and w by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, with a castle; seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles sw of Steenwich, and 12 nw of Zwoll.

VOLO, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, with a citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1665, by the Venetians. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles se of Larissa. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

VOLODIMER, or **VLADIMIR**, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

VOLODIMER, or **VLADIMIR**, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and once the metropolis of the empire. It is seated on the Kliasma, 110 miles e by n of Moscow. Lon. 40 28 E, lat. 55 53 N.

VOLOGDA, a government of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Ustiug. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

VOLOGDA, a town of Russia, capital of

a province of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress; and carries on a considerable trade. It is seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda, which flows into the Sukhona, 267 miles n by e of Moscow. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 20 N.

VOLSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, situate on the Volga, 76 miles se of Saratof. Lon. 47 45 E, lat. 52 15 N.

VOLTA, a river of Guinea, which runs from n to s, and enters the Atlantic ocean, e of Acra.

VOETAGIO, a town of the territory of Genoa, 15 miles n by w of Genoa.

VOLTERRA, a walled town of Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, containing several antiquities, and some famous mineral waters. It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles ssw of Florence, and 32 se of Pisa.

VOLTRI, a town in the territory of Genoa, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796. It is six miles w of Genoa.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles w of Lucera, and 52 ne of Naples.

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the gulf of Gaeta.

VOLVIC, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. Here are immense quarries, formed by a current of lavas, which furnish materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns. The sculptors have employed no other for the statues in the churches, which are all of a black colour. Volvic is two miles sw of Riom.

VOON, a fort of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, on a small island formed by the Waal and the Maase, at the E end of Bommelwert, seven miles e by n of Bommel.

VOORN, an island of S Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Briel is the capital.

VOORNLAND, a territory of the United Provinces, anciently part of Zealand. It consists of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overlackee.

VOEDEN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 10 miles ene of Osnaburg.

VORDON, a town of W Prussia, on the Vistula, where a toll is collected from ships going up and down that river. It is 15 miles saw of Culm.

VORBERG, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Hohenhausen; situate on

the Lanchart, 10 miles *sw* of Hohenstein.

VORONETZ, a government of Russia, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the Voronetz, at its junction with the Don, 217 miles *s by. z* of Moscow. Lon. 39 44 *e*, lat. 51 36 *n*.

VOSGES, a department of France, including the *se* part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, that separates this department from those of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. Epinal is the capital.

VOU-HOU, a city of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiangnan, 12 miles *sw* of Tay-ping.

VOUILLE, a village of France, in the department of Vienne, 10 miles *w* of Poitiers. Here Clovis gained a battle, in 507, against Alaic, king of the Visigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

VOU-TCHANG, a city of China, capital of the province of Hou-quang, and the rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, on the Yang-tse-kiang, is always crowded with vessels; the river being sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious tale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no less to make it famous than the continual influx of strangers. It is 655 miles *s* of Peking. Lon. 112 25 *e*, lat. 30 30 *n*.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Westmania, Gestrícia, and the Baltic. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, chiefly covered with shapeless stones and impenetrable woods; but it is enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.

UPPINGHAM, a town in Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on an eminence, 16 miles *s* of Oakham, and 90 *n* by *w* of London.

URSA, a town of Sweden, in Upland, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the river Sala; and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square. A few of the houses are built of brick; but the generality are constructed of wood, painted red, and the roofs are covered with turf. Upsal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal seat. The ancient palace was a mag-

nificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. The cathedral, a large structure of brick, contains the remains of the famous Gustavus Vasa and Charles Linné. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary in the north for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the north. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linné was superintendent. Upsal is seated in a vast open plain, fertile in corn. 35 miles *wnw* of Stockholm. Lon. 17 48 *e*, lat. 59 52 *n*.

UPTON, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Severn, 13 miles *s* of Worcester, and 109 *wnw* of London.

URACH, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Württemberg, with a decayed castle on a mountain. It has a great trade in paper, damasks, and linens, and is 21 miles *sse* of Stuttgart.

URAGUAY, a province of Paraguay, so named from a river, which unites with the Parana, and forms the famous river Plata.

URAL, a river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian sea by three mouths. See the next article.

URALIAN COSSACS, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the *s* side of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called *Raskolniki* or Separatists, and who style themselves *Staroverki*, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their herds almost equal to their lives. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossacs to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaisk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time; but, in 1773, an impostor, Pugatchef, who assumed the name of Peter III, appeared among them; and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion. This was suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor; and in order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaisk was named Uralsk. These Cossacs are very rich, in consequence of their

fisheries in the Caspian sea. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and belugas, whose roes supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

URALSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus and province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk (see the preceding article) and is seated on the river Ural, 375 miles NNE of Astracan. Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

URANIENBURG, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uranienburg, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 55 54 N.

URBANIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, built by pope Urban VIII, on the river Metro, seven miles SSW of Urbino.

URBANNA, a town of Virginia, in Middlesex county, on the river Rappahannock, 22 miles from its mouth, and 73 NE of Richmond.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N by Romagna, NE by the gulf of Venice, SE and S by Ancona, and W by Perugia and Tuscany. The air is not deemed wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

URBINO, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, and an archbishop's see. The palace, where the dukes formerly resided, now belongs to the pope. The university contains a noble college and sixteen convents. Great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here; and it is famous for being the birthplace of the illustrious painter Raphael. It was taken by the French in 1796. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 58 miles E of Florence, and 120 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 46 N.

UREDEN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a celebrated abbey for women. It has manufactures of excellent linen, and is seated on the Berckel, 26 miles WNW of Munster.

URCEL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W by a of Perpignan, and 80 NNW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 34 E, lat. 42 30 N.

URGENTZ, or **URGHEZ**, the capital of the country of Charafon, and the usual residence of a Tartarian prince, who has the title of khan. It is seated on a river

which runs into the lake Aral. Lon. 66 30 E, lat. 42 24 N.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by the canton of Schwytz and the Waldstædter See, E by the country of the Grisons and the canton of Glarus, S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and W by the cantons of Unterwalden and Bern. See SCHWEITZ.

URI, LAKE OF. See WALDSTÆDTER SEE.

URMUND, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated near the Maëse, 10 miles NNE of Macstricht.

URSEREN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, situate on the Reuss, 17 miles SSE of Altorf.

URSITZ, ST. a town of Switzerland, in the late bishopric of Basel, indebted for its origin to a hermitage, built in the seventh century by St. Ursinuis. It is seated on the Doubs, six miles S of Porrentrui.

USBEK TARTARY, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks, E by Tibet, S by Hindooistan, and W by Persia and the Caspian sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Usbees, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucks. Their religion is Mahomedanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindooistan.

USCAPIA. See SCOPIA.

USEDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, lying on the Baltic sea, between two of the mouths of the Oder, called the Peene and Svin, with two forts named after these two rivers. It has a town of the same name, on the NW coast, 40 miles NW of Stettin. Lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

USSACHE, a town of France, in the department of Corren, seated on a steep craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 10 miles N by W of Tulle, and 28 SE of Limoges.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finistère, opposite Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 4 4 W, lat. 48 26 N.

USINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and county of Nassau-Weilburg. It has a handsome castle, the former residence of the princes of Nassau-Usingen, and is seated on the Ubach, 12 miles SSE of Weilburg.

USK, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the river Usk, 12 miles SW of Monmouth, and 140 W by N of London.

USK, a river which rises in Wales, on the W side of Brecknockshire, flows by Brecknock, and entering Monmouthshire, passes by Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleyn, and Newport, into the Bristol channel.

USLAR, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 14 miles NW of Gottingen.

USSEL, a town of France, in the department of Correze, 82 miles NE of Tulle, and 46 SSE of Limoges.

USTANTO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona.

USTARITZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, six miles S of Bayonne.

USTIUG, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, and capital of a province of its name. It is seated on the Sukhopa, 464 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

UTOXETER, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 156 NNW of London.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Holland and the Zuider-Zee, E and S by Gelderland, and W by Holland. The soil is fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

UTRECHT, a fortified city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is of a square form, about three miles in circumference; without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hospitals; and the townhouse is a noble building. The principal manufactures are silk and fire-arms; and in a place called the Mall is an extensive foundry for cannonballs. Two canals, called the New Graft and the Vaert, run through the city, and over them are 36 stone bridges. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agree-

able places for residence in these parts. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians in 1787; and to the French in 1795, each time without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Amsterdam, and 35 NNW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 6 N.

UTRERA, a town of Spain in the province of Seville, 20 miles S of Seville.

UTULA, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on the S side of the gulf of Smyrna, on a bay to which it gives name, 21 miles W of Smyrna. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 38 27 N.

UXBRIDGE, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. The Coln runs through it in two streams, and the Grand Junction Canal passes close by. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I and the parliament, in 1614; and the house in which the plenipotentiaries met, is still called the Treaty House. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of London.

UXBRIDGE, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 16 miles S by E of Worcester, and 40 SW of Boston.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle; seated on the Cogolludo, 20 miles N by W of Alcala, and 26 NNE of Madrid.

UZEL, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, 17 miles SW of St. Brieux.

UZES, a town of France, in the department of Gard. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and below the palace is a spring that supplies the aqueduct of Nismes. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Nismes.

UZNACH, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schweitz and Glarus. It is three miles E from the lake of Zurich, and 12 N by W of Glarus.

W.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows by Leopoldstadt, and joins the Danube, opposite the island of Schut.

WAAL, a river of the United Provinces, being the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It flows from E to W through Gelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and joins the Maas, at Briel.

WACHENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonneur, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles ssw of Worms.

WACHOVIA, a tract of land in N Carolina, situate between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, 10 miles s of Pilot Mountain, in the county of Surry. It consists of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians, in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf's in Austria. In 1755, by an act of assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobb's Parish, and it contains several flourishing settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

WACHTENDONK, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, five miles s of Gelders.

WACHTERSBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, 20 miles ene of Harian.

WADESBOURGH, a town of N Carolina, chief of Anson county, seated on a lofty hill, 50 miles sse of Salisbury.

WADSTENA, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa in 1544, and inhabited by his son Magnus, who was insane. It is seated on the lake Wetter, 46 miles w of Nordkoping.

WAGENINGEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, which has a good trade in cattle and tobacco. It is seated on the Rhine, 12 miles w of Arnheim.

WAHREN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the lake Chäpin, 12 miles s of Malchin, and 27 wnw of New Sireltz.

WAHRENBURG, a town of the electorate of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 miles s of Torgau.

WAIDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Rems, seven miles ene of Stuttgart.

WAIÐHAUSEN, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 28 miles ne of Amberg.

WAIÐHOVEN, **BAIRISCH**, a town of Austria, on the river Ips, 23 miles sw of St. Pölten.

WAIÐHOVEN, **BOHMISCH**, a town and castle of Austria, on the river Teya, 10 miles nnw of Horn.

WAIÐATZ, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia. Lon. 63 30 e, lat. 69 30 n.

WAINFLEET, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the sea, in a ferry part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14 miles ne of Boston, and 130 n by e of London.

WAITZEN, or **WAIÐTZ**, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see. A large

annual fair is kept here. It has frequently been taken by the Turks, and was burnt by them in 1685. It is situate on the Danube, 72 miles sse of Presburg. Lon. 18 38 e, lat. 47 29 n.

WAKEFIELD, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward iv. erected a chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the battle near this place, in 1460. It has a trade in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 miles sw of York, and 184 nnw of London.

WALACHIA, the ancient Dacia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 225 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the s by Transylvania, s by Moldavia, s by the river Danube, and w by Hungary. It abounds in good horses and cattle, has mines of several kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739; and the inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovisto, or Dervis, is the capital.

WALCHEREN, an island of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheldt; being bounded on the other sides by the German ocean. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is subject to inundations, hut has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

WALCOUR, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur. In 1615, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, hut were compelled to retire, with great loss, by the prince of Waldeck. It is seated on the Heura, 27 miles sw of Namur.

WALDBURG, a castle of Suabia, which gives name to a county, between the Danube and the Ilter. It stands on a mountain, seven miles n of Wangen, and 38 s by w of Ulm.

WALDECK, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 36 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the s and s by Lower Hesse, w by the duchy of Westphalia, and n by the principality of Paderborn. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum. Corbach is the capital.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Steinbach, six miles w of Corbach.

W A L E

WALDEN, or **SARFORD WALDEN**, a town in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fine large church, and is seated on a hill, among fields that were formerly cultivated with flax. It is 27 miles N.W. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London.

WALDENBURG, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Muldra. The old town, on the opposite side of the river, is famous for its brown and white earthen ware. It is 12 miles NNE of Zwickau.

WALDENBURG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with an ancient castle on a mountain, six miles S by N of Ohringen.

WALDHEIM, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted into an orphan-house and house of correction, in which various manufactures are carried on. It is situate on the Zichopa, 80 miles SE of Leipzig.

WALDKIRCH, a town of Suabia, in Biiigan, on the river Elz, six miles NNE of Friburg.

WALDMUNCHEN, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, near the Bohemian forest, 32 miles ESE of Amberg.

WALDOBOROUGH, a town of the district of Main, in Lincoln county, 16 miles E of Wiscasset.

WALDSEE, a town of Suabia, with a castle, 10 miles NNE of Ravensburg.

WALDSHUT, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest Towns; seated on the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 19 miles WSW of Schaffhausen.

WALDSTÄDTE, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden. It signifies *Forest Towns*; these cantons containing a great number of forests. This district must not be confounded with the *Wahlstädte*, or Forest Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldshut, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

WALDSTÄDTER SEE, or **LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS**, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schweiz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Munsnacht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills, sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks; Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this

W A L E

branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schweiz; on the W side, the canton of Unterwalden, on the E that of Schweiz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy. Near Brumen, commences the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a SW direction. It is deep and narrow, about nine miles long, and bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water.

WALES, a principality in the W of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, W by that sea and St. George's channel, S by the Bristol channel, and E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in N Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. They were long governed by independent kings, till in the reign of Edward I, their last prince, Llewellyn, being vanquished and slain in the year 1283, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; and Edward, as a conciliatory means, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no other language. This notice being received with joy, he invested in the principality his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Carnarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became heir also of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government; but some ages elapsed, before the animosity which had long subsisted between them was totally extinguished. From the time of Edward I, the eldest son of the king of England has always been created prince of Wales. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in the different counties.

WALSH, NEW NORTH and SOUTH, a large county of New Britain, lying west and south-west of Hudson's Bay, and little known. See **BRITAIN, NEW.**

WALSH, NEW SOUTH, a name given to the coast of New Holland. It was first explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, sailed from Portsmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 20 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about 13 miles further to the N; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains, about 60 miles inland, runs nearly in a N and S direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of it is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, which afford a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all new to an European, but of little fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees. The climate appears not to be disagreeable; the heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter: storms of thunder and lightning are frequent. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs, which are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those we are acquainted with. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal is a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the stony tribe seem not to be so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes. Some sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and in the rivers and salt creeks there are alligators. The natives of New South Wales are represented as, perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing. They go entirely naked; and, though pleased at first, with some orna-

ments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists, partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all expressed a great desire for iron tools. The colour of the natives is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of *adorning* their bodies with scars; so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a bone through it, as a kind of ornament. Their hair is generally clotted with a red gum; and they paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the foreteeth in the upper jaw, which appears to be a badge of honour among them; and it is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat our bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As all these resources must be precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in the summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the sting-ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. They could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled. They sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern ocean. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, how-

ever, is fish. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling the mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are wonderful. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. It is probable, however, notwithstanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them; as some have been seen attentively considering the utensils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view, seemingly, of making similar improvements. In some things also they possess a great power of imitation; they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; and this talent is discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks: these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility; sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern ocean; and they are very

honest among themselves: leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark at a considerable distance. Their number seems to be few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. The jurisdiction of the governor of New South Wales extends from 10 37 to 43 40 S. lat. From the coast it extends westward as far as 135 E. lon. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific ocean within the above-mentioned latitude. See SYDNEY.

WALHOF, a town of the duchy of Courland. In the year 1026, the Poles were defeated near this town by Gustavus king of Sweden. It is 34 miles E of Mittaw. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 35 N.

WALKENRAED, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, eight miles NW of Nordhausen.

WALLENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, with a castle on a high rock. It is seated on the Ergolz, 12 miles S by E of Basel.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Switzerland, incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It is a great thoroughfare for merchandise passing from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy. It stands at the E end of a lake of the same name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 15 NW of Coire.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Switzerland, 10 miles long and two broad, bounded by high mountains, except to the E and W. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated, and studded with churches and small villages; on the other side, for the most part, the rocks are grotesque, craggy, and perpendicular; but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the edge of the lake, and at the bottom of the rocks. Through this lake flows the Mat, which, soon after, joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

WALLERSTEIN, a town of Suabia, with a castle, six miles SW of Oettingen.

WALLINGFORD, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was once surrounded with a wall, and had a castle, now demolished; also four churches, of which only one is now in use. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London.

WALLINGFORD, a town of Connecticut

cut, in Newhaven county, 13 miles sw of Middleton, and 13 ns of Newhaven.

WALKILL, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on a creek of its name, 11 miles w of Newburg.

WALNEY, an island of England, on the coast of Lancashire. It is long and narrow, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Farnes, against the waves of the Irish sea.

WALPO, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles w of Essek, and 110 s of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

WALPOLE, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, seated on the Connecticut, 14 miles N by W of Keene, and 108 w of Portsmouth.

WALSALL, a town in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridlebits, stirrups, spurs, &c. and in the neighbourhood are valuable lime works. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles s of Stafford, and 116 nw of London.

WALTHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Norwich, and 123 NNE of London.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin, almost as much frequented as that of Thomas Becket at Canterbury. Among these ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well. Walsingham is 25 miles NW of Norwich, and 116 NNE of London.

WALSRODE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction, seated on the Bohme, 15 miles E by S of Verden.

WALTENBUCH, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Aich, 10 miles S by W of Stuttgart.

WALTERSHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which belongs, with the adjacent castle of Tenneberg, to Saxe-Gotha. It has manufactures of cloth, and stands on the Horfel, five miles SW of Gotha.

WALTHAM, or BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. It obtained this last name from a palace of the bishop of Winchester, once situate here; and here are the ruins of an abbey, called by the country people, the Bishop's Abbey. The statue of George I, commonly called the Black Act, was occasioned by a party of the inhabitants of this town, who had retired to a reclusive

dell in the New Forest, whence they sallied forth, with their faces blacked, committing great depredations, killing deer, rabbits, &c. Hence they were called Waltham Blacks; and they were dispersed, at last, by the activity of the neighbouring gentlemen. Waltham is eight miles S of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London.

WALTHAM, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It received its second appellation from a holy cross, pretended to have been miraculously conveyed here; and a magnificent abbey was founded in honour of this cross, by king Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here. A plain stone is said to have been laid over him, with this inscription, Haroldus Infelix; and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elizabeth. Waltham has some gunpowder mills, and manufactures of printed linens and pins. It is seated on the E side of the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London.

WALTHAM CROSS, a village in Hertfordshire, which takes its appellation from a cross erected here by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor. It is seated near the river Lea, 11 miles N of London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 19 miles NE of Leicester, and 113 N by W of London.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village in Essex, adorned with handsome villas, and seated near the river Lea, five miles NE of London.

WALTON, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which it has a handsome bridge. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman. It is six miles W by S of Kingston.

WANDERSLEBEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, nine miles SW of Erfurt.

WANDWASH, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles SSE of Arcot, and 38 NNW of Pondicherry.

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surry, seated on the Wand, near its confluence with the Thames, five miles WSW of London. The dying of cloth has been practised here for more than a century; there are also manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicos and kerseymeres; and the whitening and pressing of stuffs; with oil, iron, and white lead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. In Garret Lane, in this parish, is a clock

election, after every general election of parliament, of a Mayor of Garret; to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

WANFRIED, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Werra, 15 miles w of Mulhausen; and 36 sse of Cassel.

WANGEN, a town of Suabia (lately imperial) which has a great trade in wine, fine paper, linen, and hardware. It is seated on the Overarg, 18 miles NE of Lindau, and 21 w of Kempten.

WANGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, capital of a bailiwick. It is seated on the Aar, 10 miles s of Solothure, and 25 NNE of Bern.

WANGEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded with a wall, 12 miles w of Strasburg.

WANLOCKHEAD, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, to the northward of Sanquhar, and near the lead mines. It has a considerable number of smelting-houses.

WANSTEAD, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping forest, distinguished for Wanstead-house, one of the most magnificent seats in England. It is six miles NE of London.

WANTAGE, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred, and stands on a branch of the Ock, 12 miles s by w of Oxford, and 60 w of London.

WANTZENAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It is six miles N of Strasburg.

WANZLEBEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 12 miles wsw of Magdeburg.

WARADIN, GREAT, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. The town itself is not large, but has three suburbs of very considerable extent. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Austrians retook it in 1692. It is seated on the Kereß, 117 miles NE of Peterwaradin, and 160 sse of Buda. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

WARADIN, LITTLE, a strong town of Croatia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Drave, 34 miles N by E of Agram, and 50 SE of Gratz. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 46 40 N.

WARANGOLE, a town of Hindoostan (the Arinkill of Ferishtah) once the capital of Golconda. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress

is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the vizam of the Deccan. It is 62 miles NNE of Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

WARBERG, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland, with a castle at the mouth of the harbour, on a rock surrounded with water. It is seated near the Categate, 34 miles sse of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 57 12 N.

WARBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Dymel, 17 miles sse of Paderborn.

WARCOP, a village in Westmorland, on the river Eden, near the Roman Maiden-way, SE of Appleby. Here was a castle that covered near an acre of ground, with walls 15 feet thick, the stones of which were used for building the steeple of the church.

WARDERIDGE, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, and a handsome bridge over the river Camel, supported by 20 arches. It is 13 miles sw of Camelford, and 241 w by s of London.

WARDE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of the river of the same name, 15 miles N of Ripen.

WARDHUIJS, a seaport of Danish Lapland, on a small island of the same name, near the continent. It has an old fort, where the governor resides, and is 120 miles SE of the North Cape. Lon. 31 6 E, lat. 70 22 N.

WARDSBRIDGE, a town of New York, in Ulster county, seated on Walkill creek, 16 miles w by s of Newburg.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Lea, by which large quantities of malt and corn are sent to London, and the barges return with coal. In 1468, it was destroyed by a great inundation; and sluices and weirs were made in the river, to preserve it from future floods. It is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 50 N.

WAREHAM, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated between the Frome and Piddle, at their entrance into Lochford lake, the w part of Poole harbour. It had eight churches, now reduced to three; also a wall of earth and a castle; but has suffered much by the various turns of fortune, and the harbour is almost choked up. In 1762, two-thirds of the town was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good salmon fishery; and in the neighbourhood fine tobacco-pipe clay is dug, of which nearly 10 000 tons are annually exported to London.

Liverpool, &c. Wareham is the birth-place of the celebrated Horace Walpole. It is 20 miles E of Dorchester, and 114 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

WARENDORF, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with good linen manufactures, seated on the Ems, 12 miles E by S of Munster.

WARKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the river Pilsa, 45 miles S by E of Warsaw.

WAREWORTH, a village in Northumberland, five miles SE of Alnwick, seated on the river Cocklet, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday; seated at the source of the Wilbybourn, 22 miles NW of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London.

WARMINSTER, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, on the N side of James river, 70 miles W by N of Richmond.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, nine miles NNW of Rostock.

WARNETON, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles NW of Lille.

WARREN, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seven miles W of Thomaston.

WARREN, a town of Rhode Island, in Bristol county, which has a good trade, particularly in ship-building. It stands on Warrep river and the NE part of Narraganset bay, 10 miles SSE of Providence.

WARREN, a town of Virginia, on the N side of James river, 10 miles ENE of Warminster, and 21 SSW of Charlottesville.

WARRENTON, a town of N Carolina, chief of Warren county, 35 miles W by N of Halifax, and 54 NNE of Raleigh.

WARRINGTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, sackings, cottons, checks, hardware, pins, and glass. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,567. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool, and 183 NNW of London.

WARRIORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles NNE of Tanjore, and 55 SSW of Pondicherry.

WARSAW, a city of Poland, lately the metropolis of that country, and now the capital of S Prussia. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; extending, with the suburbs of Kraka and Praga, over a vast extent of ground, and containing above 60,000 in-

habitants. The streets are spacious, but ill paved; the church and public buildings, large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility, numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill-constructed wooden hovels. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view; but this garrison was soon expelled by the citizens. The king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken by the Russians, who, in November, took by storm the suburb of Praga, massacred the inhabitants, and nearly reduced it to ashes. The immediate consequence was the surrender of the city to the Russians, who, in January 1796, delivered it up to the king of Prussia. Warsaw is 170 miles S of Konigsberg, and 180 ENE of Breslau. Lon. 21 0 lat. 52 14 N.

WARTA, a river which rises in Little Poland, flows through Great Poland by Siradia and Posen, passes by Driesen and Landsberg in Brandenburg, and enters the Oder at Custrin.

WARTA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sigida, on the river Warta, 12 miles N of Siradia.

WARTENBERG, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the old castle, which is now used as a brewhouse. It is 28 miles NE of Breslau. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 51 19 N.

WARTENBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 20 miles NW of Glogau.

WARWICK, a borough and the capital of Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. The town principally consists of one regular-built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It had anciently six monasteries and six churches; of the latter two only remain; it has likewise a handsome shirehouse, a good free-school, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen. It is situate on a rocky eminence, on the river Avon, 15 miles SSW of Coventry, and 92 NW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 17 N.

WARWICK, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, on the E shore of Chesapeake bay, 57 miles SW of Philadelphia.

WARWICK, a town of Rhode Island,

chief of Kent county. It has a cotton manufacture, and is situate at the head of Narraganset bay, eight miles s of Providence.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Derbyshire, NE by Leicestershire, E by Northamptonshire, SE by Oxfordshire, SW by Gloucestershire, W by Worcestershire, and NW by Staffordshire. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester; contains four hundreds and one liberty, one city, 12 market-towns, and 158 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The N part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, malt, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. It is also intersected by several canals, which, communicating with others that proceed to the rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, are of considerable advantage to its trade and commerce. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

WASA, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, on the gulf of Bothnia, 40 miles N by E of Christinefadt.

WASHINGTON, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Greene, and Carter. The capital is Jonesborough.

WASHINGTON, a hilly district in the NW part of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Pendleton and Greenville. Pickensville is the capital.

WASHINGTON, a town of N Carolina, in Beaufort county, seated on the river Tar, 38 miles N by E of Newbern. Lon. 77 23 E, lat. 35 30 N.

WASHINGTON, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Wilkes county. A mile and a half E of the town is a medicinal spring, which has been found beneficial in scorbutic cases; it rises from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a coat of matter an inch thick, and the leaves around the spring are incrustated with a substance as white as snow. It is 50 miles WNW of Augusta. Lon. 82 30 W, lat. 33 12 N.

WASHINGTON, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of a county of the same name. It stands on a branch of Chartier's creek, 10 miles above Morganza, and 22 SSW of Pittsburg. Lon. 80 30 W, lat. 40 11 N.

WASHINGTON, a town of Kentucky, chief of Mason county. It is a commer-

cial place, situate in a fine country, near the Ohio, 70 miles ENE of Frankfort. Lon. 84 15 W, lat. 38 32 N.

WASHINGTON, a city and the metropolis of the United States of America. It is seated on the river Potomac, at the junction of the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, called Columbia, lies partly in Virginia and partly in Maryland, and was ceded by these two states, in 1792, to the United States of America, and by them established to be the permanent seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due N and S, and E and W; which form the groundwork of the plan. But from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of prospects, but remove the insipid sameness which renders some great cities unpleasing. The great leading streets are 100 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and Capitol streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the respective states composing the Union, while those running N and S are, from the capitol eastward, named East First street, East Second street, &c. and those W of it are, in the same manner, called West First street, West Second street, &c. Those running E and W are, from the capitol northward, named North A street, North B street, &c. and those S of it are called South A street, South B street, &c. The squares, or divisions of the city, amount to 1150: the rectangular ones contain from three to six acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from 110 to 300, according to the size of the square. The irregular divisions produced by the diagonal streets are some of them small; but their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, so that no house will have an acute corner. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is on an eminence, about a mile from the Eastern

Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country round. The president's house is on a rising ground, not far from the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, with a view of the capitol, and some other material parts of the city. Due s from the president's house, and due w from the capitol, run two great pleasure parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which, in great cities, are extremely useful and ornamental. The best of these areas are to be appropriated to the different states composing the Union; not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places to erect statues, obelisks, or columns, to the memory of their celebrated men. Upon a small eminence, where a line due w from the capitol, and due s from the president's house, would intersect, is to be erected an equestrian statue of general Washington, the first president of the United States. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arsenal; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houses, theatre, &c. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lots of every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the public buildings. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be sufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water through the city, and to pave and light the streets. The city being situate on the great post road, equidistant from the w and s extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic ocean to the river Ohio, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of the congress. The Eastern Branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for four miles above its junction with the Potomac; while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly deep. The Potomac produces a

communication by water between the city and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opecan, Cape Capon, Patterfson's Creek, Conococheague, and Monocacy, for upwards of 200 miles, through one of the most healthy and fertile regions in America, producing tobacco of superior quality, hemp, maize, wheat, and other small grain, with fruits and vegetables in abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Washington, all around it, and for sixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable springs of excellent water, and well covered with timber-trees of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of excellent freestone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are building. Above the city also, upon the banks of the river, are immense quantities of excellent coal, limestone, and marble, with blue slate of the best quality. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, near the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in cascades, through the public gardens w of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by major L'Enfant; and the founding of it in such an eligible situation, upon such a liberal and elegant plan, will by future generations be considered as a high proof of the wisdom of the first president of the United States, while its name will keep fresh in mind the obligations they are under to that illustrious character. Since 1792, some thousand workmen have been constantly employed, and every exertion is making to complete the plan. In 1800, after the adjournment of congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, the public offices, records, and property were removed to this city; and here, on the 22d of November, the congress assembled for the first time, under their president, Mr. Adams. In 1804, a society of agriculture was incorporated here. Washington is 144 miles sw of Philadelphia, the late capital of the United States. Lon. 76 53 w, lat. 38 53 n.

WASSENBERG, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 17 miles nw of Juliers.

WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, and four churches. The principal trade is in salt. In 1800, the French took it by storm. It is seated on

W A T

the Inn, 28 miles E of Munich, and 38 NW of Salzburg.

WASSERTRUDINGEN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the Wernitz, six miles N of Oettingen.

WAST-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, seven miles NNE of Ravenglass. It is three miles long and above half a mile broad, lying in Wastdale, among the western mountains. The Screes, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the SE side of the lake. Its outlet, at the S end, joins the river Irt, which enters the sea at Ravenglass.

WASUNGEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. On a mountain to the N of it is the ancient castle of Mayen-luft. It is seated on the Werra, five miles N of Meinungen.

WATCHET, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Bristol channel, at the mouth of a harbour frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with limestone, alabaster, and kelp. It is 14 miles NW of Taunton, and 153 W by S of London.

WATEOO, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is six leagues in circuit, composed of hills and plains, and the surface covered with verdure. On the rising grounds the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people, the general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those of Otaheite; and there is also a great similarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. Lon. 158 15 W, lat. 21 1 S.

WATERBURY, a town of the district of Main, in York county, seated on Mousum river, 15 miles NW of Wells.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the S by St. George's channel, W by Cork, N and NE by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and E by Waterford haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see united with Lismore. It has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. The commerce with England and other countries is very considerable; and packet-boats sail regularly hence for Milford-haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. It stands on the river Sure, eight miles N of St. George's channel,

W E A

and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat. 52 16 N.

WATERTOWN, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, seated on Charles river, seven miles from its mouth in Boston harbour, and nine ESE of Concord.

WATERSAY, a small island, one of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland, one mile S of Bara.

WATFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. In and near the town are three silk-mills. It is seated on the Coln, seven miles S by W of St. Alban, and 14 NW of London.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the Chiltern Hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles SE of Oxford, and 46 W of London.

WATTEN, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the river Aa, five mile N of St. Omer.

WATTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, 18. miles W by S of Norwich, and 90 NNE of London.

WAVEREN, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, 12 miles S of Louvain.

WAXHOLM, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, situate on a small island at the entrance of the lake Maelar. Here all homeward bound ships are searched. It is 16 miles E of Stockholm.

WAY, an island near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Acheen; and is peopled by men banished from Acheen. Lon. 91 50 E, lat. 5 35 N.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Burke county, 30 miles S of Augusta. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 32 56 N.

WEAR, a river which rises in the W part of the county of Durham, flows SE by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE by Durham to Sunderland, where it enters the German ocean.

WEARMOUTH, a town in the county of Durham, on the N side of the mouth of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. It is also called Monk Wearmouth, having, before the dissolution, belonged to the monks. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 5342, and it shares in the growing prosperity of Sunderland.

WEARMOUTH, BISHOP, a town in the county of Durham, one mile SW of Sunderland. Here is an iron bridge over the Wear, of one arch 236 feet span, erected

in 1795, and the first ever constructed of parts so formed as to unite in the manner of key-stones. It has a manufacture of sailcloth, and partakes in the commerce of Sunderland. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6126, exclusive of sailors.

WEATHERSFIELD, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, noted for raising onions. It is five miles s of Hartford.

WEDENSCHWEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. Near it is a remarkable waterfall. It is seated on the w side of the lake of Zurich, 10 miles sE of Zurich.

WEERT, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. In 1702, it was besieged by the allies, who destroyed the castle; and in 1794 it was taken by the French. It is seated on the river Brey, 10 miles wNW of Ruimeonde.

WEEVER, a river which rises in the N part of Shropshire, crosses Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E, enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles above Northwich in Cheshire.

WEINSTADT, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles sE of Heidelberg.

WEICHSELBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a mountain. It has a celebrated manufacture of fine stockings, and is 10 miles sE of Laubach.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Isenberg, with a castle, seated on the Kinzig, 20 miles sE of Gießen, and 23 NE of Frankfurt.

WEICKERSHEIM, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a fine castle, on the river Tauber, three E of Mergentheim.

WEIDA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, on the rivulet Weida, at its conflux with the Elster, nine miles s of Gera.

WEIDEN, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with manufactures of linen, woollen stuffs, and saltpetre; seated on the Nah, 18 miles NE of Amberg.

WEIL, or **WEILERSTADT**, a town of Suabia (lately imperial) in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Worm, 12 miles w of Stuttgart.

WEIL, or **WEL**, a town of Switzerland, in the territory of the abbot of St. Gall, on the river Thur, 19 miles ssw of Constance.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and capital of the county of Nassau-Weilburg. The prince's palace is an ancient structure. It is seated on

the Lahn, 12 miles sw of Wetzlar, and 25 nNW of Frankfort. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 50 26 N.

WEILE, or **WOILE**, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, situate on a bay in the Little Belt. 35 miles ssw of Arhusen, and 38 NE of Ripen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 55 45 N.

WEILHEIM, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Amper, 28 miles ssw of Munich.

WEILHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Laurer, 20 miles sE of Stuttgart.

WEIMAR, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the principality of Saxe-Weimar. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals; and it had a gallery of paintings, which, with some other parts of the castle, was destroyed by fire in 1774. It is seated on the Ilm, 12 miles w of Erfurt, and 26 w of Naumburg. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 51 N.

WEINGARTEN, a town of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, nine miles s by E of Philipsburg.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, on the river Wechnitz, 10 miles N of Heidelberg.

WEINSBERG, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a ruined castle on a hill. It stands partly on the hill, and partly in a valley, famous for wine, five miles NE of Heilbron.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, where there are hot baths in high esteem. It is eight miles NE of Mentz.

WEISSELMUNDE, a fortress of W Prussia, seated at the w mouth of the Vistula, to defend the harbour of Dantzic.

WEISSENBURG, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and, in 1793, the Prussians drove the French from the same situation. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 miles sw of Landau, and 22 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

WEISSENBURG, a town of Franconia (lately imperial) in the bishopric of Aichstadt; seated on the Rednitz, five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 sw of Nuremberg.

WEISSENBURG, or **ALBA JULIA**, a city of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Ompias, 35 miles wNW.

W E L

of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 46 30 N.

WEISSENBURG, STUHL, a town of Hungary, seated at the E end of the Platten See, 36 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 47 22 N.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. Upon a white rock, above the town, is a fine citadel, called Augustsburg. It is seated on the Saale, 17 miles SW of Leipzig.

WEISSENHORN, a town and castle of Suabia, in a county of its name, seated on the Roth, 10 miles SE of Ulm, and 28 W of Augsburg.

WEISSENSEE, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a superintendency and commandery of the knights of Malta. The lake formerly in its neighbourhood was drained, and converted into arable land in 1705. It is 2½ miles NE of Langensalza.

WEISSENSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Bayreuth, situate on the Eger, with a bridge over that river, the arch of which is hewn out of a single stone. It is 17 miles W of Culmbach.

WELAU, a town of E Prussia, celebrated for the treaty concluded here with Poland, in 1637, when the elector, Frederic-William, was invested with the sovereignty of Ducal Prussia. It is seated on the Pregel, at the influx of the Alla, 30 miles E of Königsberg.

WELLAND, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Market Harborough to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Fossdike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are manufactures of shoes and lace, and near it is a fine chalybeate spring called the Red well. A fire happened here in 1738, which consumed above 800 houses. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nen, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 68 N by W of London.

WELLINGTON, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood are founderies, iron mines, and coal works. It is seated near Wrekin hill, 12 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 152 NW of London.

WELLINGTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Tone, 15 miles NE of Exeter, and 147 W by S of London.

WELLS, a seaport in Norfolk, which has a large church, and a considerable corn trade. It is 27 miles N of Swaffham,

W E N

and 121 NNE of London. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 53 1 N.

WELLS, a city in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat. The city is governed by a mayor, and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worsted stockings. It is 16 miles S of Bristol, and 120 W of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WELLS, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, situate on a bay of the same name, 88 miles N by E of Boston. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

WELLS, a town of Austria, with a castle. It has a great trade in timber, and is seated on the Traun, near a large forest, 14 miles SSW of Linz.

WELSHPOOL, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is the great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. which are sent hence to Shrewsbury. Near the town is Powis castle, a large structure, built of a reddish stone. It is seated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, 19 W of Shrewsbury, and 109 NW of London.

WELTENBURG. See **ABACH**.

WELWARN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 13 miles N of Prague.

WELWYN, a village in Hertfordshire, five miles N of Hatfield. Dr. Young was rector of this place, and here he wrote his celebrated Night Thoughts.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewsbury, and 164 NW of London.

WENDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Württemberg, situate on the Neckar, 12 miles SE of Stuttgart.

WENTOVER, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles SE of Aylesbury, and 35 W by N of London.

WENLOCK, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday, 12 miles SE of Shrewsbury, and 147 NW of London.

WENNER, the largest lake of Sweden, lying in W Gothland, to the NW of the lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and, in some places, 40 in breadth. Its outlet is the river Gotha.

WERNERSBURG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with a castle. It is the staple for all the iron sent from the pro-

vince of Wermeland to Gotheburg, and seated at the sw extremity of the lake Wenner, 25 miles E of Uddevalla.

WENSSYSSL. a peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N part of N Jutland; bounded on the s by the canal of Alburg, E by the Categate, and N and w by the German ocean.

WENSYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated on the Ryaa, 17 miles NW of Alburg.

WENTWORTH, a village in Yorkshire, three miles NW of Rothelham. Here is Wentworth-house, a noble seat built by the late marquis of Rockingham.

WEOBLEY, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here was formerly a castle, which was taken from empress Maud by king Stephen. It is eight miles NW of Hereford, and 141 WNW of London.

WERBEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark, seated at the confluence of the Havel with the Elbe, three miles W of Havelberg.

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the confluence of the Demer with the Dyle, nine miles ESE of Michlin.

WERDEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, with a late princely Benedictine abbey; seated on the Roer, 13 miles NE of Dusseldorf.

WERDENBERG, a fortified town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle on an eminence. It belongs to the canton of Glarus, and is separated from it by the bailiwick of Sargans. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SSE of Appenzel, and 26 ENE of Glarus.

WERDENFELS, a town and castle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county on the frontiers of Tyrol. It is 17 miles S of Weilheim, and 22 NW of Inspruc.

WERFEN, a town and fortress of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, situate on the Salza, 22 miles S by E of Salzburg.

WERL, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a castle, seated on the Sisek, eight miles S of Ham.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, the N part of Gothland, between Dalecarlia and Lake Wenner. It is 100 miles long, and 50 broad, and fertile; diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. It also abounds with lakes, which succeed each other almost without intermission; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular shape. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and

form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. The chief river is the Clara, or Stor Elbe, in which is a good salmon-fishery. It has mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, with forges, founderies, &c. belonging to them. Carlstadt is the capital.

WERN, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, six miles W of Ham.

WERNIGERODE, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, abounding in mountains, the principal of which is the Great Brocken, or Blockberg, by some deemed the highest in all Germany. Upon a mountain, directly above the town, is the castle, the residence of the counts of Stolberg, with a valuable library, containing a numerous collection of Bibles. The principal business of the town consists in brewing, distilling, and manufactures of cloth and stuff. It is 12 miles W by S of Halberstadt, and 23 SSE of Wolfenbuttl. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 51 33 N.

WERRA, a river of Germany, which rises in the principality of Coburg, three miles above Eissfeld; flows by Hildburghausen, Meinungen, Salzungen, Vacha, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, and Witzzenhausen; it then enters the duchy of Brunswick, passes by Munden, and a little below that town joins the Fulda, where the united streams form the Weser.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, which yields excellent wine. The princes and counts of Lowenstein-Wertheim have both palaces here. The princes are catholics; but the counts, the magistrates, and most of the inhabitants are protestants. It is seated at the confluence of the Tauber with the Maine, 16 miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 49 48 N.

WERWICK, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SE of Ypres.

WESEL, a town of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleve, with a strong citadel. Here are two Calvinist churches, one for the Lutherans, and another for the papists; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calvinists. It was taken by the French in 1759, but restored in 1762. It is seated on the Rhine, at the influx of the Lippe, 25 miles SE of Cleve, and 50 WSW of Munster. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 38 N.

WESEL, UPPER, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. On an adjacent mountain is the ruined castle of Stolberg. It is seated near the Rhine, 20 miles S of Coblenz.

WESENBURG, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wisa, 55 miles SE of Revel, and 55 NW of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 59 10 N.

WESER, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, in the duchy of Brunswick, at Münden. It flows along the confines of Westphalia and Lower Saxony by Corvey, Hameln, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller, from Verden; and, passing by Bremen, enters the German ocean at Caisburg.

WEST POINT, a strong fortress of New York, erected during the revolution, on the W bank of Hudson river. It is situated amid the high lands, and so strongly fortified by nature and art, that it is called the Gibraltar of America. Here are kept the arsenal and stores of the United States. It is 20 miles S of Poughkeepsie, and 51 N of New York.

WESTBURY, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. On a hill to the E of it is Bratton castle, the remains of a fortification, where the Danes held out 24 days against the English. It is 26 miles NW of Salisbury, and 101 W of London.

WESTERNBURG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 22 miles SW of Dillenburgh, and 43 NW of Frankfort.

WESTERHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday. It is the birth-place of bishop Hoadly and general Wolfe; and the latter is interred in the church. It is seated on the Darent (which rises from nine springs near this town) 22 miles SSE of London.

WESTERLY, a town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, which has a good coasting trade, and is extensively engaged in the fisheries. It stands at the mouth of Paukatuc river, five miles E of Stonington in Connecticut.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES, and HERBIDES.

WESTEROS, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. The cathedral, built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. In this cathedral is the tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV. Westeros is seated on the lake Maaler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N.

WESTERWALD. See WETTERAVIA.

WESTERWICK, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

WESTFIELD, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on a river of its name, 10 miles W of Springfield.

WESTHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has three churches, and is seven miles NW of Worms.

WESTHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 miles W of Strasbourg.

WESTMANIA, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Wermeland, and Dalecarlia. It is 75 miles long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeros is the capital.

WESTMINSTER, a city in Middlesex, the residence of the monarch, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII erected it into a bishopric, appointing the whole of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, but one prelate, for Edward VI, soon after, dissolved it. The abbey is now only a collegiate church; but Westminster still bears the title of a city, and it sends two members to parliament. In the city are two parish churches, St. Margaret and St. John; and seven in the liberties, namely, St. Clement, St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Martin, St. Ann, St. James, and St. George. The precinct of St. Martin le-grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster. See LONDON.

WESTMINSTER, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, on Connecticut river, opposite Walpole in New Hampshire, and 40 miles NE of Bennington.

WESTMORLAND, a county of England, 42 miles long and 32 broad; bounded on the N and NW by Cumberland, E and SE by Yorkshire, and S and SW by Lancashire. It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Westmorland; the former very mountainous, but the latter a large champaign country. These are the only principal divisions of this county, of which the earl of Thanet is hereditary sheriff. It lies partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle; contains eight market-towns and 26 parishes; and sends only four members to

W E S

parliament. The soil is various; that on the mountains being very barren, while that in the vallies is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts on the w borders, are some mines of copper, but most of the ore lies very deep. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and many excellent hains are cured here. Its manufactures are a coarse woollen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lone, and Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Windermere-water. This county has many forests, and in that of Martindale, to the s of Ulls-water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the county-town.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the e by Lower Saxony, s by Hesse, Wetteravia, and Treves, w by the Netherlands and United Provinces, and n by the German ocean. The soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer. It contained the bishoprics of Munster, Liege, Paderborn, and Osnaburg; the principalities of Emden or E Friesland, Meurs, Minden, and Verden; the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, Juliers, Cleve, Oldenburg, and part of the territories of the princes of Nassau; the counties of Marck, Ravensberg, Steinfurt, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Bentheim, Diepholt, Hoya, Schauenburg, Spiegelburg, Lippe, Ritberg, and other smaller ones; and several lordships and abbies. But in 1800, all the parts of this circle lying on the left bank of the Rhine, being full one-third of the whole territory, became united to France. Munster is the capital of this circle.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the n by the principalities of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe, w by that of Marck, s by the territories of Nassau, and e by the counties of Wittenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Hesse. It is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile. It belonged to the elector of Cologne, but is now subject to the elector of Hesse. Arensburg is the capital.

WESTPORT, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, seated at the mouth

W E X

of a small river, which enters Clew bay, eight miles w of Castlebar. Lon. 9 22 w, lat. 53 48 N.

WESFRA, one of the Orkney islands, nine miles long, and from one to three broad; nine miles NNE of Pomona. It has a trade in kelp, and a good harbour for small vessels on the NW side. Lon. 2 52 w, lat. 60 8 N.

WESTROGOTHIA. See **GOTHLAND**.

WETHERBY, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wharf, 14 miles w by s of York, and 197 N by w of London.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, SE of the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W.

WETTERAVIA, or **WETERAW**, an extensive province of Germany, lying between the electorates of Treves and Mentz on the s, and the duchies of Berg and Westphalia, the landgravate of Hesse, and the bishopric of Fulda on the N; having the Rhine to the w, and Fulder to the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: the southern part, or Wetteravia Proper, belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine; and the northern, or the Wetterwald, belongs to the circle of Westphalia. It contains several small counties.

WETTIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the Saale, over which is a ferry, nine miles NNW of Halle.

WETTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, celebrated for its wooden bridge, 240 feet long, of a single arch over the river Limmat. It is one mile s of Baden.

WETZLAR, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It was lately an imperial town, and is surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. Near it stands the castle of Carlsmund, or Kalschmitt. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Dille, and Dillen, 30 miles N of Frankfurt. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 50 53 N.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, E by St. George's channel, S by the Atlantic ocean, W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and NW by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends 18 members to parliament, and is fruitful in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

WEXFORD, a seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It lies

a commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, on a bay of St. George's channel, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels. Much woollen cloth is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood. In 1708, the Irish rebels possessed themselves of this town, which they held for above three weeks, but were driven out on the day after the battle near Enniscorthy. It is 33 miles ENE of Waterford, and 75 s of Dublin. Lon. 6 3 w, lat. 52 18 N.

WEXIO, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on a lake, which contains a group of woody islands. Though a bishop's see, it is very small, and the houses mostly of wood. It is 50 miles w of Calmar. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 56 41 N.

WEY, a river which rises in Hampshire, flows through Surry by Godalming and Guildford, and enters the Thames, at Weybridge.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, seated on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames, two miles E of Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the plantations of which were the first specimen in England of the ornamented farm.

WEYHILL, a village in Hampshire, three miles w of Andover, famous for an annual fair for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of the largest fairs in England, and has booths erected for the sale of all kinds of goods.

WEYMOUTH, a seaport and borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It stands on a bay of its name, in the English channel, and on the s side of the mouth of the Wey, which separates it from the borough of Melcomb Regis. The two boroughs are united as one corporation, governed by a mayor, and the communication between them is by means of a bridge. See **MELCOMB REGIS**. The harbour is injured by the sand, that its trade, which was once considerable, is much reduced. This decline to some degree, compensated by the resort of persons of all ranks, for the purpose of sea-bathing, for which it is excellently fitted by its remarkable fine beach; and the royal family have often honoured it with their residence for many weeks. Here is a handsome battery, a royal assembly room, and an elegant theatre. In the church is a fine altar-piece, executed, and presented by sir James Thornhill, who was born at Melcomb Regis. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Weymouth is nine miles s of Dorchester, and 180 wsw of London. Lon. 2 40 w, lat. 50 37 N.

WEYMOUTH, a town of Massachusetts,

in Norfolk county, on the s side of Boston harbour, 14 miles SE of Boston.

WHALLEY, a village in Lancashire, four miles s of Clithero; noted for the ruins of its abbey, formerly of great note, on the bank of the Calder.

WHEELING, a town of Virginia, in Ohio county, which participates with Pittsburg in the trade to the western country. It is situate at the mouth of a creek on Ohio river, 40 miles sw of Pittsburg.

WHERNSIDE, the highest mountain in England, situate in the NW part of Yorkshire, amid other mountains, and about six miles to the N of that called Ingleborough. Its summit is 4050 feet above the level of the sea. Near the top are four or five tarns, or small lakes. Its base contains several spacious caverns, of which the principal are Yordas, Gatekirk, and Greenide caves.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the Atlantic, and seven miles inland. Europeans who have been in this country extol it as the most beautiful in the world; and that spring and autumn reign perpetually in alternate succession. The country is so populous, that one single village contains as many inhabitants as some entire kingdoms on the coast of Guinea. The people, in their manners, have been compared to the Chinese: the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, jealous affection for their women, and thievish inclinations in trade, prevail in both countries. Bows, arrows, assegays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the Whidanese. They have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, or stated periods; and yet, without pen, ink, or the assistance of artificial arithmetic, they calculate any thing with great accuracy. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence, and consider him as the Creator of the universe. He is, they say, too highly exalted to have any concern about his creatures; and the government of the world he leaves to the fetiches, to whom, therefore, they apply as the mediators between God and them. These fetiches are divided into three classes; snakes, tall trees, and the sea; and sometimes they add a fourth, namely, the chief river of the kingdom, the Euphrates. The deified snakes are about a yard long, amazingly tame and familiar; and no insult or injury can be offered to them by a native, under pain of death. Here are oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkies, ducks, and hens; also elephants, buffalos, tigers, several

kinds of deer, and a sort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c. and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey; and the chief manufactures are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and dishes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, &c. In 1727, the king of Dahomay reduced this country to the state of a dependent province. Xaxier, or Sabi, is the capital.

WHITBY, a seaport in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of sail cloth, and a great traffic in the building of ships, and in the carrying business. In the neighbourhood are some large alum works. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and has a fine pier; but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. In 1787, a strong new-built quay, running parallel to a high cliff, fell into the sea, followed by large masses of the cliff. The remains of an abbey church stood on this cliff; and since the above accident several parts have fallen to the ground. **Whithy** is the birthplace of James Cook, the great circumnavigator. It is seated on the German ocean, at the mouth of the Esk, 48 miles NNE of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 54 30 N.

WHITCHURCH, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles N of Winchester, and 58 W by S of London.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 20 miles N of Shrewsbury, and 161 NW of London.

WHITCHURCH, a village in Middlesex, one mile SE of Edgware. Here was a magnificent seat, called Canons, built by James first duke of Chandos, who lived here in a kind of regal state, and died in 1744. It was demolished in 1747; and the church contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in N America. They extend NE and SW; and their height above an adjacent meadow, is 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year; and during that time they exhibit the bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 miles inland, they are seen many

leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44 N.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen ocean, in the N part of Russia, on the E side of which stands the city of Archangel.

WHITEHAVEN, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Irish sea, on the N end of a great hill, washed by the tide on the W side, where there is a large whitish rock, which, with the help of a strong stone wall, secures the harbour. It is noted for its trade in coal, there being near it many coal mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea. This is the great source of its wealth, but its trade is now extended to Africa, America, and almost every commercial town in Europe. A packet boat sails hence weekly to Douglas, in the isle of Man. Here are six yards for ship-building, an extensive sail-cloth manufacture, three large roperies, and several public breweries. The town is defended by four batteries, and has three neat churches. It is 37 miles SW of Carlisle, and 305 NNW of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 54 25 N.

WHITEHORN, a borough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, near the bay of Wigton. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, and the oldest bishopric in Scotland. It is eight miles S of Wigton.

WHITESTOWN, a town of New York, in Herkemer county, on the S side of Mohawk river, between Old and New Fort Schuyler, 50 miles WNW of Canajohary.

WHITSUNTIDE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It is 30 miles long and eight broad, and was discovered by captain Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. 168 20 E, lat. 15 44 S.

WHITTLEBURY FOREST, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire, nine miles long and three broad. Here the wild cat is still found. In 1685, the first duke of Grafton was appointed hereditary ranger of this forest, in which the present duke has a fine seat, called Wakefield Lodge.

WIBLINGEN, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey, seated near the conflux of the Iller with the Danube, three miles SSW of Ulm.

WIBURG, a government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland, and comprised in Kexholm and Carelia. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nyfstadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. Before

pastures, the country produces rye, oats and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. It retains its own civil and criminal courts of justice: in penal cases, not capital, the punishments prescribed by the provincial judicature are inflicted; but whenever a criminal is condemned to death, the Russian laws interpose, and reprivng him from the sentence of beheading or hanging, as enjoined by the Swedish code, consign him to the knout and transportation to Siberia. In the governor's court, business is transacted in the Swedish, German, and Russian tongues. The peasants talk only the Finnish dialect; but the inhabitants of the towns understand Swedish also, and many of them German. Lutheranism is the established religion; but Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

WIBURG, a seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. A few houses are constructed with brick; but the greatest part are of wood. It is seated on the NE point of the gulf of Finland, 110 miles NNW of Petersburg, and 250 NE of Riga. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

WIBURG, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, and the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1746, a fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles N of Sleswick. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

WICK, a borough of Scotland, and the capital of Cathnesshire, with a harbour on an inlet of the German ocean, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Much kelp is made here, but the fisheries are the chief object of importance. It is 55 miles NE of Dornoch. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 58 21 N.

WICK, a fortified town of the Netherlands in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Maese opposite Maestricht, with which it communicates by a bridge.

WICKERAD, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with two castles, 12 miles N of Juliers.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 53 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, E by the Irish sea, S by Wexford, W by the Catharlough and Kildare, and NW by Kildare. It is indifferently

fruitful, contains 54 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WICKLOW, a seaport of Ireland capital of the county of the same name. It is seated on the Irish sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrin, 24 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

WICKWARE, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It is 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 W of London.

WINDIN, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria and an archbishop's see. It has often been taken and retaken by the Austrians and Turks. It is seated near the Danube, 150 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

WIEN, a county of Westphalia, at the conflux of the rivers Wied and Rhine. It is composed of two parts, the Upper County, or Wied-Runkel, and the Lower County, or Wied-Neuwied, each governed by its own count; and the former, in 1791, was raised to the rank of a prince of the empire. The capitals are Diendorf and Neuwied.

WIED, a town of Westphalia, in the lower county of Wied, with an ancient decayed castle on a mountain, nine miles NNW of Coblenz.

WIELUN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, with a good castle, 16 miles S of Siradia.

WIELITSKA, a village of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, celebrated for its salt-mines, eight miles SE of Cracow. In these mines are several small chapels, excavated in the salt; one of them is 30 feet long and 25 broad; the altar, crucifix, statues, and ornaments, all carved out of salt. These mines are of great extent and depth, and have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king.

WIESENSFELD, a town of Suabia, with a castle and convent; seated on the river Fils, in a valley enclosed with mountains, 16 miles WNW of Ulm, and 25 ESE of Stuttgart.

WIESLINTHAL, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of iron, steel, and fire-arms, and a considerable trade in leather. It stands on a rivulet of the same name, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 15 miles N by E of Carlsbad.

WIGAN a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It has a manufacture of strong checks, and other articles of linen and cotton. Braziery has long

been a staple article; and there is a large pottery of fine ware. Here is also a mineral spring, of a somewhat similar nature with that of Harrogate. That species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in the neighbourhood; it is so soft before it is brought into the open air, that snuff-boxes and a variety of toys are made of it. In 1650, a battle was fought here between the forces of Charles I and those of the parliament, in which the latter were victorious; the earl of Derby, who commanded the former, being then taken prisoner, and afterward beheaded. Wigan is seated on the rivulet Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins to a canal from Liverpool. It is 39 miles s of Lancaster, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 53 31 N.

WIGHT, an island in the English channel, on the coast of Hampshire, to which county it belongs. The strait that separates it from the mainland is of unequal breadth, being about one mile over toward the western, and seven miles at the eastern extremity. The form of the island is somewhat like a lozenge, and its angles lie toward the four cardinal points. It is 21 miles from E to W, and 13 from N to S; and is divided nearly into equal parts by the river Medina or Cowes, which rises in the southern angle, and enters the sea at the northern, at the town of Cowes, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. The SE coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts; and vast fragments of rocks are scattered along the shore. The SW side is fenced with lofty ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those at the W end, called, from their sharp extremities, the Needles. Between the island and the mainland are various sandbanks, especially off the eastern part, where is the safe road of St. Helen's. Across the island, from E to W, runs a ridge of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced sheep: rabbits and poultry are also very plentiful, and vipers are caught in large numbers for medicinal purposes. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture; to the S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and is one of the principal resources of the London market for barley. Among its

products are a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. The principal town is the borough of Newport; and it likewise contains the boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

WIGTON, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated at the source of the Skelliser, 16 miles SE of York, and 192 N by W of London.

WIGTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of coarse linen and cotton. It is seated among the moors, 12 miles SW of Carlisle, and 301 NNW of London.

WIGTON, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of Wigtonshire. On the S side, near the mouth of the Bladenoch, are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and to the NE is a great morass, called the Moss of Cree. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, the former chiefly of plaids and flannel. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton, 90 miles SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 51 57 N.

WIGTONSHIRE or WEST GALLOWAY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Ayrshire, NE by Kircudbrightshire, and on all other sides by the Irish sea. Its greatest extent, in any direction, does not exceed 30 miles, and its figure is very irregular. The bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rhyns of Galloway. The principal rivers are the Luce, Cree, and Bladenoch. The coast is tolerably fertile; but the interior and northern parts are naked and mountainous, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and black-cattle, and a small breed of horses called galloways.

WIRTSCH, a frontier town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles SE of Carlsbad. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

WILDRAD, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated warm bath, seated on the Enz, 24 miles W of Stuttgart.

WILDBERG, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Nagold, 19 miles SW of Stuttgart.

WILDESCHAUEN, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, lying S of the duchy of Oldenburg, and belonging to the electoral house of Hanover. It is seated on the Hunte, 20 miles SW of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 53 53 N.

WILDUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, with a castle.

Near it are mineral springs, and mines of copper, iron, and lead. It is 14 miles sse of Corbach.

WILHELMSTEIN, a fortress of Germany, in the county of Schaumburg, upon an island formed of stones sunk for the purpose, in Steinhuder-mere. It was erected in 1705 by William count of Schaumburg Lippe, for the improvement of his new inventions in the art of war. It commands the passage of the Weser and Leine, and stands near the town of Steinhude, 16 miles NW of Hanover.

WILKES, a town of N Carolina, chief of the county of its name, seated on the Yadkin, near its source, 40 miles NNE of Morgantown. Lon. 81 38 W, lat. 36 4 N.

WILKESBARRE, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Luzerne county, situate on the E branch of the Susquehannah, 118 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 12 W, lat. 41 13 N.

WILKOMIER, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles NW of Wilna. Lon. 24 34 E, lat. 55 19 N.

WILLIAM, FORT. See CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM, FORT. a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, situate at the extremity of Loch Linne, where that arm of the sea bends to the W, and forms Loch Eil. It is of a triangular figure, and 64 miles SW of Inverness.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, chief of Granville county, with a flourishing academy. It has a brisk trade with the back country, and stands on a creek that flows into the Roanoke, 50 miles WNW of Halifax.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of New York, in Ontario county, on the E side of Genesee river, 30 miles SW of Camandaqua.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, formerly the capital of that state. It is situated between two creeks; one flowing into James, and the other into York river; and the distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town. The college of William and Mary is fixed here; but since the removal of the seat of government, this and other public buildings are much decayed. It is 60 miles ESE of Richmond. Lon. 77 3 W, lat. 37 10 N.

WILLIAMSPORT, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, seated on the Potomac, at the mouth of Conegocheague creek, 6x miles SW of Elizabeth-town, and 75 NNW of Washington.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong seaport of Dutch Brabant, built by William 1, prince of Orange, in 1585. It is one of

the keys of Holland, is well built, and has a good harbour. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, against the French, who were obliged to raise the siege; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It stands on that part of the Maese called Butter-siet, 15 miles WNW of Breda. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

WILLIAMSTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, with a flourishing seminary of education, called Williams College, in honour of its liberal founder. It is 28 miles N of Lenox, and 150 WNW of Boston.

WILLIAMSTON, a town of N Carolina, chief of Martin county, situated on the Roanoke, 24 miles W of Plymouth, and 55 SE of Halifax.

WILLIS ISLAND, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and contained the nests of many thousand shags. Lon. 38 20 W, lat. 31 0 S.

WILLSAU, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among mountains on the river Wiger, 15 miles WNW of Lucern.

WILMANSTRAND, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg. In 1741, an obstinate battle was fought near this town between 3,000 Swedes and 16,000 Russians; but, at last, the former were obliged to yield to superiority of number. It is seated on the S side of the lake Saima, 40 miles NNW of Wiburg, and 100 NNW of Petersburg. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 61 20 N.

WILMINGTON, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the countries of Brunswick, New Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, and Bladen.

WILMINGTON, a town of N Carolina, in New Hanover county, capital of the district of its name. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and is situate on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles from the sea, and 90 SW of Newbern. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 34 5 N.

WILMINGTON, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, and the largest in the state. Here are six edifices for public worship; and the town and its neighbourhood are deemed the greatest seat of manufactures in the United States. Almost the whole of the foreign exports of Delaware are from this place. It is situate on the N side of Christiana creek, two miles W of the river Delaware, and 28 SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 39 43 N.

WILNA, the capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, and a bi-

Shop's See, with a university, an ancient castle, and a royal palace. It stands on several little eminences, and has two considerable suburbs called Antokallo and Rudaifka. Here are upward of forty churches; and the magnificent one belonging to the castle has a very rich treasury. In 1748, a dreadful conflagration destroyed thirteen churches; and in 1749, another fire happened by lightning, which consumed six churches; beside these, the Jewish synagogue, the council-house, thirty three palaces, numerous stone edifices, and other buildings were destroyed. The churches have been rebuilt, and some of them in a more elegant manner than before; but the city has not recovered its former grandeur. Wilna was taken by the Russians in 1791, and with its territory annexed to that empire. It is seated on the Wilia, 180 miles E of Königsberg, and 215 NE of Warlaw. Lon. 25 39 E, lat. 54 34 N.

WILSDORF, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which, in 1747, the Saxons were defeated by the Prussians. It is nine miles W of Drieden.

WILSNACH, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pignatz, 14 miles NW of Havelberg.

WILSOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, 15 miles ENE of Hradisch.

WILSTER, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, 10 miles N of Glückstadt.

WILTON, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now much reduced. It has a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs, and is seated at the confluence of the Willy and Nadder, seven miles NW of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, 53 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, S by Hampshire and Dorsetshire, W by Somersetshire, and NW and N by Gloucestershire. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34 members to parliament. The air is sharp on the hills in winter, but is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the N parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheese which is so much esteemed as North Wiltshire. In the S it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the vallies, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows. Its

chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries on the banks of the Nadder, where some of the stones are 25 yards in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing-trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. Salisbury is the capital.

WIMBLETON, a village in Surrey, on an elevated heath, seven miles SW of London. On the SW angle of the common is a circular encampment, including seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. At Wimbledon are copper mills, a manufacture for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

WIMBORN, or WIMBORN MINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It had a monastery, in which were interred the W Saxon kings Etheldred and Sigeforth, and queen Ethelburga. Its noble church, called the Minster, was formerly collegiate. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 102 SW of London.

WIMMEL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 miles S of Bern.

WIMPFEN, a town of Suabia, lately imperial. It consists of two towns called Wimpfen on the Mountain and Wimpfen in the Valley; in the former is a Lutheran parish church, and a grammar school; and in the latter is a catholic abbey, and a monastery. A salt work was established here in 1761. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Heilbron, and 22 E of Heidelberg.

WINCAUNTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London.

WINCHEOMB, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot sat in parliament. Near it is the ruin of Sudeley castle, where Catharine Parr, queen of Henry VIII, and afterward wife to Sir Thomas Seymour, died in childbed, not without suspicion of poison. Wincomb is seated in a bottom, 15 miles NE of Gloucester, and 93 WNW of London.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex, an appendage to the cinque ports, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was built in the reign of Edward's, after a town of the same name, which had eighteen churches, and was distant about three miles, was swallowed up by the sea, in a tempest. The new town being sacked

by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. Three of the gates are yet standing, but much decayed; and the haven is now choked up. On the level relinquished by the sea, which is kept out by expensive works, and two miles ENE of the town, is the castle, built by Henry VIII. Winchelsea is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, four miles SW of Rye; and 67 SE of London.

WINCHESTER, a city in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, which are greatly decayed, and through them are four gates. Here are six churches, beside the cathedral, in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into six small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the S side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus, and the monuments of William of Wykeham, cardinal Beaufort, and Benjamin Hoadly, all bishops of this see. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city, stood the castle, which was taken from Charles I, and afterward demolished, except the magnificent hall, in which the assizes are now held. Near the site of this castle is the shell of a palace, built by Charles I, but never finished: some years since, a part was fitted up for the reception of prisoners of war. Near this place is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham; for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, &c. with exhibitions for New College, Oxford. Near the S end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III was born, Richard II held a parliament, and Henry IV was married, as was also Mary I. It is seated in a valley, on the river Itchen, 21 miles NW of Chichester, and 63 W by N of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

WINCHESTER, a town of Virginia, capital of Frederic county. It has four edifices for public worship; and was formerly fortified, but the works are now in ruins. It stands near the head of Opeckon creek, which flows into the Potomac, and is 80 miles WNW of Alexandria. Lon. 78 34 E, lat. 39 15 N.

WINBAW, a seaport of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, at the mouth of the Wetau, in the Baltic, 70 miles NW of Mittau, and 100 N by E of Memel. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 57 20 N.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or WINDERMERE, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It extends 15 miles from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and is famous for its fine charr, and abundance of trout, perch, pike, and eel. Its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay, and its outlet the river Leven. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres, crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded. Not one bulrush, or swampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

WINDHAM, a town of Connecticut, capital of the county of its name; seated on the Shetucket, 31 miles E of Hartford.

WINDISGRATZ, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 24 miles NW of Cilley.

WINDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Lauter, at its confluence with the Neckar, 12 miles SE of Stutgard.

WINDSBACH, a town and castle of Suabia, in the margravate of Anspach, seated on the Radnitz, 10 miles SE of Anspach.

WINDSHEIM, a town of Franconia, lately imperial. The ramparts which surround it serve for a promenade. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 miles SE of Wurtzburg, and 32 SW of Bamberg.

WINDSOR, a borough in Berks, seated on an eminence, on the Thames, with a market on Saturday. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally, by William the conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. It was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward III (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and erected the present structure

and St. George's chapel. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth. Charles I enlarged the windows and made them regular, furnished the royal apartments with paintings, enlarged the terrace walk on the N side, and carried it round the E and S sides. His present majesty has also made very fine improvements in it. This castle is seated on a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent; and its fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1870 feet in length, is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and prospects. From that part of the castle, called the Round Tower, is an extensive view into 12 counties. St. George's chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands between the upper and lower courts, was originally erected by Edward III, in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter. Edward IV, finding it not completed, enlarged the design, and began the present building; which was finished by Henry VII. The interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof; and the whole was repaired and beautified in 1790. In this chapel are interred Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VIII, his queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. The royal foundations in this castle are; the order of the garter, instituted in 1349, consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights companions, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 poor knights. Opposite the SE side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge; and below this is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the queen's lodge is the little park, which extends round the S and N sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, four miles in circumference. On the S side of the town is the great park, which is 14 miles in circumference: it has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the ranger's lodge, which was a favourite residence of William duke of Cumberland, who laid out vast sums in the decoration of different parts of the park. On the death of the last ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majesty took the management of this park into his own hands: and the improvements

made by his majesty are very considerable with respect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windsor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 30' N$.

WINDSOR, a town of Vermont, chief of the county of its name. The assembly of the state holds its session here and at Rutland alternately. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 40 miles E by S of Rutland, and 70 NE of Bennington. Lon. $72^{\circ} 40' W$, lat. $43^{\circ} 27' N$.

WINDSOR, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, situate on the river Connecticut, at the influx of Windsor Ferry river, seven miles N of Hartford.

WINDSOR, a town of N Carolina, chief of Bertie county, situate on the Cusshai, 23 miles W by S of Edenton.

WINDSOR, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, seated among hills, 20 miles NNW of Lenox, and 136 W by N of Boston.

WINDSOR, a town of Nova Scotia, with a seminary called King's College, founded by royal charter in 1802. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles NW of Halifax.

WINDSOR, NEW, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of Hudson river, just above the high lands, six miles N of West Point.

WINDSOR FOREST, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, 30 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. It contains several towns and villages, of which Oakingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal. See BINFIELD.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, such of the Caribbee islands in the W Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, the strait between Point Maizi, at the E end of the island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, the NW extremity of St. Domingo.

WINNENDEN, a town and castle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 12 miles ENE of Stuttgart.

WINNICZA, a town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It was taken by the Cossacks in 1658, but retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N of Bracklan. Lon. $29^{\circ} 12' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 23' N$.

WINNIPEG, a lake of Upper Canada, NW of Lake Superior. It is 217 miles long and 100 broad, and exhibits a body of water next in size to Lake Superior. It receives the waters of several small lakes in every direction, and contains a number of small islands. The lands on its banks produce vast quantities of wild rice, and the sugar-tree in great plenty.

WINNSBOROUGH, a town of S Carolina, chief of Fairfield county, with a seminary called Mount Zion College. It stands on Wateree creek, which flows into the river of that name, 30 miles N by W of Columbia.

WINSCHOTEN, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Groningen. Here, in 1568, was fought the first battle between the revolted Dutch and the Spaniards, who were defeated by Lewis, brother to the prince of Orange. It is 6½ miles S of Dollart bay, and 19 1½ of Groningen.

WINSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, with a castle, seated on the Luhe, near its confluence with the Ilmenau, which two miles below enters the Elbe. It is 15 miles WNW of Lunenburg.

WINSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Aller, six miles below Zell.

WINSFORD, a village in Cheshire, on the river Weaver, four miles W by N of Middleswich. Here is a considerable manufacture of salt, and abundance of salt rock, of both which great quantities are sent to Liverpool for exportation.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles NW of Aylesbury, and 50 WNW of London.

WINSLOW, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seated on the Kennebec river, 12 miles N of Harrington.

WINSTER, a town in Derbyshire, which has a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. It is situate among rich lead mines, 26 miles NNW of Derby.

WINTERBERG, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, 12 miles SW of Corbach, and 28 SE of Arensburg.

WINTERBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 25 miles WSW of Piseck.

WINTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and county of Spönheim, 10 miles WNW of Creutznach.

WINTERINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, but has no market. It is seated near the Humber, 33 miles N of Lincoln.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there are mineral baths. The articles made here by the smiths and turners are in great estimation; and it has manufactures of earthen ware, striped camlets, and cotton. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 12 miles ENE of Zurich.

WINTERIONNESS, a cape of England, on the E coast of Norfolk, on which is a lighthouse, 10 miles N by W of Yarmouth.

WINTHROP, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, 10 miles W by S of Harrington.

WINTON, a town of N Carolina, chief of Hartford county, situate on the Chowan, 12 miles SSE of Murfreesborough, and 30 NW of Lidenton.

WINWEILER, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and capital of the county of Falkenstein. It is 24 miles WSW of Worms, and 27 NE of Deux Ponts.

WINWICK, a village in Lancashire, three miles N of Warrington. It is the richest rectory in the kingdom, and supposed to be worth near 2000l. a year. On the S side of the church is a curious Latin inscription, intimating that the place was once a favourite seat of Oswald, king of Northumberland.

WIPPERFURT, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated near the source of the Wipper, whose water is of a peculiar quality for bleaching, 25 miles NE of Cologne.

WIPPERA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Munsfeld, situate on the Wipper, 12 miles WSW of Eisleben.

WIPPSWORTH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclestone, and remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England. It is 13 miles N by W of Derby, and 129 NNW of London.

WIRTEMBERG, or **WURTEMBERG**, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and Franconia, E and S by several provinces of Suabia, and W by the Black Forest and the marquisate of Baden. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there

are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of Neckar wine, so called from the river Neckar, which runs through the duchy. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. Stutgard is the capital.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a palace belonging to the prince of Nassau-Usingen. The adjacent country is surrounded with pleasant hills, which yield excellent wine. The town is famous for its warm baths, which were known to the ancient Romans. It is six miles N of Mentz, and 22 W of Frankfort.

WISBEACH, a town in Cambridge-shire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the isle of Ely, between two rivers, and has a considerable trade in corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. It is 18 miles N of Ely, and 89 N by E of London.

WISBY, a seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic, 88 miles SE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

WISCASSET, a seaport of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, which carries on a considerable trade. The judicial courts for the county are held here and at Harrington alternately. It is seated on the W side of Sheepscut river, near the sea, 56 miles NE of Portland. Lon. 69 45 W, lat. 43 57 N.

WISKRY, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, on the E side of the Maese, seven miles N of Liege, and 18 NW of Limburg.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 18 miles E by S of Plocksko, and 58 NW of Warsaw.

WISLOCH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elsatz, 14 miles E by N of Spire.

WISMAR, a strong seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a citadel. By the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, it became the property of Sweden; but it has suffered frequently in subsequent wars, the last time in 1716, when it was taken by the northern confederates, who at the end of the following year blew up and razed its former fortifications. The three principal churches, the townhouse, and the palace of Mecklenburg are its most remarkable buildings. The royal Swedish tribunal for the German dominions of that crown is established at this place;

and here is a valuable library, which is annually augmented. Wismar is seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 30 miles E by N of Lubeck, and 33 WSW of Rostock. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 53 56 N.

WISTON, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It had formerly a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is 10 miles N of Pembroke, and 235 WNW of London.

WITCHWOOD, a forest in Oxfordshire, between Burford and Charlbury, the only considerable one now remaining in that county.

WITPSKI, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. The Russians besieged it several times in vain. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of the Dwina and Wildba, 65 miles E of Polotsk, and 80 WNW of Smolensko. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

WITGENSTEIN, a castle of Germany, in the Westerwald, which gives name to a small county, united to that of Sayn. It stands on a high rock, 13 miles NW of Marburg.

WITHAM, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday. Its church, an ancient structure, stands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill. It is eight miles NE of Chelmsford, and 37 ENE of London.

WITHAM, a river in Lincolnshire, which flows by Lincoln and Boston into the German ocean. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Foss-dike, cut by king Henry I.

WITLICH, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a castle called Ottenstein, and in its neighbourhood are many copper-mines. It is seated on the Lefser, 19 miles NNE of Treves.

WITMUND, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated on the Harle, 20 miles NE of Emden.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 64 WNW of London.

WITSTOCK, a town of the electorate or Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenz-nitz, with celebrated cloth manufactures, on the river Dosse, 17 miles WNW of Ruppia.

WITTENBERG, a strong town of Germany, capital of Saxony Proper,

with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. Martin Luther began the reformation here, in 1517, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the Elbe, over which is a bridge, 65 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 51 54 N.

WITTENBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, seated on the Elbe, seven miles SSW of Perleberg.

WITTENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, 15 miles WSW of Schwerin.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles SE of Revel.

WITZENAU, a town and castle of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Lausnitz, 12 miles E of Budweis.

WITTLESEA-MERE, a lake in the NE part of Huntingdonshire, six miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Peterborough.

WITZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Werra, 18 miles E by N of Cassel.

WIVELSCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here is a considerable manufacture of blanketings, knapcoatings, kerseys, and other coarse cloths. It stands on the Thone, 20 miles N of Exeter, and 155 W by S of London.

WIVENHOE, a village in Essex, seated on the Coln, three miles SE of Colchester, of which it is the harbour. Here is a customhouse. The oysters called Colchester oysters are barrelled at this place.

WLADISLAW, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of its name, and of the province of Cujavia, with a fort. It is the residence of the bishop of Cujavia, and stands on the Vistula, 98 miles WNW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 54 N.

WLOSTMEITZ, a town of Little Poland, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Volhynia, with a castle. It is seated on the Luy, which flows into the Bug, 36 miles W of Lucko, and 56 N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 51 3 N.

WLOTZO, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravenberg, seated on the Weser, seven miles SW of Minden.

WOAHOC, one of the Sandwich islands, seven leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the finest island of the

group. A bay is formed by the W and W extremities, into which a fine river flows, through a deep valley; but the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance. It is supposed to contain 60,000 inhabitants. Lieut. Hergist, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

WOBBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Woburn was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt, and has a freeschool, and a charity-school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S of Bedford, and 42 NNW of London.

WODNAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Banitz, 12 miles S of Piseck.

WOERDEN, a town of S Holland, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles W of Utrecht.

WOILE. See WELLE.

WOLAU, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a fine castle, many handsome buildings, and a great woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, surrounded by a morass, 20 miles NW of Breslau. Lon. 16 43 E, lat. 51 18 N.

WOKEY, or OKEY, a village in Somersetshire, on the S side of the Mendip hills, two miles W of Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole, the mouth of which is only six feet high; but it soon expands into a spacious vault, 80 feet in height; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage descends to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto. The extremity is above 200 yards from the entrance.

WOKING, a village in Surrey, five miles NNE of Guildford. In the manor-house here died Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. The shell of the guard room is still remaining.

WOKINGHAM. See OKINGHAM.

WOLBECK, or WOLDBECK, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of

Munster, seven miles SSE of Munster.

WOLDECK, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, 20 miles ENE of Strelitz.

WOLFACH, a town and castle of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenberg, situate on a river of the same name, at its confluence with the Kinzing, 19 miles NNE of Friburg.

WOLFENBUTTE, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts by the principalities of Hildesheim and Halberstadt; the northern borders on the duchies of Lauenburg and Magdeburg; the southern lies between the principality of Hildesheim, the abbey of Corvey, and the county of Wernigerode. The N part produces abundance of grass, grain, flax, hemp, silk, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The S part is hilly and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt works in the Hartz forest. The principal rivers are the Weser, Leine, and Ocker. The established religion is the Lutheran.

WOLFENBUTTE, a strong city of Lower Saxony, in the principality of the same name, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbottle resides. Here is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The academy is very famous, and is called the ducal great school. In the principal church is the burial-place of the princes, which is an admirable piece of architecture. Wolfenbottle is seated in a marshy soil, on the Ocker, seven miles S of Brunswick, and 30 W of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 52 10 N.

WOLFERSDIKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, seated on the Lavant, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves. It is 26 miles ENE of Clagenfurt.

WOLGAST, a seaport of Swedish Pomerania, with one of the best harbours on the Baltic. Only the tower of its ancient castle is now standing. All vessels from the Baltic pay a toll on passing this place. It is seated on the Peene, or W channel of the Oder, 54 miles NW of Stettin. Lon. 13 54 E, lat. 54 3 N.

WOLKOSKOT, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100

miles SE of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles SE of Grodno.

WOLLIN, a fortified town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name, between the two eastern branches of the Oder. In 1715 it was taken by the king of Prussia, and ceded to him by the peace of 1720. It is seated on the Diwenow, seven miles SSW of Camin, and 45 N by W of Stettin.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated on the Aa, 38 miles N of Riga.

WOLMIRSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 10 miles N of Magdeburg.

WOLRINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, situate on the Wear, amid mine of lead and coal, 16 miles W of Durham, and 259 NNW of London.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. Here is a great iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles S of Stafford, and 124 NW of London.

WOLVEY, a village in Warwickshire, five miles SE of Nuneaton. Here Edward IV was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil earl of Warwick.

WOMELDORF, a town of Pennsylvania, in Berks county, 68 miles NW of Philadelphia.

WOODBIDGE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the E side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, eight miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships, a great corn trade, and is famous for refining salt. It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ruins. It is seven miles ENE of Ipswich, and 76 NE of London.

WOODBIDGE, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, three miles N by W of Amboy, and 70 NE of Philadelphia.

WOODBURY, a town of New Jersey, chief of Gloucester county, situate near the Delaware, nine miles S of Philadelphia.

WOODCHESTER, a village in Glou-

afternoon, two miles s of Stroud. It has a broad cloth and a silk manufacture. A great tessellated pavement and other splendid Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

WOODS, LAKE OF THE, a lake of N America, which makes part of the N boundary of the state of Ohio. It is 250 miles long, and 60 where broadest, but is very irregular in its shape.

• **WOODSTOCK**, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is chiefly noted for Blenheim house, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. In Blenheim park originally stood a royal palace, the favourite retreat of several kings of England, till the reign of Charles I, when it was almost wholly in ruins. After the building of Blenheim, every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace; and there Alfred the great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiae. Henry I beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. Edmund, second son of Edward I, was born at this palace; also Edward, eldest son of Edward III; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived, and died here. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 62 WNW of London.

WOODSTOCK, a town of Virginia, chief of Shenandoah county, seated on a branch of Shenandoah river, 24 miles ssw of Winchester, and 80 WNW of Alexandria.

WOODSTOWN, a town of New Jersey, in Salem county, 12 miles N by E of Salem, and 26 ssw of Philadelphia.

WOOLER, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. In a plain near this town the Scots were defeated on Holyrood day 1402; and the battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought. Wooller is seated on the Till, near the Cheviot-hills, 14 miles s of Berwick, and 318 N by W of London.

WOOLFIT, a town in Suffolk, noted for making white bricks. It is eight miles E by s of Bury St. Edmund, and 75 NE of London.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. It is of great note for its royal docks and yards, and is

laid to be the most ancient naval arsenal in England. At the eastern part of the town is the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundery, with three furnaces, for casting brass ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and bombs, candles, grenades, &c. charged for the public service: here is also a royal military academy, where the mathematics are taught and cadets instructed in the military art; but this foundation will shortly be removed to a more spacious building, erected on the upper part of Woolwich common. A little to the s of the arsenal are extensive artillery barracks, for the accommodation of the officers and privates. Woolwich is seated on the Thames, which is here so deep that the largest ships may at all times ride with safety. It is 10 miles E of London.

WORCESTER, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Worcester county, and the largest inland town in New England. It has manufactures of pot and pearl-ash, cotton and linen goods, and some other articles. It is situate in a healthy vale, 45 miles W by s of Boston. Lon. 71 35 W, lat. 42 20 N.

WORCESTER, a city and the capital of Worcestershire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, and another without the liberties of the city; and has also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, and a well contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, carries on a considerable trade in gloves, and has likewise a large manufacture of elegant china-ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester is seated on the Severn, 26 miles NNE of Bristol, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 2° 6' W, lat. 52° 9' N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, E by Warwickshire, SE and S by Gloucestershire, and W by Herefordshire. It lies in the diocese of Worcester, contains seven hundreds, one city, 10 market-towns, and 131 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the

valley of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except the Malvern hills in the sw part of the county, and feed large flocks of sheep. The other hills are the Licky, near Bromsgrove, toward the n; and the Bredon-hills, toward the se. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, -Teme or Tend, and Avon.

WORCUM, a town of S Holland, seated on the s side of the Maese, just below the influx of the Waal, eight miles NNW of Heusden.

WORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated near the Zuider-Zee, 18 miles sw of Lewarden.

WORDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, situate on the Elbe, ten miles NW of Glückstadt.

WORDEN, GROSSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, 10 miles NNW of Stade.

WORDINGBORG, a seaport of Denmark, on the s coast of the island of Zealand, from which there is a much frequented passage to the islands Falster and Laland. It is 46 miles ssw of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 55 3 N.

WORKINGTON, a seaport in Cumberland, seated at the mouth of the Derwent, on the coast of the Irish sea. The river admits vessels of 400 tons burden, and the harbour is commodious. This was the landing place of Mary queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in England. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundery, and numerous collieries. The principal manufactures are sail-cloth and cordage. The coal trade to Ireland is its chief support; but a few vessels are employed in the Baltic trade. It is eight miles w by s of Cocker-mouth, and 33 sw of Carlisle. Lon. 3 27 w, lat. 54 31 N.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is noted for a magnificent seat of the duke of Norfolk. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains; and on the w side of the town is a circular hill, which was the site of a castle. Quantities of licorice are grown in its vicinity. The canal from Chesterfield

to the Trent passes near this place. It is 24 miles N of Nottingham, and 146 N by W of London.

WORMS, a city of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately an imperial city of Germany, and the capital of a princely bishopric of the same name. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar, and fine paintings. Worms is noted for an excellent wine, called our Lady's Milk. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. In 1743, a treaty was concluded here between Great Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia. In 1792, Worms surrendered to the French, who were obliged to evacuate it the next year, after the loss of Mentz; but it was again taken by them in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 27 miles ssw of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 49 36 N.

WORSLEY, a village in Lancashire, seven miles wnw of Manchester. It is famous for the immense quantity of coal in its vicinity, and for being the place where the duke of Bridgewater first commenced his canal navigations.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. This place is noted for the invention or first twisting of that sort of woollen yarn or thread called worsted. It is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 120 NE of London.

WORTHINGTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 19 miles w by N of Northampton.

WOTTON-BASSET, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday, 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 89 w of London.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. The inhabitants are principally clothiers. It is seated under a ridge of woody hills, 20 miles NE of Bristol, and 108 wnw of London.

WRAGEY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 144 N of London.

WRATH, CAPE, a promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the NW point of Great Britain. Against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury. Lon. 4 47 w, lat. 58 34 N.

WREKIN, a mountain in Shropshire, eight miles ESE of Shrewsbury.

WRENTHAM, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 27 miles ssw of Boston.

WREXHAM, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is the largest town in all N Wales, and a place of considerable traffic. It has the language and appearance of an English town, and a large church with a lofty steeple. Near Wrexham is a foundry for cannon and other articles; and the adjacent country affords plenty of lead. It is seated on a river, which flows into the Dee, 13 miles w by s of Chester, and 188 NW of London. Lon. 3 10 w, lat. 53 2 N.

WRIEZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, situate on a lake formed by the inundations of the Oder, 37 miles ENE of Berlin.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. The most noted mines for calamine are in this neighbourhood. It is the birthplace of Mr. Locke, and seated among the Mendip-hills, 11 miles NNW of Wells, and 115 w of London.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday. It has a large church, in which are 16 stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy, attending the archbishop of Canterbury, who had a palace here till archbishop Ipsley demolished it, and built another at Maidstone. It is 11 miles WNW of Maidstone, and 24 SE of London.

WROXETER, a town in Shropshire, five miles SE of Shrewsbury. It is said to have been built by the Britons, on the banks of the Severn, over which are the traces of a bridge, discernible at low water. The circumference was three miles, environed by a wall three yards broad, with a deep trench on the outside, which may be traced in several places. Roman coins are frequently found here, but none of the Saxon, which is looked upon as a proof that it was destroyed before their arrival.

WUNNENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, which received its name from a victory gained by Charlemagne over the Saxons in 974. It is 14 miles S of Paderborn.

WUNSCHELBURG, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with a good trade in yarn, 10 miles WNW of Glatz.

WUNSDORF, a town of lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 miles WNW of Hanover.

WUNSIEDEL, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. Near it are mines of copper and iron, and

quarries of marble. It is seated on the Roßlau, 12 miles w of Egra, and 34 S of Bayreuth.

WURTENBURG. See **WIRTEMBERG**.

WURTENBURG, an electorate of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia. It is 65 miles long, and 50 broad; bounded on the N by Henneberg, E by Bamberg, S by Ansbach, Hohenlohe, and Mergentheim, and W by Wertheim, Mentz, and Fulda. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This territory was lately a bishopric, and its sovereign was one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire: but it was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria, in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was agreed to be ceded to the archduke Ferdinand, whose electoral title was to be transferred from Salzburg to this place.

WURTZBURG, a fortified city of Franconia, capital of the electorate of the same name, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The fortress stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge. Here is a cannon and bell foundry; also cloth and stuff manufactures established in the house of correction. Wurtzburg was taken, in 1796, by the French, who were defeated here soon after, and the city retaken; but they became masters of it again in 1802. It is seated on the Maine, 40 miles WSW of Bamberg, and 65 SSE of Frankfurt. Lon. 10 8 E, lat. 49 49 N.

WURZACH, a town of Suabia, in the county of Waldburg, with a castle; situate on the Aitrach, 17 miles N of Wangen, and 28 S by W of Ulm.

WURZEN, or WORTZEN, a town of Upper Saxony in Misnia, with a castle. It was formerly a bishop's see; and has a cathedral and two churches. Here are fine bleaching grounds for linen; but its principal trade is in beer, of which great quantities are exported. It is situate on the Muldau, 15 miles E of Leipzig, and 15 WNW of Dresden.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a royal palace and fine garden, seated on the Spree, 15 miles SSE of Berlin.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, seated on the Dosse, 10 miles ENE of Havelberg.

WUSTRAU, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lünenburg, seated on the Dumme, at its confluence with the Jetze, 14 miles S of Danneberg.

WYCOMB, or **HIGH WYCOMB**, a borough in Buckinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. In 1744, a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow; and in its neighbourhood are many corn and paper-mills. It is seated on the Wyck, 12 miles SSE of Aylesbury, and 31 WNW of London.

WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Stour, 10 miles SSW of Canterbury, and 56 SE of London.

WYE, or **Y**, a river of Holland, which enters the Zuider Zee, five miles N of Amsterdam, and forms the boundary between N and S Holland. It is rather an arm or bay of the Zuider-Zee, and vessels go out of it into the lake of Haerlem, by the little river Spar.

WYE, a river of Wales, which issues out of Plynlimon Hill, in the S part of Montgomeryshire, very near the source of the Severn. It crosses the NE corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rhyadergowy [Fall of the Wye] where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it enters Herefordshire, passing by Hay to Hereford, a few miles below which it receives the Log; it then flows by Ross and Monmouth, and separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, it enters the Severn, below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to Hay, and a canal forms a communication between it and the Severn, from Hereford to Gloucester. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by ruined castles, have employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil.

WYL. See **WEIL**.

WYMONDHAM, or **WINDHAM**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. It is nine miles SSW of Norwich, and 100 NNE of London.

WYNEDALE, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, where general Webb, in 1708, with 6000 men only, defeated 24,000 French. It is eight miles ENE of Dixmude.

WYRE, a river in Lancashire, which

rises six miles SE of Lancaster, passes by Garstang, and enters the Irish sea, below Poulton.

X.

XABEA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 38 miles NE of Alicant, and 54 SSW of Valencia. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 38 40 N.

XACCA, or **SACCA**, a seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the S coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SE of Mazara, and 41 SSW of Palermo. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 37 41 N.

XAGUA, a seaport on the S coast of the island of Cuba, seated on a bay which is five leagues in circumference, and surrounded with mountains. It is one of the finest ports in the W Indies, and 84 miles SE of Havannah. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 22 10 N.

XALAPA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, and a bishop's see. This town is said to give name to the purgative root called jalap, or xalap. It is 60 miles E of Angelos. Lon. 98 20 W, lat. 19 32 N.

XALISCO, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of its name, in the audience of Guadalajara. It is seated near the Pacific ocean, 130 miles W by N of Guadalajara. Lon. 105 55 W, lat. 21 25 N.

XATIVA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Having taken the part of Charles III, in 1707, Philip V ordered it to be demolished and a new town to be built, called St. Philip. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles SW of Valencia, and 50 NW of Alicant. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 39 4 N.

XAVIER, or **SABE**, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, in Guinea. It is populous, and a great market is held every Wednesday and Saturday, at the distance of a mile from the town. The market-place is surrounded by sutlers' booths, which are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds; also the various commodities of Whidah manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic, or African production.

Xavier is seated near the river Euphrates, about seven miles from the sea. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 6 40 N.

XAVIER, a town of Spain, in Navarre, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name. It is 35 miles SE of Pampluna.

XAVIER, ST. a town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

XENIL, a river of Spain, which rises in the E part of Granada, and flows by Granada, Loxa, and Ecija, into the Guadalquivir.

XERES DE BADAJOZ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 miles S of Badajoz.

XERES DE GUADIANA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N by W of Ayamonte.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for that excellent wine, corruptly called Sherry. It is seated on the Guadaleta, 15 miles NE of Cadiz.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a town of New Spain, in the southernmost part of the province of Zacatecas, 80 miles N by E of Guadalajara. Lon. 103 35 W, lat. 22 22 N.

XERES DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Ardila, 30 miles SSE of Badajoz.

XERES LAS SALINAS, a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on a river which flows into Fonseca bay 70 miles NW of Leon. Lon. 87 55 W, lat. 13 24 N.

XERUMENHA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 18 miles SW of Badajoz, and 36 E of Evora.

XICOCO, an island of Japan, between Nippon and Ximo, 250 miles in circumference.

XIMO, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence, situate to the SW of Nippon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 450 miles in circumference.

XIXONA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles N of Alicante.

XUGAR, a river of Spain, which rises in the NE part of New Castile, passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Turkish

Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenico, and 37 E of Kzara.

Y.

Y. See WYE.

YACHTA, a fort of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary, 48 miles SSW of Selenginsk.

YADKIN RIVER. See PEDEE.

YAIK. See URAL.

YAITSK. See URALSK.

YAKUTSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, capital of a province of the same name, with a wooden fort. It is seated on the Lena, 960 miles NE of Irkutsk. Lon. 129 58 E, lat. 62 5 N.

YALE, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon, 56 miles SE of Candy.

YAMBO, a seaport of Arabia, with a castle, on the coast of the Red sea, 60 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

YAMBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, situated on the Luga, 20 miles E of Naeva.

YANG-ICHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. Its district is intersected by a number of canals; and it carries on great trade, particularly in salt, which is made on the seacoast of this jurisdiction. It stands on the left bank of the Yangtse-kiang, where the imperial canal crosses that river, 485 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 118 54 E, lat. 32 26 N.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, a river of China which rises in the province of Yun-nan crosses those of Quang-si, Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, and after a course of 1200 miles, enters the Eastern ocean opposite the isle of Tsong-ming.

YARE, a river in Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, where it enters the German ocean.

YARKAN. See IREKEN.

YARMOUTH, a borough, in Norfolk governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and is of considerable consequence, both as port and fishing town. By means of the river, it enjoys the export and

port trade of various places in Norfolk and Suffolk. The harbour is convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river, along a very extensive quay. Its foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. A great number of herrings are cured here, and, under the name of red herrings, are either consumed at home, or exported to southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented for sea-bathing, and has two churches. The market-place is very spacious; but the streets, in general, are very narrow. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 113 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 38 N.

YARMOUTH, a borough of England, on the NW coast of the isle of Wight, with a small castle. It is seated at the mouth of the 'Yar, eight miles W of Newport, and 98 SW of London.

YARMOUTH, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the N side of the peninsula of Cape Cod, five miles NNW of Barnstable. Lon. 70 12 W, lat. 41 52 N.

YARMOUTH, NORTH, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, on a small river that falls into Calco bay, 14 miles N of Portland.

YAROSLAF, or JAROSLAF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is 160 miles in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Wolga, 145 miles NNE of Moscow. Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

YARUM, a town in N Yorkshirc, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Trée, 45 miles NNW of York, and 238 N by W of London.

YARUQUI, a village of Peru, near a plain of the same name, 12 miles NE of Quito. This plain was chosen for the base of the operations for measuring an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa and the French mathematicians.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles N of Huntingdon, and 74 N by W of London.

YANAN-GHEOUM, a town of Birmah, celebrated for the oil wells in its neighbourhood, which supply the whole em-

pire, and many parts of India, with genuine petroleum. The inhabitants are potters, and fully employed in making jars to contain the oil. It stands on a creek of the Irrawaddy, 28 miles S by E of Sillah-mew.

YELL, one of the Shetland islands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 20 miles long and eight broad, and has several good harbours. The only arable land is on the coast, the interior affording coarse pasturage for sheep.

YELLOW RIVER, or HOANG-HO, a river of Asia, which, after a course of 1800 miles across Tartary and China, enters the Eastern sea, to the N of the mouth of the Yang-tie-kiang. It is broad and rapid, but so shallow as to be scarcely navigable; yet it sometimes inundates the low country on each side to a prodigious extent. The clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

YELLOW SEA, or LEAO-TONG, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe tche-li and Chang-tong on the W, and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

YEMEN, a province of Arabia Felix, comprehending the finest and most fertile part of Arabia, and lying on the coast of the Red sea. Millet is the grain chiefly cultivated; but the principal object of cultivation is coffee, which is all carried to Betelsfagui. Nearly the whole commerce of the country is carried on by Mocha, but Sanaa is the capital.

YENIKAL, an important fortress of the Crimea, eight miles E of the Kertch. See KERTCH.

YENISEI, or JENISIA, a large river of Siberia, which runs from S to N, and enters the Frozen ocean, to the E of the bay of Oby.

YENISEISK, or JENISKOI, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, on the river Yenisei, 310 miles ENE of Tomsk. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 58 6 N.

YEN-NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-li, on the river Yen, 390 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 108 50 E, lat. 36 44 N.

YEN-PING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fokien. It is seated on the brow of a mountain on the river Minho, 820 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 54 E, lat. 26 40 N.

YEN-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chang-tong. Its district, which is inclosed between two considerable rivers, is well

cultivated, and the mountains covered with woods. It is 27 miles S of Peking. Lon 116 36 E, lat. 35 44 N.

YEN-TCHLOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of T'he-king. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which, when once dry, never melts again, and will bear boiling water. The paper made here is in high esteem. It is 650 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 119 14 E, lat. 29 39 N.

YEN-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Chang-tong, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate, that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air. It is 45 miles SE of T'he nan.

YEOVERIN, a village in Northumberland, six miles WNW of Wooler. Near it the Scots were defeated, in 1417, by sir Robert Humphreyl and the earl of Westmorland.

YEOVIL, or **IVER**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a manufacture of cloth, but the principal one is of leather gloves; and the trade in hemp and flax is considerable. It is seated on the Ivel, 25 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London.

YESO, a town of Persia, in the Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Isfahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest carpets. It is 200 miles ESE of Isfahan. Lon. 56 40 E, lat. 32 0 N.

YONKERS, a town of New York, in West Chester county, on the E side of Hudson river, 17 miles NNE of New York.

YONNE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river, which rises in the department of Nièvre, flows by Chateau Chimon, Clamecy, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, and joins the Seine, at Montcaeu. Auxerre is the capital.

YORIMAN, a province of Guinea, about 120 miles in length, on the river Amazon. The native inhabitants are strong, robust, and active, and both sexes go naked.

YORK, a city, the capital of York-shire, and an archbishop's see, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coins, urns, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; and, although it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the

more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the Minster, is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom; the window is said hardly to have its equal for tracery, painting, and preservation, and was the work of John Thornton, a glazier, of Coventry, in 1405. Beside the cathedral, York contains but 17 churches in use; though, in the reign of Henry V there were 44 parish-churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stone bridge of five arches, the centre one 81 feet wide; and the river is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 65 miles from the sea. York is surrounded with walls, through which are entrance by four gates and five posterns. It has a castle, which was formerly a place of great strength, but is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Near it, on an artificial mount, is Clifford's Tower, a round shell, said by some to have been raised by William the conqueror, but others deem it a Roman work. It was used as a prison in the civil wars, and till the year 1683, when the magazine blowing up, reduced it to its present form. Without the walls, but close the magnificent abbey of St. Mary, some remains of which remain, and on the site of part of it is the mansion of royal palace, built by Henry VIII, where several of the kings have resided, though it is now neglected. York is a city and county of itself, governed by a lord-mayor; the parish of lord being given by Richard II; its county includes Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guild hall, built in 1446, is a grand structure supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar, a single tree. The corporation built a mansion-house, in 1728, for the lord-mayor; and, among the other modern buildings, are a noble assembly house, designed by the earl of Burlington, an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle, a theatre-royal, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 19 miles SSE of Edinburg, and 198 N by W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 54 49 N.

YORK, a city of Upper Canada, the present seat of government of that province. It is situate on the NW side of Lake Ontario, with an excellent harbour, formed by a long peninsula, which

embraces a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. On the extremity of the peninsula, called Gibraltar Point, are stores and block-houses, which command the entrance of the harbour; and on the mainland, opposite this point, is the garrison. The government house is about two miles above the garrison, near the head of the harbour, on a spot well suited for gardens and a park. The front of the city, as now laid out, is a mile and a half in length: several handsome squares are projected, particularly one open to the harbour; and the buildings are increasing very rapidly. The river Don enters the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which, when drained, will afford beautiful and fertile meadows. York is 45 miles N.W. of Fort Niagara, and 140 W by S of Kingston. Lon. 79 34 W, lat. 43 45 N.

YORK, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It has six edifices for public worship, and stands on the E side of Codorus creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, 88 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 39 55 N.

YORK, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of a county of the same name. The river of its name enters York harbour below the town. It is 75 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Lon. 70 55 W, lat. 43 7 N.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of America, 340 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; bounded on the N by Lower Canada, E by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, S by the Atlantic ocean and New Jersey, and W by Pennsylvania, Lake Ontario, and Upper Canada. It is divided into 21 counties; namely, New York, Richmond, Suffolk, West Chester, Queen's, King's, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Herkimer, Otsego, Otsego, Ontario, and Tioga. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a N.E. and S.W. direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills and valleys: the hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture; and the valleys produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, &c. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple, which immense quantities are raised

and exported. The best lands in this province, along Mohawk river and W of the Allegany mountains, a few years ago were in a state of nature, but are now rapidly settling. This state abounds with several fine lakes; and the chief rivers are Hudson and Mohawk.

YORK, NEW, a city of the United States, capital of the state of its name. It is situate on the S.W. point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers, and is five miles in circumference. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. York Island is 15 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth; and is joined to the mainland by a bridge called King's Bridge. There is no basin or bay for the reception of ships; but the road where they lie, in East river, is defended from the violence of the sea by some islands, which interlock with each other. The number of inhabitants in 1802, was estimated at 50,000. Here are 22 edifices for public worship, and a noble seminary of education, called Columbia College; but the most magnificent edifice is Federal Hall, in the front of which is a gallery 12 feet deep, where the illustrious Washington took his oath of office, at the commencement of the federal constitution, in 1789. An academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, were established here in 1804. This city, in time of peace, has more commercial business than any town in the United States; but in time of war it is insecure, without a marine force. New York is 97 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. Lon. 74 3 W, lat. 40 43 N.

YORK FORT, a settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the W side of Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Nelson or York river. Lon. 88 44 W, lat. 57 15 N.

YORK RIVER, a river of Virginia, formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattaponi, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeake bay.

YORK TOWN, a seaport of Virginia, capital of York county. It has the best harbour in the state for vessels of the largest size. Here, in 1781, lord Cornwallis and his army were captured by the combined force of the United States and France. It is seated on the S side of York river, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 13 miles S of Williamsburg. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 37 18 N.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county of

England, bounded on the N by Westmorland and the bishopric of Durham, E by the German ocean, S by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, SW by Cheshire, W by Lancashire, and NW by Westmorland. It extends 90 miles from N to S, and 115 from E to W. It is divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West; and subdivided into 26 wapentakes, which contain one city, 54 market-towns, and 563 parishes. It lies in the diocese of York (except Richmondshire, which belongs to the diocese of Chester) and sends 30 members to parliament. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. The E riding is less healthy than the others; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the county recedes from the sea. On the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry and sandy; but great numbers of lean sheep are sold hence, and sent into other parts to be fattened. The W riding enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle. Richmondshire, on the NW of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire likewise are the districts of Cleveland, Holderness, and Craven. In this last district are three of the highest hills in England, named Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Pennycuik, which form a sort of triangle from their tops, at the distances of about five, six, and eight miles, while their monstrous bases nearly unite. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Wharfe, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, and they all terminate in the Humber, which enters the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

YO-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It is seated on the river Yang-tse-kiang, and on the lake Tong-ting, which is more than 70 leagues in circuit. The great number of barks and merchandise that are brought hither, render

it one of the richest cities of the empire, and the country round is full of different kinds of orange and lemon trees. It is 675 miles S of Peking. Lon. 128° 35' E, lat. 29° 23' N.

YOUGHAL, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is surrounded with walls, and has a commodious harbour, with a well-defended quay. It has a manufacture of earthenware, and is seated on the side of a hill, on a bay of its name, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 28 miles S by W of Cork. Lon. 7° 45' W, lat. 51° 59' N.

YPERES, a fortified city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and a bishop's see. It has considerable manufactures of cloth and ferges, which are the principal articles of trade; and the canal of Bosingen, and the New Cut, greatly expedite the conveyance of goods to Nieupoort, Ostend, and Bruges. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when emperor Joseph II obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Yperlee, 15 miles W of Courtray. Lon. 2° 45' E, lat. 50° 51' N.

YRIEX, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. It derives its name from a saint who built a monastery here, and is seated on the river Ille, 20 miles S by W of Limoges.

YSENDYK, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the isle of Caland, seated on a branch of the river Scheldt, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 NW of Ghent.

YSEL, or ISSEL, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huesien, and flowing by Doefburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Camper, enters the Zuyder-Zee by two channels.

YSEL, or LITTLE ISSEL, a river of the United Provinces, which flows by Ysseltuin, Montfort, Oudewater, and Gorda, and enters the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

YSEL, or OLD ISSEL, a river which rises in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, flows by Ysselburg into the county of Zutphen, and enters the Yssel at Doefburg.

YSELBURG, a town of Westphalia in the duchy of Cleve, on the river Yssel, 14 miles N of Wesel.

YSELMOND, an island of S. Holland situate between the Merwe on the S and another branch of the Maas on the

s. It has a town of the same name, nearly three miles w of Rotterdam.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of S Holland, with a castle, seated on the river Yssel, five miles ssw of Utrecht.

YSERGEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 10 miles NE of Puy.

YSTADT, or **YOSTED**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, on a bay of the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, 26 miles SE of Lund. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 55 22 N.

YTHAN, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which crosses the county in a SE direction, and enters the German ocean, at the small village of Newburg. It is noted for mussels, which produce large pearls.

YUCATAN. See **JUCATAN**.

YUEN-KIANG, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the river Ho ti, 1270 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 101 44 E, lat. 23 37 N.

YUEN-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, 750 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 38 E, lat. 27 50 N.

YUEN-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han, 515 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 100 30 E, lat. 32 10 N.

YVERDON, a strong town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailliwick of the same name, with a castle, a college, and an hospital. Near the town is a sulphurous spring, with a commodious bathing-house. The principal trade is in wine, and merchandise passing between Germany, Italy, and France. It has some remains of Roman antiquities, and stands in a delightful country, at the head of the lake of Neuchatel, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 59 E, lat. 46 44 N.

YVETOT, a town of France, in the Department of Lower Seine, seven miles ssw of Caudebec.

YUMA, or **LONG ISLAND**, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of the E end of Cuba, and its S part under the tropic of Cancer. It is 70 miles in length, and 10 in breadth.

YUMI, a cluster of small islands, among the Bahama islands, lying to the SW of Yuma.

YUNG-NING, a city of China, of the first rank, at the N extremity of the province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Tibet, 1095 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 98 2 E, lat. 27 50 N.

YUNG-PE, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 1140 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 100 34 E, lat. 26 44 N.

YUNG-PING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on a river that enters the gulf of Leao-tong. Near it stands the fort Chun-hai, which is the key of the province of Leao-tong. This fort is near the beginning of the great wall, which is built, for a league together, in a boggy marsh, from the bulwark to the sea. Young-ping is 115 miles E of Peking. Lon. 108 34 E, lat. 39 35 N.

YUNG-TCHANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. It stands amid high mountains, on the borders of the province, in the neighbourhood of a savage people, whose manners the inhabitants of this country partake of. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. It is 1270 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 101 4 E, lat. 25 6 N.

YUNG-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, 885 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 111 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

YUN-BING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, 430 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 52 E, lat. 35 0 N.

YUN-NAN, a province of China, 300 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the N by Tibet, and Se-tcheuen, E by Koci-tcheou and Quang-si, S by the kingdoms of Tonquin and Laos, and W by those of Pegu and Birmah. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense; and it is deemed also one of the most fertile provinces in the empire.

YUN-NAN, a city of China, capital of the province of Yun-nan. It was once celebrated for its extent, and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions; and the city at present contains nothing remarkable; it is, however, the residence of the governor of the province. It stands at the N extremity of a lake, 1150 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 102 28 E, lat. 29 6 N.

YURUP, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 125 miles NE of Cogni, and 270 E of Constantinople. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

YVOR, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Ardennes, seated on the Cher, 10 miles S of Sedan.

Z.

ZAAH, a district of Algiers, in the desert, behind Mount Atlas, belonging to the province of Constantine. The people of Zaah are free, and pay no tribute: they are poor and indigent, as it may be expected of the inhabitants of so barren a soil. Dates are their principal articles of food; for they have beautiful and extensive plantations of palm trees. They carry on some commerce in Negros and ostrich feathers. Small troops of the poorest of them every year wander forth to the larger cities of the kingdom, where they get employed in various services; and having, in the course of two or three years, accumulated from six to ten zechins, return home, and are reckoned among the wealthy of the land. In the capital, they are known by the name of Biscaris, and constitute, under a common head, a kind of distinct corporation: they have even a common treasury for the purpose of mutually relieving each other. They are the only class of free servants, and are highly esteemed for their fidelity and obliging disposition. They are frequently employed as servants in the houses of the Europeans, and are very useful to them; as, beside the language of the country, they speak the *Lingua Franca*. All the inhabitants of Zaah are dog-eaters; and, in general, neither scrupulous nor squeamish with regard to their food. The villages which the Biscaris inhabit in their native country are small, all similar to one another, and remarkable only for dirtiness and poverty. The chief place of the district is Biscara, from which this class of men probably derive their name.

ZABOLA, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles SW of Neumark.

ZABURN, a town of France in the department of Lower Rhine, 15 miles N of Strasburg.

ZACATECAS, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara; bounded on the N by New Biscay, E by Panuco, S by Mechfacan and Guadalajara, and W by Chiametlan. It abounds with large villages, and its mines are deemed the richest in America.

ZACATECAS, a city of New Spain,

capital of the province of the same name. It is surrounded by very rich silver mines, and 260 miles NE of Mexico. Lon. 103 30 W, lat. 22 45 N.

ZACATULA, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 180 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 102 55 W, lat. 18 30 N.

ZACHAN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 13 miles E of New Stargard.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a castle; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera; 20 miles SW of Medina.

ZAGARA, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia, one of the tops of mount Parnassus. It was the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene, and was sacred to the Muses, who had here a temple.

ZAGRAB. See **AGRAM**.

ZAHARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a citadel; seated on a craggy rock, 47 miles SSW of Seville.

ZAHARA, or the **DESERT**, a vast country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, E by Egypt and Nubia, S by Negroland, from which it is separated by the Niger and Senegal, and W by the Atlantic ocean. The air is very hot, but wholesome to the natives. The soil is generally sandy and barren; but there are verdant valleys in which water either springs or stagnates, and it is here and there interspersed with spots of astonishing fertility, which are crowded with inhabitants. These fertile spots in the desert are called oases, or islands, bearing some resemblance to islands in the sea; and they abound most in the northern and eastern parts: but the smaller ones are not always permanent; for a furious wind from the desert, bringing along with it an immense quantity of sand, sometimes overwhelms an oasis, and reduces it to barrenness. These oases are formed into a number of states, governed by petty princes; and those of which some intelligence has been obtained, are noticed in this work in their proper places. The inhabitants, consisting of various tribes, are wild and ignorant; and the Mahomedan religion is professed throughout the country, unless where they approach the country of the Negros. They maintain toward each other the maxims of apparent hospitality, but a Christian is every where odious. Their language is chiefly a dialect of the Arabic; and their only intercourse with other nations is carried on by the cara-

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vans which periodically traverse these immense deserts. The Zahara abounds in antelopes, wild boars, leopards, apes, ostriches, and serpents. There are few horses and beeves; but many sheep, goats, and camels. Much salt is produced in the desert, which the Arabs carry into Negroland, and bring back provisions, blue cotton cloth, and slaves.

ZAHNA, a town of the electorate of Saxony, six miles NE of Wittenberg.

ZAINE, a river of Barbary, which separates the kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, and enters the Mediterranean at the island of Tabarca.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which rises in the kingdom of Macoco, separates the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and enters the Atlantic ocean, below Sogno.

ZALAMEA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles N of Niebla, and 38 WNW of Seville.

ZAMORA, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see. In its environs fine turquois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Douro, over which is a bridge, 35 miles N by W of Salamanca, and 150 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 41 41 N.

ZAMORA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of gold. It is seated near the Andes, 250 miles S of Quito. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 4 6 S.

ZAMORA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, 40 miles SE of Guadalajara. Lon. 103 30 W, lat. 20 52 N.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles W of Hamanet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

ZAMOSKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beltz, with a citadel, a cathedral, and several other churches. It is 37 miles SSW of Chelm, and 44 WNW of Beltz.

ZAMPANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico Proper, 25 miles N of Acapulco.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUERAR, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3 N and 18 S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants, except those conquered by the Portuguese, are either

Z A R

Mahomedans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Mombaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiola, Mosambique, and Sofala. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

ZANTE, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles S of the island of Cephalonia. It is 14 miles long and eight broad, and forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. Its principal riches consist in currants, which are cultivated in a large plain, under the shelter of mountains. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces; also excellent figs and oil. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. In one part of this island is a place which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring, which throws out a great deal of bitumen, especially at the time of an earthquake. There are about 20 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is fortified, and has a good harbour on the E side of the island. Lon. 20 44 E, lat. 37 43 N.

ZANZIBAR, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monia, tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar-canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahomedans. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 6 0 S.

ZARA, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. The harbour, which lies to the N, is capacious, safe, and well guarded; and the citadel is divided from the town by a very deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. There are fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a shrine, with a crystal before it. Zara is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 70 miles NW of Spalatro, and 150 SE of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

ZARENG, or **SEGESTAN**, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Segestan. It is celebrated for its beautiful

pottery, and seated on the Hirmund, 350 miles E of Isfahan. Lon. 61 10 E, lat. 32 28 N.

ZARIK, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, 22 miles E of Mistra.

ZARNATE, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, seated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Mistra.

ZARNAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 34 miles S of Sandomir.

ZASLAW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin, 15 miles SE of Ostrog.

ZAIMAR, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E by S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 5' N.

ZATOP, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a castle; seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 20 miles SW of Crac. W, and 50 SE of Ratibor.

ZAWEH, a town of Persia, in the province of Khorasan, situate on the Tedjen, 20 miles from the Caspian sea, and 80 N of Meshed.

ZAWILA. See **ZUFELA**.

ZBARAS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 28 miles E of Zborow, and 68 S by W of Kaminnick.

ZBOROW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 16 9, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked in his camp by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three days successively, but defended himself so bravely, that the latter were glad to consent to terms of accommodation. Zborow is 52 miles E by S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 26 N.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Cattegat on the N, the Sound on the E, and the Great Belt on the W. The coast is much intersected by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital of this island, and of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, E by Dutch Brabant,

S by Flanders, and W by the German ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schouwen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolferdike. The inhabitants are at a great expence to defend themselves from encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

ZEALAND, NEW, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43 S, and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, stood after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers-bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W side of this strait is Queen Charlotte's Sound, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. Along the coast are many small islands, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent shelter for shipping; and there are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels. The southernmost island is for the most part mountainous and barren, as far inland as the eye can reach; but the land bordering on the S coast is clothed thick with wood, and extends down to the water's edge. The northernmost island has a much better appearance; for the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and coconuts, are raised by cultivation. Cook, in 1773, planted

Several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit, had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. The women possess peculiar graces of form and person. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. Their dress consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad: they bring two corners of it over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other part, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl-shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of sharks teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the dry outside falls off. Beside their dogs they also contrive to kill birds. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39 43, for upward of eighty leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Te-tu-tu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of

the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals. These two islands lie between lat. 34 and 48 s, and lon. 166 and 180 e.

ZEBIB, a city of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen. It was once very considerable, but the present buildings scarcely occupy the half of its ancient extent. It is 140 miles N of Mocha. Lon. 43 23 E, lat. 15 10 N.

ZIBU, or SEBU, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Leyta and Negros. It is 140 miles long and 30 broad, and has a town of the same name, on the E coast. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 36 N.

ZIDIC, a town of Barbary, in the country of Tripoli, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 120 miles SE of Tripoli.

ZEGEDIN, or SEFGED, a strong town of Hungary, situated near the confluence of the Maros and Theiss, 65 miles NW of Temeswar, and 68 N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 68 N.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Negroland, lying on the river Niger by which it is separated, on the N, from the empire of Cassina. On the E it is bounded by Zanzara, S by Benin, and W by unknown districts. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains. The latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

ZEHDFENICK, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. Here is a foundery for mortars, bombs, and cannon-balls, which are sent to distant provinces. The Havel becomes navigable at this place. It is 103 miles N of Berlin.

ZEIL, a town of Franconia in the principality of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 10 miles NW of Bamberg.

ZEIL, a town and castle of Suabia.

rated on the Aitrach, four miles N of Leutkirch.

ZELLIA, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, on a bay of the Arabian sea. Lon 44 22 E, lat 11 9 N.

ZELION, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It is a small place, and seated on a gulf of the same name, near the river Euphrates, 50 miles SSE of Laissa, and 62 N of Couth.

ZELTZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a collegiate church. It has good cloth and stuff manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 24 miles SSW of Leipzig.

ZELL, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover by marriage. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime trees. It has manufacture of silk, wax, and hays, and the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick Lüneburg are held here. The castle, surrounded by a moat, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell, and was repaired by George III of England for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here in 1775. Zell is seated on the Aller, at the influx of the Fulse, 28 mile ENE of Hildesver, and 45 SSW of Lüneburg. Lon. 10 14 E, lat 52 42 N.

ZELL, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, seated in the vale of Hammerbach, on the river Aitrach, 18 miles SE of Strisburg.

ZELL, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, five miles NNE of Trarbach.

ZELL IN DER PÄTZEL, a town of Bavaria, in the electorate of Salzburg, seated on the Salz, 18 miles SSW of Salzburg.

ZELL IN ZILLERTHAL, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Ziller, 24 miles E of Innsbruck, and 12 SW of Salzburg.

ZELLYN. See JES.

ZELLERFELD, a mine-town of Lower Saxony, in the Harz forest, close by Clausthal, with which it forms but one town, being separated merely by the Zeller brook. It has spacious streets, most of them planted with lime trees. This town is the seat of the mine-office, both for the dominions of the elector

and duke of Brunswick; and in the mine 200,000 dollars are annually coined. It is nine miles SSW of Goslar. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 51 51 N.

ZEMLIN, or **ZEMPLIN**, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Bodrog, 17 miles SE of Cassovia, and 27 NE of Tokay.

ZENGAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 80 miles NNE of Amidan.

ZENGUA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, situate on the Euphrates, 55 miles NNE of Aleppo, and 90 E of Alexandretta.

ZENIA, a town of Hungary, memorable for a signal victory gained, in 1697, by prince Eugene over the Turks, commanded by emperor Mustapha II. It is seated on the Theysse, 52 miles N of Belgrade, and 52 W of Temeswar.

ZIRBI. See GARBES.

ZIRBST, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. This town is the largest and finest in the principality, and 10 miles NNE of Dessau. Lon 12 20 E, lat 52 2 N.

ZITTA, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Faristan, 18 miles NNE of Schir.

ZULENKODA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, with a manufacture of fluffs, 14 miles NW of Plauen.

ZIV, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Negropont, 10 miles long and eight broad. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop. It abounds in barley wine, and silk; also a fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called Villan, is the best trading commodity of the island, it being used by diers and tanners. The principal town, of the same name, is seated on an eminence, and has a good harbour, with about 2500 houses all sit at the top. Lon. 34 24 E, lat 37 48 N.

ZIGENHAIS, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, containing several foundries, and celebrated for its excellent glass. It is seated on the Biela, 10 miles S of Neisse.

ZIGGENHAIN, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a castle belonging to the prince of Hesse Cassel, and an arsenal. The suburb called Weinhausen is a handsome place and more extensive than the town. In 1757 it was taken by the French; and in 1761 it was unsuccessfully besieged.

he allies, who reduced two-thirds of the town to ashes by their cannonade. It stands in a morass, surrounded by the river Schwalm, 38 miles SSE of Cassel.

ZIEGENRUCK, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Saale, 10 miles S of Neustadt.

ZIEGENER, or **ZIESAR**, a town and castle of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. Since 1773 the town and its district has been under the agency of Magdeburg, on account of its proximity to that duchy. It is 18 miles WSW of Brandenburg, and 22 ENE of Magdeburg.

ZIELENZIG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, belonging to the knights of Malta. It is a manufactures of cloth, and is 20 miles ESE of Culstrin.

ZIERENBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on a hill, on the river Warne, eight miles WNW of Cassel.

ZIGEL, a strong town of Hungary, which has been several times besieged and taken by the Turks and Austrians. It is 44 miles SE of Canischa, and 130 SSE of Vienna. Lon. 17 42 E, lat. 46 11 N.

ZIRICZEE, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the isle of Schowen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and was then a place of much more consequence, the port having been since filled with sand. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1576. It is 15 miles NE of Middleburg, and 18 SW of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ZITTAU, a fortified town of Lusatia, which has four large and six small gates. In the ditch round the town there is a mineral spring. Beside the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend on it. This place has a very extensive trade in linen, white damasks, woollen cloth, and blue paper. The cathedral has three organs, and two high steeples. Near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it is the orphan house. Zittau being occupied by the Prussians, in 1757, was taken by the Austrians, who almost entirely destroyed it by the bombs and cannonade. It is seated on the Neisse, 12 miles SW of Gorlitz, and 25 SE of Dresden. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 50 54 N.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name,

with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. The vicinity yields excellent wine. It is seated on the Teya, 35 miles SW of Brinn, and 42 NNW of Vienna. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 48 48 N.

ZOARA, a fortified town of Barbary, in the country of Tripoli, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles W of Tripoli. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 34 45 N.

ZOBELITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. The inhabitants subsist principally by working the serpent stone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee-cups, &c. The red species of this stone, which is considered as the finest, belongs solely to the sovereign. It is 17 miles S of Freyberg.

ZOBTEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, nine miles ENE of Schweidnitz.

ZOFFINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. Near it is a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland. It is seated on the Wigger, 19 miles NNW of Lucern.

ZOLNOK, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Teylle, at the influx of the Sagalia, 62 miles NE of Colocza, and 62 E of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZONS, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, 13 miles NNW of Cologne.

ZORNDOFF, a village of the electorate of Brandenburg, one mile N of Culstrin. Here, in 1738, the king of Prussia, after a dreadful conflict, totally defeated the Russians.

ZOZZEN, a town and castle of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, situate on the Notte, 19 miles S of Berlin.

ZOUTPAN, a salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, a few miles S of Point Padron. It is in a plain, much above the level of the sea, and three miles in circumference. At some seasons it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt.

ZUCKMANTEL, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and is 12 miles S of Neisse.

ZUBELA, a town of the kingdom of

Fezzan, situate in a district of remarkable fertility. The remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories for corn, exhibit wonderful vestiges of its ancient splendour. It is 60 miles ENE of Mourzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

ZVENIGOROD, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, situate on the Moskva, 28 miles W of Moscow.

ZUG, a small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by Zurich, W by Lucern, and S by Schwytz. It is rich in pastureage; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics.

ZUG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. Here are several handsome churches, and a good townhouse. It is seated on a lake, in a valley abounding with corn, pasture, and wood, 12 miles NW of Schwytz. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 4 N.

ZUIDER-ZEE, a great bay of the German ocean, which extends from N to S in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overijssel, Gelderland, and Holland.

ZULAUF, or SULAU, a town of Silesia, in a lordship of the same name, five miles SW of Militsch.

ZULCH, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers: seated on the Nessel, 10 miles S of Juliers, and 15 SW of Cologne.

ZULLICHAU, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. The castle stands without the walls of the town, and has a rampart and ditches. The suburbs contain more houses than the town itself, and among them is a large orphan house, to which is annexed a school, an academy, &c. Zullichau has good cloth manufactures, and the neighbouring country produces much corn and wine. It is situate in a plain, near the Oder, 24 miles E by N of Cossen. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 52 9 N.

ZULPHA, a town of Persia, almost close to Isfahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderon. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

ZULZ, A town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 miles ENE of Neisse.

ZÜRICH, a canton of Switzerland, 10 miles long and 36 broad; bounded the N by Schaffhausen, E by Thurgau, and the county of Tockenbourg, S by Glaris, Schwytz, and Zug, and W by Lucern and the county of Baden. Zurich was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1351, and obtained the privilege of being the 5th canton in rank; it is also the most considerable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Siamia. The inhabitants are all Calvinists; and two thirds of them derive their livelihood by spinning thread and flax, and making linen for the manufacture of the town.

ZÜRICH, a city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of the lake Zurich, on the river Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Zurich was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius, in 1517. The two divisions of Zurich are called the old town and the suburbs: the former is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter is strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains musquets for 30,000 men. Among the charitable foundations are an orphan-house; an hospital for the sick of all nations, which usually contains above 600 patients; and the Almosen-Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes, and books of devotion, to poor persons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 3000*l.* a year. Here are several manufactures; particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zurich was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians the year following; but the latter were soon obliged to evacuate it, on the French gaining a decisive victory over the Austro-Russian army near this city. It is 31 miles SW of Basle, and 33 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 47 45 N.

ZÜRICH, a lake of Switzerland, 44
miles long and four broad. The shores
are studded with villages and towns,
the most fertile part appears bounded by the
high mountains of Schwytz
and Uri. The river Limmat runs
through its whole length to the city of
Zürich.

ZURITA, a town of Spain, in Old
Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo,
15 miles from Toledo.

ZUZL, a town of Switzerland, in the
canton of Lucerne, seated on the Inn, 20 miles
from Bern.

ZUZL, a town of Switzerland, in
the county of Baden, seated on the
Rhine, just above the influx of the Aar,
15 miles N of Baden.

ZWOLLE, a strong town of the
United Provinces in Gelderland, capital
of the quarter or county of its name.
It was taken, in 1672, by the French,
who destroyed the fortifications and
ruined the place in 1674. The
defences have been since repaired.
It is situated at the confluence of the
Zwarte with the Yssel, nine miles S by
E of Deventer, and 35 S by S of Am-
sterdam. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 10 N.

ZWOLLE, a village of the United Pro-
vinces, five miles from Utrecht. It
is famous for its gardens and shady walks,
and is partly surrounded by the spa-
cious buildings of the count Zinzendorf,
belonging to the fraternity of Hermi-
tians or Moravians. The brethren
are employed in various kinds of manu-
factures, and their workmanship far
surpasses that of any other part of Hol-
land; but the articles are proportionably
dear. Zwolle is much frequented, in
the summer months, by Dutch mer-
chants (particularly from Amsterdam)
who have no country seats of their own.

ZWOLLE, a town and castle of
Germany, in Prussia, seated on the
Rhine, 15 miles S of Leipzig.

ZWOLLE, a town of Austria, at the
confluence of the Zwart with the Kemp,
15 miles from Vienna.

ZWOLLE, a town of Upper Saxony,
in the territory of Voigtland,
15 miles from the place where the
Zwarte runs into the Elbe.

that they are deemed Missionaries while
alive, but Voigtlanders after they are
dead. Zwicken has three churches,
and that of the Virgin Mary has a grand
appearance; also a good school, with a
copious library, and a cabinet of natural
curiosities. Here are manufactures of
cloth and leather, and a trade in corn
and beer. It is seated on the Mulda,
20 miles NW of Plauen, and 21 S of
Altenburg. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 50 42 N.

ZWINGENBERG, a town of Ger-
many, in the principality of Hesse-
Darmstadt, 10 miles S of Darmstadt,
and 22 N of Heidelberg.

ZWIRTAU, a town of Moravia, in the
circle of Olmutz, 40 miles WNW of
Olmutz.

ZWOLL, a fortified town of the United
Provinces, in Overijssel, with three
handsome suburbs. On the adjacent
mountain of St. Agnes was formerly an
Augustine abbey, in which Thomas
Kempis lived 75 years, and died in
1471. A canal, begins near this place,
and extends to the river Yssel, which is
defended by several forts. Zwoll is
the most opulent town in the province,
and stands on an eminence, on the river
Aa, 14 miles N of Deventer, and 34 SW
of Coevorden. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 52
31 N.

ZWONIGRAD, a town of Dalmatia,
36 miles S of Bihać, and 60 SE of
Segna.

ZONITZ, a mine-town of Upper
Saxony, in Misnia, 14 miles SSW of
Chemnitz.

ZWORNICK, a town of European
Turkey, in Bosnia, 60 miles S of Serrailo,
and 60 SW of Belgrade.

ZYRZEU, a strong town of Hungary,
capital of a county of the same name,
with a citadel. It was besieged, in 1566,
by Solymán II, emperor of the Turks,
and taken three days after his death;
but was afterward retaken by the Au-
strians. It is situated in a morass, made
by the river Alma, 50 miles NW of
Eszék. Lon. 18 54 E, lat. 46 17 N.

ZYROMIEN, a town and fortress of
Poland, in Volinia, seated on the Cie-
chida, 120 miles S of Lucko. Lon. 29
25 E, lat. 50 35 N.

